

LLANBEDR-GOCH, a parish in Anglesey, 7 m. SE by E of Llanerchymedd, near Red Wharf bay. Pop. in 1831, 437; in 1851, 389.

LLANBEDR, or **LAMPETER-PONT-STEPHEN**, a parish and borough in the co. of Cardigan, 28 m. E by N of Cardigan, on a flat tract of ground in the vale of the Teifi. Pop. in 1831, 1,317; in 1851, 1,488.—The town, which consists principally of one long street, has been greatly improved of late years, particularly since the foundation of St. David's college. The church, which is very ancient, is pleasantly situated upon rising ground, a little to the N of the town.—The college of St. David's stands on an elevated spot, on the E side of the town. The edifice, a handsome quadrangular building, was completed and opened for the reception of students, in 1827, at a cost of about £20,000. Of this sum £6,000 were contributed by government, and £1,000 by George IV. It is incorporated by royal charter. It is endowed with 6 livings; and contains a house for the principal, apartments for the visitor and 4 professors, with rooms for about 70 students, besides the chapel, hall, library, &c., with the usual college offices. There is also a detached residence for the vice-principal. The students, like those of St. Bee's and Cowbridge, have the privilege of direct admission into holy orders. The library comprises about 18,000 vols. Since 1830, several scholarships have been attached to the college.—The borough is co-extensive with the lordship or manor of L., beyond which the parish stretches considerably in every direction. Under the reform act, L., in conjunction with Cardigan, Adpar, and Aberystwith, returns a member to parliament. Electors registered in 1837, 234; in 1847, 149.—L. is one of the polling-places for the co. member.—The trade is chiefly of a local character, and considerably assisted by numerous fairs. A lead mine in the vicinity contains a large per centage of silver.

LLANBEDR-Y-CENNIN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 6 m. N by W of Llanrwst, including the townships of Ardda, Dol-y-Garrog, Tal-y-Cafn, and Llanbedr. Pop. in 1831, 476; in 1851, 327.

LLANBERRIS, or **LLANPERIS**, a parish in the co. of Carnarvon, 10 m. ESE of Carnarvon. Pop. in 1831, 725; in 1851, 1,111. Copper-mines and slate-quarries afford employment to many persons. The mineral products are conveyed in flats along the lake, after which a railway carries them to Moel-y-Don, on the Menai strait, where they are shipped for exportation. The parish includes the gloomy valley called the pass of Llanberris; and a village has sprung up, principally supported by tourists, who resort to this as the finest scenery in Wales. The pass is bounded on the E by the Glider-Fawr mountain, and on the W by Snowdon. A line of road, carried along the margin of the lower lake to Carnarvon, was continued, in 1831, through the pass of L., to the post-road from Beddgelert to Capel-Curig.

LLANBEULAN, a parish in Anglesey, 10 m. SE of Holyhead. Pop. in 1831, 375; in 1851, 352.

LLANBISTER, a parish and township in Radnorshire, 10½ m. E of Knighton, including the townships of Bronllis, Caroge, Cevenpawl, Cwmlechwd, Cwmygaist, Gollan, and L. There are several mineral springs in this parish. Pop. in 1851, 1,084.

LLANBLEIDDIAN, or **LLANBETHIAN**, a parish in Glamorganshire, a ½ m. SW of Cowbridge, on the W bank of the river Cowbridge. Pop. in 1851, 767.

LLANBOIDY (UPPER AND LOWER), a parish in Carmarthenshire, 9 m. NE by E of Narbeth, on a branch of the Taff. Pop. in 1851, 1,795.

LLAN-BRYNNMAIR, a parish in the co. of Montgomery, 10 m. E of Machynllaeth, on the river Dyfi. Pop. in 1831, 2,040; in 1851, 1,982.

LLAN-CADWALADYR, a parish in Denbighshire, 7 m. W by N of Oswestry, in an elevated site, among the Llanarmon mountains. Pop. in 1851, 234.

LLAN-CARFAN (EAST AND WEST), a parish in Glamorganshire, 4½ m. SE of Cowbridge, in the vale of Glamorgan, about 3 m. N of the Bristol channel. Pop. in 1831, 734; in 1851, 662.

LLANCILLOE, a parish in Herefordshire, 13 m. SW of Hereford, on the river Monnow, and in the line of the Abergavenny and Hereford railway. Pop. in 1831, 76; in 1851, 70.

LLAN-CIWG, or **LLAN-GUICK**, a parish in the co. of Glamorgan, 5½ m. NW by N of Neath, intersected by the Swansea canal. Pop. in 1851, 4,229.

LLANDAFF, a parish and city in the hund. of Kibbor, Glamorganshire, 3 m. NW of Cardiff, and 163 m. W of London, on the S bank of the river Taff, and intersected by the Glamorganshire or Cardiff canal, and the Taff-Vale railway. The parish, besides the city of L., comprises the hamlets of Canton, Ely, Fairwater, and Gabalfa. Pop. in 1801, 860; in 1831, 1,299; in 1851, 1,821.—L. has been the seat of a bishop's see from a very remote period. It consists only of one archd., that of Llandaff, comprehending the deaneries of Cowbridge, Llandaff, Newport, Chepstow, Usk, and Abergavenny. The dio. extends over the cos. of Glamorgan and Monmouth. The number of benefices in the dio., in 1831, was 192; average gross income, £189. The average net yearly income of the see for 3 years ending 31st December, 1831, was £924. By order in council means were provided for raising the annual income of the see to £4,200. The average net yearly income of the dean and chapter, as a corporation aggregate, during the 3 years ending in 1831, was £654; the chapter consisting of 13 persons, viz. the bishop, chancellor, treasurer, precentor, and 9 prebendaries. The cathedral, the principal building in L., is an object of considerable interest. The architecture is partly Saxon, with an occasional mixture of Norman; but the prevailing style is that usually denominated Gothic. The length of the body of the church is 300 ft.; the breadth, 80 ft. A good deal has been done recently towards the restoration of this venerable edifice. The parish, which is large and straggling, is almost entirely agricultural. The city, as it is called, contains only a few respectable dwellings, and two or three public-houses. At Gabalfa there is a wharf on the Glamorganshire canal, whence some traffic is carried on with Merthyr-Tydvil.

LLANDANWG, a parish in Merionethshire, 2 m. S of Harlech, in a sequestered situation, at the mouth of the river Astro. Pop. in 1851, 749.

LLANDAROG, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 6½ m. E by S of Carmarthen, on the river Gwendraeth-Fawr. Pop. in 1831, 1,037; in 1851, 1,036.

LLAN-DAUDDWR, or **LLANDOWROR**, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 4 m. NW of Laugharne, on the S bank of the river Taff. Pop. in 1851, 403.

LLANDAWK, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 1½ m. W by N of Laugharne. Pop. in 1851, 37.

LLANDDAUSAINT, or **LLANDOYSAINT**, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 6 m. SE by E of Llangaddog, at the source of the river Usk, containing the hamlets of Bluen-Sawthey, Llandoysaint, and Maes-fynnon. Pop. in 1831, 1,006; in 1851, 852.—Also a p. in Tal-y-Bohin hund. in Anglesey. Pop. in 1851, 602.

LLANDDEINIOL, or **CARROG**, a parish in Cardiganshire, 6 m. S by E of Aberystwith, on the bay of Cardigan. Pop. in 1831, 254; in 1851, 251.

• **LLANDDEINIOL-FAB**, or **LLANDDANIEL**, a parish in Anglesey, 6 m. NE of Newborough. Pop. in 1831, 372; in 1851, 479.

LLANDDETTY, or **LLANTHETTY**, a parish in the

co. of Brecon, 7 m. SE of Brecknock, on the river Usk. Pop. in 1831, 579; in 1851, 549.

LLANDDEW, or LLANDDEWI, a parish in the co. of Brecon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Brecknock, on the river Honddu. Pop. in 1831, 323; in 1851, 300.

LLANDDEWI, a parish in Glamorganshire, 5 m. NE of Penrice. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1851, 174.

LLANDDEWI-ABERARTH, a parish in Cardiganshire, 13 m. NW of Lampeter, at the mouth of the river Arth, on the coast of Cardigan bay, including the villages of Llanddewi-Aberarth, and Aberaeron. Pop. in 1831, 976; in 1851, 1,284.

LLANDDEWI-ABER-GWESIN, a parish in Breconshire, 14 m. W by N of Builth, at the confluence of the rivers Irven and Gwesin. Pop. in 1831, 146; in 1851, 103.

LLANDDEWI-BREFI, a parish in Cardiganshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Lampeter, on the river Teifi, including the townships of Dothie Camddwr, Dothi-Piscottwr, Gatherly, Gogysan, Gorwydd, Garth and Istrad, Gwnfil, Llanis, Prisk and Carvan, and the chapelry of Blaen-Penal. Pop. in 1851, 2,588.

LLANDDEWI-FACH, a parish in Radnorshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Hay, on the river Machawy. Pop. in 1831, 136; in 1851, 130.

LLANDDEWI-FELFREY, a parish in Pembrokeshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Narberth. Pop. in 1851, 777.

LLANDDEWIRGWM, a parish in Breconshire, 2 m. SW of Builth, on the small river Duhawn-wg. Pop. in 1831, 230; in 1851, 223.

LLANDDEWY-YSTRADENNY, a parish in Radnorshire, 9 m. E by N of Rhayader, on the river Arun, containing the townships of Church and Maestre-Rhos-Lowry. Pop. in 1831, 653; in 1851, 692.

LLAN-DDONA, a parish in Anglesey, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Beaumaris, on the coast of Redwharfe-bay. Pop. in 1831, 442; in 1851, 637.

LLANDDUYWE, a parish in Merionethshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Barmouth, including the hamlets of Is-Graig and Uwch-Graig. Pop. in 1851, 388.

LLANDDWYN, or LLANDWYNWEN, a parish in Anglesey, 9 m. WNW of Carnarvon, on the W side of Carnarvon-harbour. Pop. in 1851, 283.

LLANDDYFNAN, a parish in Anglesey, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Beaumaris, near the river Cefni. Pop. in 1831, 678; in 1851, 729.

LLANDECWYN, a parish in Merionethshire, 3 m. SW of Maentwrog, on the S bank of the river Traeth-Bach. Pop. in 1831, 462; in 1851, 493.

LLANDEFÆLOG-FACH, a parish in Breconshire, 3 m. N of Brecon, on the river Honddu, including the chapelry of Llanfihangel-fechan. Pop. in 1831, 359; in 1851, 385.

LLANDEFÆLOG-FAWR, or LLANDEVALE (North and South), a parish in Breconshire, 6 m. NE of Brecon. Pop. in 1831, 838; in 1851, 704.

LLANDEFÆLOG-TREYR-GREIG, a parish in Breconshire, 5 m. E by N of Brecon, on a branch of the Wye. Pop. in 1831, 47; in 1851, 38.

LLANDEGAI, a parish in Carnarvonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Bangor, on the banks of the river Ogwen. The p. is extremely mountainous, and contains vast quarries of fine roofing-slate, which have been wrought for upwards of 60 years. Pop. in 1831, 2,600; in 1851, 3,398.

LLANDEGFAN, a parish in Anglesey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Beaumaris. Pop. in 1831, 738; in 1851, 927.

LLANDEGLA, a parish in Denbighshire, 7 m. SE of Ruthin, at the source of the river Alen. Pop. in 1831, 378; in 1851, 444.

LLANDEGLE, a parish in Radnorshire, 11 m. E by S of Rhayader, on the river Arun. Pop. in 1831, 355; in 1851, 401.

LLANDEGVETH, a parish in Monmouthshire,

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Caerleon, on a branch of the Usk. Area 720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,05; in 1851, 114.

LLANDEGWNING, a parish in Carnarvonshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by W of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1851, 152.

LLANDEILO, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 8 m. N by W of Narberth, at the source of the river Cledau. Pop. in 1831, 117; in 1851, 245.

LLANDEILO-ABER-CYWYN, or LLANDEILO ABERCOWIN, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 8 m. SW of Carmarthen, on the N bank of the river Taff. Pop. in 1831, 90; in 1851, 76.

LLANDEILO-ARFAN, or LLANDILO-ARFAN, a parish in Breconshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Brecon, on a branch of the Usk. Pop. in 1851, 525.

LLANDEILO-FAWR, or LLANDILO-VAWR, a town and parish in Carmarthenshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Carmarthen, on the river Towy, and in the line of the Llanely railway. The parish includes the hamlets of Brin-y-Beirdd, Trecastle, Tregib, Clynammon, Cwmcaulwyd, Manerfabon, Manordeilo Lower and Upper, Pentre Cym, Tachloyan and Rhiwlas, Tyrescob and Rhos-maen, the chapelry of Taliaris, and the village or town of L. The latter is finely situated on the side of a hill. Here are several woollen manufactories and corn-mills. Tanning is also carried on; and there is a good traffic at the markets and fairs. The town is one of the polling-places for the co. members. There are several chalybeate and calcareous springs in this p., one of which, called Ffynnan Craig Ceffyl, possesses valuable medicinal properties. In this vicinity the last struggles for the independence of Wales, were made by Llewellyn, who was defeated by the forces of Edward I. in 1282. Pop. in 1801, 3,497; in 1831, 5,149; in 1851, 5,758, of whom 1,313 were in the town.

LLANDEILO-GRABAN, a parish in Radnorshire, 6 m. SE of Builth, on the E bank of the Wye. Pop. in 1831, 272; in 1851, 260.

LLANDEILO-TAL-Y-BONT, a parish in Glamorganshire, 10 m. NW of Swansea, on the E bank of the Llŵchwr, including the hamlet of Tyr-yr-Brenkin and Briskedwin. The parish is very extensive, and contains much coal. Pop. in 1851, 1,408.

LLANDEINIOLEN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Carnarvon. Here are extensive slate-quarries, and some mineral springs. Pop. in 1831, 2,610; in 1851, 4,894.

LLANDENNY, a parish in Monmouthshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Usk. Area 2,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 404; in 1851, 897.

LLANDERFEL, a parish in Merionethshire, 8 m. SW of Corwen, on the N bank of the Dee. Pop. in 1831, 956; in 1851, 953.

LLANDINABO, a parish in Herefordshire, 6 m. NW by W of Ross. Area 540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 53; in 1851, 77.

LLANDINAM, a parish in Montgomeryshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Llanidloes, on the E bank of the Severn. Pop. in 1831, 1,105; in 1851, 1,585.

LLANDINGAD, or LLANDINGAT, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 1 m. W of Llandovery, on the W bank of the Towy, including the borough of L., and the hamlets of Forest, Telych, and Ystrad. Pop. in 1831, 2,465; in 1851, 2,542.

LLANDOCH-JUSTA-BARRY, a parish in Glamorganshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Cardiff. Pop. in 1831, 119; in 1851, 135.—Also a parish in Glamorganshire, 1 m. S of Cowbridge. The Talbot family has a noble residence here. Pop. in 1851, 113.

LLANDOGET, a parish in Denbighshire, 2 m. N by E of Llanrwst, on the E bank of the Conwy. Pop. in 1831, 287; in 1851, 214.

LLANDOGO, a parish in Monmouthshire, 6 m. S by E of Monmouth, on the W bank of the Wye. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 646; in 1851, 571.

LLANDOVERY, or **LLANYMTHEVERVE**, a borough in the parish of Llandinog, co. of Carmarthen, 26 m. ENE of Carmarthen, finely situated in a well-watered valley, encircled by hills. Pop. in 1801, 1,395; in 1831, 1,766; in 1851, 1,927.—The town is pleasantly situated on the river Bran, near its junction with the Towy, over which there are here two bridges. Its principal street is broad and enclosed by respectable houses. In the neighbourhood are several elegant villas, occupying romantic situations.—The borough, which is co-extensive with the township, is one of the polling-places for the county members.

LLANDRILLO, a parish and village in Merionethshire, 5 m. SW of Corwen, on the river Dee. Pop. in 1831, 806; in 1851, 790.

LLANDRILLO-YN-RHOS, a parish in Denbighshire, 5 m. NE of Conwy. Pop. in 1851, 1,331.

LLANDRINDOD, or **LLAN-Y-DRINDOD**, a parish in Radnorshire, 7 m. NNE of Builth. Pop. in 1831, 182; in 1851, 217. Three mineral springs in this p., though rising within a few yards of each other, are totally different in quality and character, being respectively chalybeate, sulphureous, and cathartic. They were known as early as 1696, and began to be visited by persons from a distance in 1726.

LLANDRINIO, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 8 m. NNE of Welshpool, on the N bank of the Severn. Pop. in 1831, 863; in 1851, 925.

LLANDRYGAN, or **LLANDRYGARN**, a parish in Anglesey, 6 m. ENE of Llangefni, on the post-road from Holyhead to Bangor. Pop. in 1851, 420.

LLANDUDNO, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 4 m. N by W of Conwy, on the coast of St. George's channel. Pop. in 1831, 662; in 1851, 1,131. Extensive copper-mines are wrought here. The promontory of Gogarth, known to all navigators of the channel, presents a grand precipitous front to the sea on the coast of this parish.

LLANDUDWEN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 7 m. from Pwllheli. Pop. in 1831, 85; in 1851, 119.

LLANDULAS, a parish in Denbighshire, 2½ m. W of Abergale, on the coast of the Irish sea. Pop. in 1831, 307; in 1851, 575.—Also a parish in Breconshire. Pop. in 1831, 159; in 1851, 131.

LLANDWF, or **LLANDOW**, a parish in Glamorganshire, 3½ m. W by S of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1831, 138; in 1851, 134.

LLANDWROG (Lower and Upper), a parish in Carnarvonshire, 5 m. S by W of Carnarvon. It contains the extensive slate quarries of Pen-y-Bryn, Tal-y-Sarn, and Cil-Gwyn. Pop. in 1851, 2,823.

LLANDYBIE, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 4½ m. S of Llandeilo-Fawr. Pop. in 1851, 2,885.

LLANDYVAILOG, or **LLANDEFILOG**, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 5 m. S by E of Carmarthen, including the hamlets of Cilmargh and Ishgoed, Kit-ploith and Portseyborfawr, Llandyvailog, Molfre, and Iddole. Pop. in 1831, 1,278; in 1851, 1,321.

LLANDYFEISANT, or **LLANDEFYSON**, a parish in Carmarthenshire, hund. of Cayo. Pop. in 1831, 230; in 1851, 247.

LLANDYFODWG, or **LLADDEVODOG**, a parish in Glamorganshire, 5½ m. NE of Bridgend. Pop. in 1831, 309; in 1851, 284.

LLANDYFRIOG, a parish in Cardiganshire, 1½ m. E by N of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, on the N bank of the Teifi. Pop. in 1831, 854; in 1851, 959.

LLANDYFRYDOG, a parish in Anglesey, 2 m. NE of Llanerch-y-Medd, on the river Dulas. Pop. in 1831, 853; in 1851, 719. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the copper-mines of the Parys mountain.

LLANDYGWYDD, a parish in Cardiganshire, 3½ m. S by W of Cardigan. Pop. in 1851, 1,063.

LLANDYLWYF, or **LLAN-DELOY**, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 7 m. E by N of St. David's. Pop. in 1831, 217; in 1851, 245.

LLANDYRNOG, a parish in Denbighshire, 4 m. E by S of Denbigh, on a branch of the Clydd. Pop. in 1831, 708; in 1851, 711.

LLANDYSIL, a parish and village in the co. of Cardigan, 12 m. SW by W of Lampeter, on the N bank of the Teifi. Pop. in 1851, 2,930.

LLANDYSILIO, a parish in Anglesey, 2 m. W by S of Bangor, on the W bank of the Menai strait, where it is crossed by the celebrated suspension-bridge. Pop. in 1831, 479; in 1851, 1,243.—Also a parish in Montgomeryshire, 8 m. N by E of Welshpool. Pop. in 1831, 632; in 1851, 557.—Also a parish in Denbighshire, 1½ m. NW of Llangollen, on the N bank of the Dee. Pop. in 1831, 842; in 1851, 1,019.—Also a parish in Cardiganshire, 16 m. WNW of Lampeter, on Cardigan bay. Pop. in 1831, 1,430; in 1851, 1,395.—Also a parish, partly in Carmarthenshire and partly in Pembrokeshire, 4½ m. N of Narberth, on the river Cleddau. Pop. in 1851, 993.

LLANDYSSIL, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 2 m. SW of Montgomery. Pop. in 1851, 808.

LLANEDERN, a parish in Glamorganshire, 5 m. NE by N of Cardiff, on the river Rumney. Pop. in 1831, 315; in 1851, 338.

LLANEDWEN, a parish in Anglesey, 2½ m. N of Carnarvon, on the W bank of the Menai straits, over which there is here a ferry. Pop. in 1851, 327.

LLANEDY, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 7 m. NE of Llanell, crossed by the Llandeilo railway. Pop. in 1831, 1,001; in 1851, 1,126.

LLANEGRYN, a parish in Merionethshire, 3½ m. N of Towyn, bounded on the W by Cardigan bay, including the townships of Peniarth and Rhydyrhin. Pop. in 1831, 764; in 1851, 705.

LLANEGWAD, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 7 m. W of Llandeilo-Fawr, on the river Cothi. Pop. in 1831, 2,214; in 1851, 2,008.

LLANEIGRAD, or **LLANEUGRAD**, a parish in Anglesey, 7 m. SE by S of Amlwch, including the chapelry of Llanallgo. Pop. in 1851, 760.

LLANELHAIARN, a parish in the co. of Carnarvon, 6 m. N by W of Pwllheli, on Carnarvon bay. Pop. in 1831, 660; in 1851, 616.

LLANELIAN, a parish in Anglesey, 2½ m. E by S of Amlwch, on the coast of the Irish sea, including the chapelry of Rhôs-Peirio. Much copper-ore, from the Parys-mountain, is exported from this place. Pop. in 1831, 1,438; in 1851, 1,324.—Also a parish in Denbigh, 5 m. WSW of Abergale. Pop. in 1831, 604; in 1851, 565.

LLANELIDAN, a parish in Denbighshire, 5 m. SSW of Ruthin, on the river Clydd. Pop. 953.

LLANELIEU, a parish in Breconshire, 5½ m. SW of Hay. Pop. in 1831, 115; in 1851, 111.

LLANELLEN, a parish in Monmouthshire, 2½ m. S of Abergavenny, on the SW bank of the Usk. Area 2,480 acres. Pop. in 1831, 372; in 1851, 368.

LLANELLETYD, a parish in Merionethshire, 1½ m. NW of Dolgelly, on the river Maw. Pop. 518.

LLANELLY, a parish in Breconshire, 3 m. SE of Crickhowel, including the parcels of Aberbaidan and Maesgartha. Coal, ironstone, and lime are wrought in this vicinity, and iron is smelted in the Llydach works. Pop. in 1801, 937; in 1831, 4,041; in 1851, 9,644.—Also a parish and parl. borough in the hundred of Carnwallen, Carmarthenshire, 17 m. SW by S of Carmarthen, situated on an estuary formed by the river Lloughor and the sea, and intersected by the Llanelly railway. A canal and tram-road enable L. to communicate with Kidwelly; and the Swansea and Lloughor railway is designed to communicate by a branch with the L. line, near

Lloughor bridge. The parish, besides the borough of Llanely, comprises the hamlets of Berwick, Glyn, Hengoed, and Westoac. Pop. in 1801, 2,972; in 1831, 7,646; in 1851, 8,415.—The town, which is irregularly built, has undergone considerable improvement of late years. Under the reform act, L., in conjunction with Carmarthen, returns a member to parliament. Voters registered in 1837, 168. L. has a flourishing and increasing trade. The principal article of export is coal, the working of which employs upwards of 500 persons. The quantity exported to foreign countries, and British settlements abroad, in 1839, was 24,890 tons. The coal, which is of fine quality, is exported to Suez, Mocha, Bombay, Bahia, Constantinople, Odessa, Malta, and Marseilles. Iron, copper-cakes, and sheathing are also exported. Iron furnaces have been established, and there are several copper-works. A small import and export trade is carried on in corn and grain. The gross amount of customs duty collected at this thriving port in 1836 was £1,834; in 1840, £4,714. Four docks have been completed, one of which is a floating basin admitting vessels of from 150 to 180 tons register; another is capable of admitting vessels of 500 tons register. The graving dock of the railway company is admirably constructed. The L. railway traverses a rich mineral district, and possesses numerous branches; its total length is 26 m.

LLANELWETHY, a parish in Radnorshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Builth. Pop. in 1831, 182; in 1851, 203.

LLANENDDWYN, a parish in Merionethshire, 5 m. NNW of Barmouth, at Cardigan bay. Pop. 981.

LLANENGAN, or EIKIONPRENIN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 6 m. SW of Pwllheli. Near the coast are two small islands, called St. Tudwal's. Pop. in 1831, 1,016; in 1851, 1,109.

LLANENGHENEL, or LLANNHENEDLE, a parish in Anglesey, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Holyhead. Pop. 426.

LLANERCHFROCHWELL, or LLANERCHROCHWELL, a township in the p. of Gullisfield, Montgomeryshire, 3 m. NW of Welshpool. Pop. 550.

LLANERCH-Y-MEDD, a village of Anglesey, 11 m. E by N of Holyhead, at the source of the river Dulas. Pop. in 1851, 71.

LLANERFYL, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 5 m. NW by W of Llanfair, on the river Banw. Pop. in 1831, 989; in 1851, 911.

LLANES, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. of Oviedo. The part comprises 46 parishes. The town is 60 m. E of Oviedo, and about a mile from the cape of that name, on the gulf of Gascogne. Pop. 2,086. It has 3 suburbs, from which it is separated by the Carracedo, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. The streets are clean and well-paved; and the houses regularly and substantially built, many of them of stone and marble. The principal edifices are the parish church, and the palace of the Count de Vega. A fine promenade skirts the sea-shore. Two canals terminate in the harbour, which is defended by batteries, and which is frequented by numerous vessels, of small size.

LLANFABON, a parish in Glamorganshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Caerphilly, in the line of the Merthyr Tydvil canal, and the Taff Vale railway, including the hamlets of Garth and Glyn-rumney. Pop. in 1831, 843; in 1851, 1,925.

LLANFACHRETH, a parish in Anglesey, 4 m. E of Holyhead, on a small stream which flows into Holyhead bay. Pop. in 1831, 424; in 1851, 566.—Also a parish in Merionethshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NNE of Dolgelly. Pop. in 1831, 948; in 1851, 890.

LLANFAELOG, a parish in Anglesey, 8 m. SE of Holyhead, on the coast of St. George's channel. Pop. in 1831, 615; in 1851, 800.

LLANFAELRHYS, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 12 m. SW by W of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1851, 255.

LLANFAES, or LLANVAES, a parish in Anglesey, 1 m. NE of Beaumaris. Pop. in 1851, 249.

LLANFAETHLU, or LLANFAETHLY, a parish in Anglesey, 5 m. NE of Holyhead. Pop. in 1851, 427.

LLANFAGLAN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 2 m. SW by S of Carnarvon, on the E bank of an estuary formed by the Menai straits. Pop. 254.

LLANFAIR-DYFFRYN-CLWYD, a parish in Denbighshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Ruthin, on a branch of the Clydd. Pop. in 1831, 1,238; in 1851, 1,281.

LLANFAIR-CAEREINION, a parish and market-town in Montgomeryshire, 10 m. NW of Montgomery. Pop. in 1831, 2,687; in 1851, 2,727.

LLANFAIR-AR-Y-BRYNN, a parish in Carmarthenshire, about 1 m. N of Llandovery, including the hamlets of Rhadir-Abbott, Rhadir-Ganol, Rhadir-Issa, and Rhadir-Uchaf. Pop. 1,705.

LLANFAIR-CLYDOGAU, a parish in Cardiganshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Lampeter. Pop. in 1851, 588.

LLANFAIR-FECHAN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 7 m. SW by W of Conwy, on the sea-coast. Adjoining this p. are the Lavan sands, covering a surface of 96 sq. m., supposed to have been inundated by the sea in the 6th cent., and never since recovered. Pop. in 1831, 653; in 1851, 809.

LLANFAIR-MATHAFARN-EITHAF, a parish in Anglesey, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Beaumaris, on the W side of Redwharfe-bay. Pop. in 1851, 791.

LLANFAIR-IS-GAER, a parish in Carnarvonshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Carnarvon, on the E bank of the Menai straits. Pop. in 1851, 687.

LLANFAIR-JUXTA-HARLECH, a parish in Merionethshire, 1 m. S of Harleigh, on the coast-road from Harleigh to Barmouth. Pop. in 1851, 474.

LLANFAIR-NANTYGOF, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 2 m. SE of Fishguard. Pop. in 1851, 259.

LLANFAIR-NANTYGWYN, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 6 m. S of Cardigan. Pop. in 1851, 201.

LLANFAIR-ORLLWYN, a parish in Cardiganshire, 4 m. E by N of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, on the N bank of the Teifi. Pop. in 1851, 433.

LLANFAIR-PWLL-GWYNGYLL, a parish in Anglesey, 5 m. SW of Beaumaris, on the W bank of the Menai straits. Pop. in 1851, 758.

LLANFAIR-TALHAIRN, a parish in Denbighshire, 5 m. S by W of Abergele, on the river Elwy. Pop. in 1831, 1,355; in 1851, 1,386.

LLANFAIR-TREHELYGON, a parish in Cardiganshire, 5 m. E of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 97.

LLANFAIR-YN-EUBWLL, or LLANFAIR-YN-KWBWLL, a chapelry in the p. of Ross-Colyn, Anglesey, 5 m. SE of Holyhead. Pop. in 1851, 384.

LLANFAIR-YN-GHORNWY, a chapelry in the p. of Llanddeusaint, Anglesey, 8 m. SW by S of Amlwch. Pop. in 1831, 310; in 1851, 323.

LLANFALLTEG, or LLANVALTEG, a parish partly in Carmarthenshire and partly in Pembrokeshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Narberth. Pop. in 1851, 366.

LLANFARETH, a parish in Radnorshire, 2 m. E of Builth, on the E bank of the Wye. Pop. 163.

LLANFAWR, a parish in Merionethshire, 1 m. NE of Bala, on the N bank of the Dee, including the townships of Bettws, Garn, Penmaern, and Rhewardog. Pop. in 1831, 1,749; in 1851, 1,719.

LLANFECHAN, or LLAN-YN-MECHAIN, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 3 m. E of Llanfyllin. Pop. 693.

LLANFECHAN, a township in the p. of Llanwrin, Montgomeryshire, 3 m. N by E of Machynllaeth. Pop. 345.

LLANFECHEL, a parish in Anglesey, 5 m. W by S of Amlwch. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the adjoining Parys copper-mines. Pop. in 1831, 976; in 1851, 1,085.

LLANFEDW, or LLANVEDW, a hamlet in the p. of Michaelston-fedw, Glamorganshire, 2 m. SW by W of Cardiff. Pop. in 1851, 328.

LLANFERRAS, a parish in Denbighshire, 4 m. SW of Mold, on the river Alen. Pop. in 1851, 799.

LLANFEUGAN, or LLANVIGAN, a parish in Breconshire, 4 m. SE of Brecon, including the hamlets of Glynn-Collwn and Pen-Kelly. Pop. in 1851, 634.

LLANFINNAN, a parish in Anglesey, 2½ m. E by S of Llangefni. Pop. in 1831, 163; in 1851, 145.

LLANFLEWYN, a parish in Anglesey, 8 m. NE of Holyhead. Pop. in 1831, 133; in 1851, 121.

LLANFIHANGEL (UPPER and LOWER), a parish in Montgomeryshire, 5 m. SW by W of Llanfyllin. Pop. in 1831, 906; in 1851, 1,029.

LLANFIHANGEL-ABERYTHYCH, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 3 m. SW by W of Llandeilo-Fawr, on the S bank of the Towy. Pop. in 1851, 860.

LLANFIHANGEL-ABERECOWIN, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 2 m. N of Llacharn, on the N bank of the Taff. Pop. in 1831, 864; in 1851, 852.

LLANFIHANGEL-ABERGWISSIN, a parish in Breconshire, 12 m. W by N of Builth. Pop. in 1831, 345; in 1851, 318.

LLANFIHANGEL-AR-ARTH, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 14 m. N by E of Carmarthen, on the S bank of the Teifi, including the hamlets of Cwm-Arloes, Frô, Gwydd Crûd, Gwyddll, and Pencader. Pop. in 1831, 2,023; in 1851, 1,886.

LLANFIHANGEL-BACHALLETH, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 5 m. W by S of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1831, 332; in 1851, 330.

LLANFIHANGEL-BRYN-PABWAN, a parish in Breconshire, 5½ m. NW of Builth, including the hamlets of Llanfihangel and Rhosferig. Pop. in 1831, 385; in 1851, 374.

LLANFIHANGEL-CIL-FARGEN, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 5 m. NW of Llandeilo-Fawr. Pop. in 1831, 69; in 1851, 57.

LLANFIHANGEL-CWM-DU, a parish in Breconshire, 11 m. NE of Abergavenny, on a branch of the Usk. Pop. in 1831, 1,103; in 1851, 1,066.

LLANFIHANGEL-FACH, or LLANFIHANGEL-HELYGEN, a parish in Radnorshire, 5½ m. SE by E of Rhayader. Pop. in 1831, 101; in 1851, 100.

LLANFIHANGEL-FECHAN, a chapelry in Breconshire, 5 m. N of Brecon. Pop. in 1831, 188; in 1851, 181.

LLANFIHANGEL-GENEUR-GLYNN, a parish in Cardiganshire, 4 m. NE by N of Aberystwith, including the townships of Caelen-y-Maesmor, Cyfoeth-y-Brenin, Cynill-Mawr, Henllys, Seybor-y-Coed, and Tyr-y-Mynach. Pop. in 1831, 3,576; in 1851, 3,926.

LLANFIHANGEL-GLYN-Y-MYFYR, a parish partly in Denbighshire, and partly in Merionethshire, 10 m. SW of Ruthin, on the river Alwin. It includes Cefynpost. Pop. in 1831, 452; in 1851, 488.

LLANFIHANGEL-IN-RUG, or LLANRUG, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 3 m. E of Carnarvon, on the river Sciont. Pop. in 1831, 1,204; in 1851, 1,894.

LLANFIHANGEL-LLETHYR-FROED, a parish in Cardiganshire, 7 m. N by W of Tregaron, including the townships of Lledrod-Isaf and Lledrod-Uchaf. Pop. in 1831, 1,213; in 1851, 1,118.

LLANFIHANGEL-NANT-BRANE (UPPER and LOWER), a parish in Breconshire, 8 m. NW by W of Brecon, on a branch of the Usk. Pop. in 1831, 528; in 1851, 458.

LLANFIHANGEL-NANT-MELLAN, a parish in Radnorshire, 3 m. SW of New Radnor. Pop. in 1831, 284; in 1851, 499.

LLANFIHANGEL-PENBEDW, a parish in Cardiganshire, 7 m. W by S of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. in 1831, 353; in 1851, 332.

LLANFIHANGEL-RHOSICORN, a parish in

Carmarthenshire, 11 m. NW by N of Llandeilo-Fawr. Pop. in 1831, 683; in 1851, 681.

LLANFIHANGEL-RHYDITHON, a parish in Radnorshire, 11½ m. E by S of Rhayader. Pop. in 1831, 350; in 1851, 353.

LLANFIHANGEL-TAL-Y-LLYNN, a parish in Breconshire, 5 m. E of Brecon, intersected by the Hay and Kington railway. Pop. in 1851, 163.

LLANFIHANGEL-THER-BEIRDD, a parish in Anglesey, 2 m. SE by E of Llanerchymedd. Pop. in 1831, 360; in 1851, 360.

LLANFIHANGEL-TYNSYLWY, a parish in Anglesey, 4 m. N of Beaumaris. Pop. in 1851, 68.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-BONT-FAEN, a parish in Glamorganshire, 2½ m. SW of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1831, 53; in 1851, 37.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-CROYDDIN (ISAF and UCHAF), a parish in Cardiganshire, 7 m. SE by E of Aberystwith. Pop. in 1831, 1,971; in 1851, 2,319.

LLANFIHANGEL-YN-HOWYN, a chapelry in the parish of Rhôs-Colwyn, Anglesey, 6 m. SE of Holyhead. Pop. in 1831, 153; in 1851, 220.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 4 m. NW of Tremadoc. Pop. in 1831, 563; in 1851, 665.—Also a parish in Merionethshire, 8 m. SW by S of Dolgelly, on the river Desynwy. Pop. in 1831, 394; in 1851, 376.

LLANFIHANGEL-YSCEIFIOG, a parish in Anglesey, 6½ m. W by N of Bangor, on the river Cefni. Pop. in 1831, 663; in 1851, 1,161.

LLANFIHANGEL-YSTRAD (LOWER and UPPER), a parish in Cardiganshire, 6½ m. NW of Lampeter, on the W bank of the Aeron. Pop. in 1841, 1,225; in 1851, 1,183.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-TRAETHAN, a parish in Merionethshire, 2 m. N of Harlech. Pop. in 1831, 1,026; in 1851, 1,587.

LLANFILO, or LLANVILLO, a parish in Breconshire, 6 m. NE of Brecon, on a branch of the Wye. Pop. in 1831, 327; in 1851, 307.

LLANFOIST, a parish in Monmouthshire, 1½ m. SW by W of Abergavenny, bounded on the N and E by the Usk, and crossed by the Brecon canal, and the Abergavenny and Hereford railway. Area 3,288 acres. Pop. in 1831, 891; in 1851, 1,453.

LLANFROTHEN, a parish in Merionethshire, 4 m. E by N of Tremadoc. Pop. in 1851, 802.

LLANFUGAIL, or LLANFUGAEL, a parish in Anglesey, 5½ m. E of Holyhead. Pop. in 1851, 150.

LLANFWROG, a parish in Anglesey, 3½ m. E by N of Holyhead. Pop. in 1831, 266; in 1851, 262.

—Also a p. in Denbighshire, adjacent to the town of Ruthin, on the river Clydd. Pop. in 1851, 1,492.

LLANFYLLIN, a parish and borough in Montgomeryshire, 15 m. NW by N of Montgomery, in the vale of the Cain, an affluent of the Vyrnwy. Pop. in 1831, 1,836; in 1851, 1,932.

The limits of the borough are co-extensive with those of the p., which comprehends 12 townships. It is contributory to Montgomery, and one of the polling-places for the co.

LLANFYNNYD, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 7 m. NW of Llandeilo-Fawr. Pop. in 1851, 1,376.

LLANFYRNACH, a parish in the co. of Pembroke, 9 m. S by W of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 953.

LLANGADFAN, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 6½ m. NW of Llanfair, on the river Banwy. Pop. in 1831, 1,067; in 1851, 1,079.

LLANGADOCK, a parish and market-town in Carmarthenshire, 6 m. SW of Llandovery, on the river Teifi, including the hamlets of Above-Sawddo, Duffryn-Cydrich, and Gwinfo. Pop. in 1851, 2,820.

LLANGAFFO, a parish in Anglesey, 5 m. NW by N of Carnarvon. Pop. in 1831, 137; in 1851, 138.

LLANGAIN, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 3½

m. S by W of Carmarthen, on the W bank of the Towy. Pop. in 1831, 423; in 1851, 445.

LLANGAMMARCH, a parish in Breconshire, 7 m. SW of Builth, on a branch of the Wye, including the hamlets of Pen-Bualt and Trellis. Pop. 1,038.

LLANGAN, a parish, partly in Carmarthenshire, and partly in Pembroke, 5 m. NE by E of Narberth. Pop. in 1831, 733; in 1851, 631.

LLANGANATE, a mountain of Ecuador, in the prov. of Chimborazo, 50 m. ENE of the mountain of Chimborazo, and about 40 m. SE of that of Cotopaxi. It is covered with perpetual snow.

LLANGANNA, a parish in Glamorganshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1851, 261.

LLANGANTEN, a parish in Breconshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Builth. Pop. in 1831, 179; in 1851, 181.

LLANGAR, a parish in Merionethshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Corwen, on the river Dee. Pop. in 1851, 251.

LLANGARRAN, a parish in Herefordshire, 5 m. WSW of Ross, on a branch of the Wye. Area 5,890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,125; in 1851, 1,217.

LLANGASTY-TALLYLLYN, a parish in Breconshire, 6 m. SE by E of Brecon, on the romantic lake of Llangorse. Pop. in 1831, 175; in 1851, 233.

LLANGATHEN, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 3 m. W of Llandeilo-Fawr, on the river Towy. Pop. in 1831, 1,182; in 1851, 1,035.

LLANGATTOCK, a parish in Monmouthshire, including the town of Caerleon. Area 2,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,392; in 1851, 1,539.

LLANGATTOCK-LLINGOED, a parish in Monmouthshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Abergavenny. Area 1,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 191; in 1851, 227.

LLANGATTOCK-NEAR-USK, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3 m. SSE of Abergavenny, on the river Usk. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. in 1851, 178.

LLANGATTOCK-VIBON-AVEL, a parish in Monmouthshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Monmouth. Area 3,650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 449; in 1851, 518.

LLANGATTWG, or LLANGATTOCK, a parish in Breconshire, 13 m. SE by E of Brecon, and crossed by the Brecon canal. Pop. in 1851, 5,415.

LLANGEDWYN, or LLANGLDWEN, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 9 m. NNE of Narberth. Pop. in 1831, 319; in 1851, 278.—Also a p. in Denbighshire, 7 m. SW by W of Oswestry, on the river Tanat. Pop. in 1831, 323; in 1851, 305.

LLANGEFFELACH, or LLANGEVELACH, a parish in Glamorganshire, 4 m. NNW of Swansea, including the hamlets of Close, Mawr, Penderry, and Rhyndroy-Clydach. There are numerous copper-works and collieries in the p. Pop. in 1851, 10,895.

LLANGEFNI, a parish and market-town in Anglesey, 15 m. ESE of Holyhead, on the river Cefni. It unites with Beaumaris in returning a member to parliament, and is one of the polling-places for the co. Pop. in 1831, 1,753; in 1851, 1,799.

LLANGEINOR-ON-THE-HILLS, or LLANGUINOR, a parish in Glamorganshire, 5 m. N by E of Bridgend. Pop. in 1831, 292; in 1851, 350.

LLANGEINWEN (ISAF and UCHAF), a parish in Anglesey, 2 m. W by N of Carnarvon. Pop. 967.

LLANGEITHO, a parish in Cardiganshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Lampeter, on the river Aeron. Pop. in 1841, 431; in 1851, 442.

LLANGELEK, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 5 m. E by S of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, on the river Teifi. Pop. in 1831, 1,713; in 1851, 1,681.

LLANGELYNIN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Conwy. Pop. in 1831, 279; in 1851, 204.

LLANGELYNIN (HIGHER and LOWER), a parish in Merionethshire, 7 m. SSW of Barmouth, on the coast at Cardigan bay. Pop. in 1851, 963.

LLANGENDERN, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 5 m. SE of Carmarthen. Pop. in 1851, 2,423.

LLANGENNECH, a parish in Carmarthenshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by E of Llanelly. Pop. in 1851, 965.

LLANGENNITH, a parish in Glamorganshire, 15 m. W of Swansea. Pop. in 1831, 367; in 1851, 398.

LLANGENNY, a parish in Breconshire, 2 m. SE of Crickhowel, on the river Usk. Pop. in 1851, 455.

LLANGERNYW, or LLANGERNEW (LOWER and UPPER), a parish in Denbighshire, 7 m. NE of Llanrwst, on the river Elwy, including the chapelry of Branar and Marchaled. Pop. in 1851, 1,249.

LLANGEVIEW, a parish in Monmouthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Usk. Pop. in 1831, 180; in 1851, 182.

LLANGIAN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1851, 1,161.

LLANGIBBY, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3 m. S by W of Usk. Area 4,443 acres. Pop. 536.

LLANGIRIGG, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 5 m. S of Llanidloes. Pop. in 1851, 1,802.

LLANGISTOLUS, a parish in Anglesey, 2 m. S of Llangefni. Pop. in 1831, 873; in 1851, 975.

LLANGOED, a parish in Anglesey, 3 m. NNE of Beaumaris. Pop. in 1831, 562; in 1852, 602.

LLANGOEDMAWR, a parish in Cardiganshire, 1 m. E by S of Cardigan, on the E bank of the Teifi. Pop. in 1831, 1,014; in 1851, 990.

LLANGOLLEN, a parish and market-town in Denbighshire, 13 m. SE of Ruthin, on the banks of the Dee, which is here crossed by a bridge of 5 arches. The great parliamentary Holyhead mail-road passes through the town, and the p. is intersected by the celebrated aqueduct of Pont-y-Sycyltan. See CHURCH. The town, situated in the romantic vale of L., is much resorted to by tourists, and contains several good houses. The manufacture of flannel is carried on here. Coal and lime are found in the vicinity. Valle Crucis abbey lies on the border of the p. L. is one of the polling-places for the co. Pop. in 1831, 4,498; in 1851, 5,260.

LLANGOLMAN, a parish in Pembrokehire, 8 m. N of Narberth. Pop. in 1831, 411; in 1851, 291.

LLANGORSE (LOWER and UPPER), a parish in Breconshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Brecon. Pop. 401.

LLANGOVEN, a parish in Monmouthshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Monmouth. Pop. in 1851, 129.

LLANGOWER, a parish in Merionethshire, 3 m. S by E of Bala, on the E bank of Bala lake. Pop. in 1831, 412; in 1851, 367.

LLANGRANOG, a parish in Cardiganshire, 10 m. NE of Cardigan. Pop. in 1831, 921; in 1851, 854.

LLANGUA, a parish in Monmouthshire, 10 m. NE of Abergavenny, intersected by the Abergavenny and Hereford railway. Area 695 acres. Pop. 118.

LLANGWENLLWYFO, a parish in Anglesey, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Amlwch. Pop. in 1851, 583.

LLANGWILLOG, a parish in Anglesey, 3 m. S by E of Llanerch-y-Medd. Pop. in 1851, 205.

LLANGWM, a parish in Denbighshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Corwen, on a branch of the Dee. Pop. 962.

LLANGWM (ICHA and UCHA), a parish in Monmouthshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Usk. Area 3,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 292; in 1851, 364.—Also a p. in Pembrokehire, 5 m. SE of Haverfordwest. Pop. 928.

LLANGWNODYL, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 11 m. W by S of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1851, 297.

LLANGWNOR, or LLANGUNNOR, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 1 m. E of Carmarthen, on the S bank of the Towy. Pop. in 1851, 1,257.

LLANGWYFAN, a parish in Anglesey, 10 m. SE of Holyhead. Pop. in 1831, 218; in 1851, 231.

—Also a p. in Denbighshire, 5 m. E of Denbigh, on a branch of the Clydd. Pop. in 1851, 260.

LLANGWYSTENNIN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 3 m. NE of Conwy. Pop. in 1851, 657.

LLANGYBI, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 5 m. NE by N of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1851, 622.

LLANGYBY, a parish in Cardiganshire, 4 m. NE by N of Lampeter. Pop. in 1851, 268.

LLANGYNELLO (Lower and Upper), a parish in Radnorshire, 5 m. W by S of Knighton. Pop. 415.

LLANGYNFELIN, a parish in Cardiganshire, 7 m. NE of Aberystwith. Pop. in 1851, 959.

LLANGYNHAFAL, a parish in Denbighshire, 3 m. N by E of Ruthin. Pop. in 1851, 481.

LLANGYNIN, or LLANDGINNING, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 10 m. W by S of Carmarthen, on the river Taff. Pop. in 1831, 434; in 1851, 424.

LLANGYNLLO, a parish in Cardiganshire, 4 m. NE of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. in 1851, 563.

LLANGYNNOG, or LLANGUNNOCH, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 6 m. SW of Carmarthen. Pop. in 1831, 859; in 1851, 776.—Also a p. in Montgomeryshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Llanfyllin. Pop. in 1831, 499; in 1851, 568.—Also a p. in Breconshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Builth. Pop. in 1831, 77; in 1851, 56.

LLANGYNWYD, or LLANGONOYD, a parish in Glamorganshire, 7 m. NNW of Bridgend, including the hamlets of Llangonoyd, Bayden, and Cwmdy. Pop. in 1831, 1,726; in 1851, 5,479, an increase attributable to the recent opening of iron and coal-works.

LLANGYNIDER, or LLANGUNNIDER, a parish in Breconshire, 10 m. NW by W of Abergavenny, on the S bank of the Usk, including the parcels of Blaine and Dyffryn, and Vro. Pop. in 1851, 3,246.

LLANGYNIEW, a parish in Montgomeryshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Llanfair, on the W bank of the Vyrnwy. Pop. in 1831, 675; in 1851, 596.

LLANHARAN, a parish in Glamorganshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1851, 330.

LLANHARY, a parish in Glamorganshire, 4 m. N of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1831, 208; in 1851, 261.

LLANHENNOCK, a parish in Monmouthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Caerleon. Area 1,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 187; in 1851, 222.

LLANHILETH, or LLANYHDELL, a parish in Monmouthshire, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Usk. Area 2,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 545; in 1851, 899.

LLANHIR, or LLANYEAR, a parish in Radnorshire, 7 m. SE of Rhayader, on the river Arun. Pop. in 1831, 675; in 1851, 773.

LLANHOWEL, a parish in Pembrokeshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by E of St. David's. Pop. in 1851, 189.

LLANHYCHAN, or LLANYCHAN, a parish in Denbighshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Ruthin, on the river Clydd. Pop. in 1831, 115; in 1851, 123.

LLANIDAN, a parish in Anglesey, 5 m. NE of Carnarvon, including the chapelry of Llanfair-yn-y-Cwmwd. Pop. in 1831, 969; in 1851, 1,399.

LLANIDLOES, a parish and borough in Montgomeryshire, 19 m. SW by W of Montgomery, on the Severn. The p., besides the borough, comprises the townships of Kilmarham, Manleth, Birthdir, Treflyn, and Cross-Lloybin, including large tracts of waste lands on the slope of Plinlimmon. Pop. in 1801, 2,282; in 1831, 4,189; in 1851, 4,604.—The town is situated in a pleasant vale watered by the Severn, and surrounded nearly on all sides by high hills. It consists of two principal streets crossing each other at right angles, and of several inferior ones. Many of the houses were formerly built with timber frames, the intervals being filled up by laths and mud, and some were roofed with slabs of oak timber cut into the form of slates. New erections, however, of better construction have superseded the older structures, and the town has assumed a more cheerful and agreeable aspect. The town-house is a massy building, erected in the old frame-work style. In the vicinity of the town are several handsome residences. Tourists generally commence their route to the steep Plinlimmon from this place. L.

was formerly a contributory borough to Montgomery. It is one of the polling-places for the co. The principal manufacture conducted in the town and vicinity is flannel, which has been extensively carried on from a very remote period. There are several factories for carding and spinning the wool, and fulling mills. In and around the town are several tanyards, flour-mills, and malt-houses.

LLANIESTYN, a parish in Anglesey, 2 m. NW of Beaumaris. Pop. in 1831, 313; in 1851, 251.—Also a parish in Carnarvonshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1831, 1,115; in 1851, 1,067.

LLANIGON, a parish in Breconshire, 2 m. S of Hay, including the hamlet of Glyn-vach. Pop. 518.

LLANILAR (Lower and Upper), a parish in Cardiganshire, 5 m. SE of Aberystwith. Pop. 924.

LLANILLID, a parish in Glamorganshire, 4 m. NW of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1831, 119; in 1851, 185.

LLANILLTERN, a parochial chapelry in Glamorganshire, 6 m. NW of Cardiff. Pop. in 1851, 137.

LLANINA, a parish in Cardiganshire, 14 m. NW of Lampeter, on the coast. Pop. in 1851, 456.

LLANIO, a township in the p. of Landewi-Brefi, Cardiganshire, 7 m. SE of Lampeter. Pop. 124.

LLANISAN, a parish in Glamorganshire, 4 m. NNW of Cardiff. Pop. in 1831, 393; in 1851, 388.

LLANISHEN, a parish in Monmouthshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Monmouth. Area 1,742 acres. Pop. 351.

LLANLLAWDDOG, a parish in Carmarthenshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Carmarthen. Pop. 725.

LLANLLAWER, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 2 m. SE by E of Fishguard. Pop. in 1851, 110.

LLANLLECHID, a parish in Carnarvonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Bangor. Pop. in 1831, 3,075; in 1851, 5,948.

LLANLLEONWELL, a parish in Breconshire, 7 m. W by S of Builth. Pop. in 1851, 235.

LLANLLOONY, or LLANLLWNY, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 9 m. SW of Lampeter, on the river Teifi. Pop. in 1831, 848; in 1851, 825.

LLANLLOWELL, a parish in Monmouthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Usk, on the E bank of the Usk. Pop. in 1831, 78; in 1851, 92.

LLANLLUGGAN, or LLANLLIGAN, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 4 m. SW of Llanfair, on the river Rhin. Pop. in 1831, 361; in 1851, 365.

LLANLLWCHAIARN, a parish in Cardiganshire, 2 m. S of Aberystwith. Pop. in 1831, 1,178; in 1851, 1,738.—Also a parish in Montgomeryshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Newton, on the river Severn, including the townships of Aberbechan with Gwestyd, and Hendidley with Kilcoven. Pop. in 1851, 2,775.

LLANLLYFFNI, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 7 m. S of Carnarvon, on the river Llyfni. Pop. 2,010.

LLANMADOCK, a parish in Glamorganshire, 14 m. W by N of Swansea, at the mouth of the river Burry. Pop. in 1831, 240; in 1851, 269.

LLANMAES, a parish in Glamorganshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1831, 234; in 1851, 183.

LLANMAREWIC, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 4 m. NE by E of Newton, on the SE bank of the Severn. Pop. in 1831, 201; in 1851, 188.

LLANMARTIN, a parish in Monmouthshire, 4 m. SE of Caerleon. Area 941 acres. Pop. 201.

LLANNEFYDD, or LLAN-UYDD, a parish in Denbighshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Denbigh, on the river Aled. Pop. in 1831, 1,130; in 1851, 1,196.

LLANNON, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 6 m. N by E of Llanelly, including the hamlets of Bleyne, Glyn, Goytre, and Ismorlais. Pop. in 1851, 1,696.

LLANNOR, or LLANFAWR, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 3 m. NW of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1851, 1,117.

LLANO-GRANDE, a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of Cauca, 78 m. NNE of Popayan, in a plain.

LLANOS. See article AMERICA, vol. i. p. 215.

LLANOS (Los), a town on the SW coast of the island of Palma, Balearic islands. Pop. 4,989. Agriculture forms the chief branch of local industry.

LLANOVER, a parish in Monmouthshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Abergavenny, on the river Usk. Pop. 2,942.

LLANRHAIDAR-IN-KINMERCH, a parish in Denbighshire, 3 m. SE of Denbigh, on a branch of the Clydd. Pop. in 1831, 2,066; in 1851, 1,935.

LLANRHAIDAR-Y-MOCHNANT, a parish in Denbighshire, 4 m. N of Llanfyllin, on the river Tanat. Pop. in 1831, 2,344; in 1851, 2,528.

LLANRHIAN, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 5 m. NE by N of St. David's. Pop. in 1851, 1,178.

LLANRHIDIAN (HIGHER and LOWER), a parish in Glamorganshire, 10 m. W of Swansea. Pop. 2,006.

LLANRHIDIAN, or LLANRYTHAN, a parish in Pembrokeshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by E of St. David's. Pop. in 1831, 141; in 1851, 184.

LLANRHYCH WYN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 2 m. W by N of Llanrwst, on the river Conwy. Pop. in 1831, 565; in 1851, 566.

LLANRHYDD, a parish in Denbighshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Ruthin. Pop. in 1851, 981.

LLANRHYDDLAD, a parish in Anglesey, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Holyhead. Pop. in 1851, 796.

LLANRHYSTYD, a parish in Cardiganshire, 8 m. S by W of Aberystwith, on the coast of the Irish sea, including the townships of Haminiog and Mevenidd. Pop. in 1831, 1,525; in 1851, 1,516.

LLANRHYWYDRUS, a parish in Anglesey, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Amlwch, on the coast. Pop. in 1851, 113.

LLANROTHALL, a parish in Herefordshire, 5 m. N by W of Monmouth, on the river Monnow. Area 1,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 128; in 1851, 160.

LLANRWST, a parish and market-town in Denbighshire, 17 m. WSW of Denbigh, on the banks of the Conwy, including the townships of Garthgarmon and Tybrith-Uchal. Pop., including that portion of the parish which extends into Carnarvonshire, in 1831, 3,601; in 1851, 3,984. The church has a beautiful lateral chapel, built after a design by Inigo Jones. Within the church is preserved the stone coffin in which the remains of Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales, were deposited. The town, which contains several good houses, forms a square, in the centre of which stand the market-house and assembly-rooms. Lead ore of a very pure kind is raised in the vale of Llanrwst. It is one of the polling-places for the co. members.

LLANSADWRN, a parish in Anglesey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Beaumaris. Pop. in 1831, 371; in 1851, 444.

LLANSADWRN (LOWER and UPPER), a parish in Carmarthenshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Llangadoc, on a branch of the Teifi. Pop. in 1851, 1,127.

LLANSADWRNEN, a parish in Carmarthenshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Laugharne. Pop. in 1851, 217.

LLANSAINTFRAED, a parish in Breconshire, 6 m. SE of Brecon, on the river Usk, and intersected by the Brecon canal. Pop. in 1831, 190; in 1851, 231.—Also a parish in Denbighshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Conwy, on the E bank of the Conwy, near its mouth. Pop. in 1831, 1,306; in 1851, 1,331.—Also a parish in Montgomeryshire, 5 m. E by N of Llanfyllin, on the river Vyrnwy, including the townships of Colfryn, Llanarchkeela, Trewillan, and Trederwentfawr. Pop. in 1831, 1,365; in 1851, 1,196.—Also a parish in Monmouthshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Abergavenny. Pop. in 1831, 24; in 1851, 36.

LLANSAINTFRAID-GLYNN-CEIRIOG, a parish in Denbighshire, 2 m. S by W of Llangollen, on the river Ceiriog. Pop. in 1831, 543; in 1851, 614.

LLANSAINTFRAID-GLYN-DYDWY, a parish in Merionethshire, 2 m. E of Corwen, on the river Dee. Pop. in 1831, 60; in 1851, 137.

LLANSAINTFRAID-IN-ELVEL, a parish in

Radnorshire, 5 m. NE of Builth. Pop. in 1831, 343; in 1851, 323.

LLANSAMLET (HIGHER and LOWER), a parish in Glamorganshire, 4 m. NNE of Swansea, on the E bank of the Tawe. Pop. in 1801, 2,567; in 1831, 3,187; in 1851, 4,276, chiefly employed in coal and copper works.

LLANSANNAN, a parish in Denbighshire, 8 m. W by S of Denbigh. Pop. in 1851, 1,329.

LLANSANNWR, a parish in Glamorganshire, 2 m. N of Cowbridge, on the small river Sannwr. Pop. in 1831, 184; in 1851, 208.

LLANSANTFFREAD, a parish in Cardiganshire, 14 m. NW by N of Lampeter, on Cardigan bay. Pop. in 1831, 1,206; in 1851, 1,286.

LLANSAWEL, a village and parish in Carmarthenshire, 9 m. N of Llandeilo-Fawr, on the river Cothy. Pop. in 1831, 1,024; in 1851, 1,051.

LLANSILYN, or LLANSILLIN, a parish in Denbighshire, 5 m. W by S of Oswestry, including the township of Soughton. Pop. in 1851, 2,012.

LLANSOY, a parish in Monmouthshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Usk. Pop. in 1831, 148; in 1851, 166.

LLANSPYDTHID, a parish in Breconshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Brecon, on the S bank of the Usk, including the hamlets of Modrydd and Pen-Pont. Pop. in 1831, 514; in 1851, 404.

LLANSTADWELL, a parish in Pembrokeshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Milford, on the N bank of Milford-haven. Pop. in 1831, 733; in 1851, 905.

LLANSTEPHAN, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 8 m. SSW of Carmarthen, at the mouth of the river Towy. Pop. in 1831, 1,274; in 1851, 1,277.—Also a parish in Radnorshire, 7 m. SE of Builth, on the Wye. Pop. in 1831, 268; in 1851, 255.

LLANSTINAN, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 2 m. S of Fishguard. Pop. in 1831, 168; in 1851, 197.

LLANTHEWY-RYTHERCH, a parish in Monmouthshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Abergavenny, on a branch of the Trothy. Pop. in 1851, 402.

LLANTHEWY-SKIRRI, a parish in Monmouthshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Abergavenny. Area 891 acres. Pop. in 1831, 100; in 1851, 101.

LLANTHEWY-VACH, a parish in Monmouthshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Usk. Area 990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 163; in 1851, 185.

LLANTILIO-GROSSENNY, a parish in Monmouthshire, 7 m. WNW of Monmouth, on the N bank of the Trothy. Area 5,951 acres. Pop. in 1831, 589; in 1851, 735.

LLANTILIO-PERTHOLEY, a parish in Monmouthshire, 2 m. NNE of Abergavenny, crossed by the Abergavenny and Hereford railway. Area 6,859 acres. Pop. in 1831, 749; in 1851, 848.

LLANTOOD, or LLANTWOOD, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 3 m. SW of Cardigan. Pop. in 1831, 281; in 1851, 303.

LLANTRISSAINT, a parish in Anglesey, 5 m. W of Llanerchymedd, including the chapelry of Llanlibio and Rhodygeidio. Pop. in 1831, 998; in 1851, 942.—Also a parish in Monmouthshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Usk. Area 2,762 acres. Pop. in 1851, 274.

LLANTRISSENT, or LLANTRISSAINT, a parish and borough in Glamorganshire, 10 m. NW by W of Cardiff, measuring about 10 m. from N to S, and varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 m. across. Pop. in 1831, 2,789; in 1851, 4,181. Under the reform act, L., in conjunction with Cardiff and Cowbridge, returns one member to parliament. The town is situated near the summit of a high and steep hill, on the margin of the great Welsh coal-basin, and commands an extensive prospect of the vale of Glamorgan. The streets are narrow and inconvenient, and the houses in general are indifferently built. There are several collieries near the town, and the

surrounding district abounds with lead and iron ores.

LLANTRITHYD, a parish in Glamorganshire, 3 m. SE by E of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1851, 201.

LLANUWCH-Y-LYNN, a parish in Merionethshire, 5 m. SW of Bala, on the river Dee. Pop. in 1831, 1,178; in 1851, 1,264.

LLANVACHES, a parish in Monmouthshire, 7 m. SSE of Usk. Area 2,108 acres. Pop. in 1831, 327; in 1851, 291.

LLANVAIR DISCOED, a parish in Monmouthshire, 7 m. E by N of Caerleon, including the hamlet of Dinham. Area 1,986 acres. Pop. in 1851, 191.

LLANVAIR-KILGIDON, a parish in Monmouthshire, 5½ m. N by W of Usk, on the river Usk. Area 1,801 acres. Pop. in 1831, 261; in 1851, 268.

LLANVAIR-WATERDINE, a parish in Salop, 4 m. NW of Knighton, on the N bank of the river Teme. Area 7,720 acres. Pop. in 1851, 592.

LLANVAPLEY, a parish in Monmouthshire, 4 m. E of Abergavenny, on the W bank of the Trothy. Area 819 acres. Pop. in 1831, 99; in 1851, 138.

LLANVETHERINE, a parish in Monmouthshire, 4½ m. NE by E of Abergavenny. Area 2,153 acres. Pop. in 1831, 214; in 1851, 231.

LLANVIHANGEL-NEAR-ROGGIET, a parish in Monmouthshire, 5½ m. SW of Chepstow. Area 557 acres. Pop. in 1831, 46; in 1851, 42.

LLANVIHANGEL-NEAR-USK, a parish in Monmouthshire, 6 m. NNW of Usk, on the river Usk. Area 385 acres. Pop. in 1831, 117; in 1851, 139.

LLANVIHANGEL-CRUCORNEY, a parish in Monmouthshire, 4½ m. N by E of Abergavenny. Area 3,264 acres. Pop. in 1831, 365; in 1851, 454.

LLANVIHANGEL-LLANTARNAM, a parish in Monmouthshire, 2½ m. NW by W of Caerleon, on a branch of the Usk. Area 4,092 acres. Pop. in 1831, 626; in 1851, 1,228.

LLANVIHANGEL-PONT-Y-MOILE, a parish in Monmouthshire, 5 m. W of Usk, intersected by the Brecon canal. Area 1,651 acres. Pop. in 1831, 149; in 1851, 205.

LLANVIHANGEL-TOR-Y-MYNYDD, a parish in Monmouthshire, 5½ m. E by N of Usk. Area 1,931 acres. Pop. in 1831, 204; in 1851, 230.

LLANVIHANGEL-YSTERN-LLEWERN, a parish in Monmouthshire, 5 m. W by N of Monmouth, on the S bank of the Trothy. Area 1,864 acres. Pop. in 1831, 163; in 1851, 171.

LLANVRECHVA (Lower and Upper), a parish in Monmouthshire, 2½ m. N by E of Caerleon. Area 4,320 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,502.

LLANVYNOE, a chapelry in Herefordshire, 15 m. WSW of Hereford, near the source of the Monnow. Pop. in 1831, 298; in 1851, 260.

LLANWARNE, a parish in Herefordshire, 7 m. NW by W of Ross. Area 2,469 acres. Pop. in 1831, 390; in 1851, 391.

LLANWENARTH (ULTRA and CITRA), a parish in Monmouthshire, 2 m. NW by W of Abergavenny, on the N bank of the Usk. Area 5,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,263; in 1851, 2,502.

LLANWENLLWFO, a parish in Anglesey, 3 m. SE of Amlwch. Pop. in 1831, 534; in 1851, 583.

LLANWENOG (Lower and Upper), a parish in Cardiganshire, 6 m. W by S of Lampeter, on the river Teifi. Pop. in 1831, 1,647; in 1851, 1,575.

LLANWERN, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3 m. SE of Caerleon. Area 701 acres. Pop. in 1851, 29.

LLANWINIO (EASTERN and WESTERN), a parish in Carmarthenshire, 11 m. NW by W of Carmarthen. Pop. in 1831, 1,024; in 1851, 1,014.

LLANWYNDIA, a parish in Carmarvonshire, 3 m. S of Carmarvon. Pop. in 1831, 1,264; in 1851, 1,307.—Also a parish in Pembrokeshire, 2½ m.

NW of Fishguard. Pop. in 1831, 1,046; in 1851, 1,292.

LLANWYNNEN, a parish in Cardiganshire, 3 m. W by S of Lampeter, on a branch of the Teifi. Pop. in 1831, 328; in 1851, 329.

LLANWYNOG (Lower and Upper), a parish in Montgomeryshire, 6 m. W by N of Newtown. The woollen manufacture is carried on here to some extent. Pop. in 1831, 1,355; in 1851, 1,645.

LLANWONNO, a parish in Glamorganshire, 8 m. N by W of Llantrissaint, including the hamlets of Glynconnon and Haroddrynog. Pop. in 1831, 1,094; in 1851, 3,253.

LLANWRDA, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 4 m. SW of Llandovery, on the river Towy. Pop. in 1831, 560; in 1851, 572.

LLANWRIN, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 3½ m. NE of Machynlleth, including the townships of Glyncaerig with Llanwrin, and Llanfechan with Blaenglepyrch. Pop. in 1831, 802; in 1851, 768.

LLANWRTHWL, a parish in Breconshire, 10 m. N by W of Builth, on the river Wye. Pop. in 1831, 558; in 1851, 599.

LLANWRTYD, a parish in Breconshire, 12 m. W by S of Builth, on the river Irton, including the hamlets of Claudi-madog and Llechweddol. Pop. in 1831, 627; in 1851, 553.

LLANWYDDELLAN, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 6½ m. N by W of Newton. Pop. in 1851, 491.

LLANWYDDYN-WITH-CONWY, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 12 m. W of Llanfyllin. Pop. in 1831, 668; in 1851, 520.

LLANYBLODWELL, a parish in Salop, 5½ m. SW by S of Oswestry, on the river Tanat. Area 4,694 acres. Pop. in 1831, 915; in 1851, 953.

LLANYBYTHER (North and South), a parish in Carmarthenshire, 4½ m. SW of Lampeter, on the E bank of the Teifi. Pop. in 1851, 1,124.

LLANYCHAIARN, a parish in Cardiganshire, 15 m. NW by W of Lampeter, on Cardigan bay. Pop. in 1831, 688; in 1851, 538.

LLANYCHARE, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 2½ m. SE of Fishguard. Pop. in 1851, 219.

LLANYCHLLWYDDOG, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 4 m. SE by E of Fishguard. Pop. in 1851, 209.

LLANYCRWYS, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 4 m. E by S of Lampeter, including the hamlets of Isforest and Mynachty. Pop. in 1851, 495.

LLANYDDAUSAIN, or **LLANDDEUSANT**, a parish in Anglesey, 5 m. W by N of Llanerchymedd. Pop. in 1831, 717; in 1851, 881.

LLANYGWYRDDON, or **LLAN-GRWYDDON**, a parish in Cardiganshire, 8 m. SE of Aberystwith. Pop. in 1831, 533; in 1851, 595.

LLANYKEVAN, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 6 m. N by W of Narberth, on the river Clebly. Pop. in 1831, 437; in 1851, 442.

LLANYKIL, a parish in Merionethshire, on the W side of Bala lake, comprising the market-town of Bala. Pop. in 1831, 2,359; in 1851, 2,431.

LLANY-MOWDDWY, a parish in Merionethshire, 4 m. N of Dinas-Mowddwy. Pop. in 1831, 703; in 1851, 685.

LLANYMYNECH, a parish partly in Denbighshire, partly in Salop, with a small portion extending into Montgomeryshire, 5½ m. S by W of Oswestry, on the river Vyrnwy, and intersected by the Montgomery canal. It includes the townships of Carreghova, Llwytlanan, and Trepunol. Pop. in 1801, 596; in 1831, 887; in 1851, 842.

LLANYNYS, a parish in Breconshire, 3 m. W by S of Builth, on the river Irton. Pop. in 1831, 195; in 1851, 172.—Also a parish in Denbighshire, 2½ m. N by W of Ruthin, on the river Clydd. Pop. in 1831, 784; in 1851, 743.

LLANYSTINDWY, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 8 m. NE by E of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1851, 1,206.

LLANYWERN, a parish in Breconshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Brecon. Pop. in 1831, 138; in 1851, 148.

LLECH, a valley of France, in the dep. of the Pyrénées-Orientales, and cant. of Prades.

LLECHCYNFARWYDD, a parish in Anglesey, 9 m. E by S of Holyhead. Pop. in 1851, 401.

LLECHRHWD, a parochial chapelry in Cardigan-shire, 3 m. SE of Cardigan, on the N bank of the Teifi. Pop. in 1831, 392; in 1851, 473.

LLECHWEDDOL, a hamlet in the p. of Llanwrtyd, Breconshire, 9 m. NE of Llandovery. Pop. in 1831, 328; in 1851, 300.

LLECHYLED, a parish in Anglesey, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Holyhead. Pop. in 1851, 654.

LLEDO, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Teruel, and partido of Valderrobres, 19 m. ESE of Alcaniz, on the l. bank of the Algas, in a flat country. Pop. 540. It has an hospital, and contains a manufactory of paper and an oil-mill.

LLERA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 63 m. SE of Badajoz, partido and 16 m. NE of Llerena, in the midst of lofty mountains. Pop. 1,663. It has a handsome church and a fine fountain.

LLERA, a town of Mexico, in the state and 60 m. S of New Santander, and 15 m. N of Escandon.

LLERENA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Badajoz. The partido comprises 20 pueblos. The town is 65 m. SE of Badajoz, and 46 m. ESE of Xeres, in a plain near the mountains of San Miguel and San Bernardo. Pop. 6,022. It is gloomy and ill-built, and is surrounded by old walls. It contains 2 parish churches, 4 convents, and an hospital, has manufactories of common cloth, and possesses a considerable trade in wool and sheep of the merino breed. Silk is cultivated in small quantities in the environs. The town, which is very ancient, is supposed to be the *Regiana* of Antoninus. It belonged to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

LLERS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 27 m. NNE of Girona, and partido of Figueras, 18 m. WNW of Rosas, on a mountain. Pop. 2,163.

LLES, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Lerida, partido and 11 m. NE of Seo-de-Urgel. Pop. 585. The surrounding country is mountainous but fertile, and affords pasturage to large numbers of sheep.

LLEVENNY, a river in Breconshire, which, issuing from the great pool of Langors, joins the Wye near Pipton.

LLIMIANA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 39 m. NNE of Lerida, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 806.

LLINF, a river in Glamorganshire, which rises near the centre of the co., and falls into the Ogmore at St. Bride's Minor.

LLIVIA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Gerona, and partido of Ribas, 6 m. NNE of Puycedra, near the sources of the Sègre. Pop. 975. It has a large parish-church, and possesses manufactories of hosiery. This town, the *Julia Libyca* or *Julia Livia* of the ancients, was taken by the Moors in 732.

LLOBREGAT, a river of Spain, which has its source in the Pyrenees, in the prov. of Barcelona, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Pobla-de-Lliliet, runs S across a portion of the prov. of Lerida, re-enters that of Barcelona, receives on the r. the Cardenet and the Noya, and on the l. the Gavarresa and Golarida, and after a total course, in a generally WSW direction, of 105

m., falls into the Mediterranean 60 m. WSW of Barcelona.—Also a river of Spain, which has its source on the French frontier, in the Pyrenees, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Bellegarde; runs first S, then SE; receives on the r. the Ricardel, Muga, and Manol, and on the l. the Net and Orlina; and after a total course of about 75 m., throws itself into the gulf of Rosai.

LLOMBAY, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 17 m. SW of Valencia, and partido of Carlet, on the r. bank of the Guanes. Pop. 1,450. It has a convent and a chapel, and possesses 2 distilleries of brandy and a manufactory of white lead.

LLORET, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 27 m. S of Gerona, and partido of Santa-Colomba-de-Farnés, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,998. It has a parish-church and an hospital.

LLORITA, a town in the island of Palma, Balearic islands. Pop. 996. It has a parish-church, and a custom-house. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.

LLOSA-DEL-OBISPO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. WNW of Valencia, and partido of Villar-de-Benaduf, or Del-Arzbispo. Pop. 799.

LLOSA-DE-RANES (LA), or **LLOSA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, 3 m. N of S. Felipe. Pop. 1,300. Rice, millet, and mulberries are extensively cultivated in the environs.

LLOUGHOR, a river in Glamorganshire, which flows S from the mountains which enclose Llandilo; receives in its course the Ammon, the Cathan, and other tributary streams; is tidal for about 4 m.; and after dividing, for some distance, the cos. of Carmarthen and Glamorgan, falls into the Bristol channel, at Carmarthen bay.

LLOUGHOR, or **LOUGHOR**, a parish and borough in Glamorganshire, 7 m. W by N of Swansea, on the E bank of the river Loughor. Pop. 1,099. Under the reform act, L., in conjunction with Swansea, Neath, Aberavon, and Kenfig, returns a member to parliament. Coal is raised within the borough and exported. There are also zinc works, and a manufactory for pyroligneous acid. Vessels of 200 tons burthen come up to the wharf above the town.

LLOWIS, a parish in Radnorshire, 3 m. W of Hay, on the W bank of the Wye. Pop. in 1851, 359.

LLOYD, an island in the group of New Shetland islands, Southern ocean, to the W of Livingston island, in S lat. $62^{\circ} 50'$, and W long. $61^{\circ} 30'$.

LLOYD'S BAY, a bay on the NE coast of New Holland, between capes Weymouth and Direction, in S lat. $12^{\circ} 50'$, and E long. $143^{\circ} 20'$. It is about 12 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth.

LLUCHENT, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, and partido of Gandia, 9 m. E of S. Felipe, on the Albayda. Pop. 998. It has a convent and an hospital.

LLUGWY, a river in Carnarvonshire, which falls into the Conway near Bettws-y-Coed.

LLUMAYOR, a town in the island of Majorca, partido and 19 m. ESE of Palma, and 18 m. WSW of Manacor, in a fine plain extending to the sea. Pop. 7,112. The streets are regularly laid out, and the houses well-built. It contains a parish-church, a convent, and a custom-house, and has manufactories of linen, coarse woollen fabrics, hats, and distilleries of brandy. L. was built in 1300 by Jayme II. The surrounding plain is noted for the battle in which Jayme III. lost, with his life, the crown of Majorca. In the vicinity of this town, on a lofty, isolated eminence, is a college, dependent upon the university of Palma.

LLUMERES, a harbour and roadstead of Spain, in the Asturias, in the prov. of Oviedo, to the SE of Cape Penas, in N lat. $43^{\circ} 37'$, and W long. $7^{\circ} 19'$.

LLYSDINAM, a hamlet in the parish of Llana-

faulawr, Breconshire, 6 m. NW of Builth. Pop. in 1831, 213; in 1851, 238.

LLYSFAEN, a^o parish locally in Denbighshire, belonging to the union of Conway, co. of Carnarvon, 3 m. W of Abergale. Pop. in 1851, 771.

LLYSVAEN, or LISVANE, a parish in Glamorganshire, 5 m. N by E of Cardiff. Pop. in 1851, 220.

LLYSWEN, a parish in Breconshire, 6½ m. SW of Hay, on the river Wye. Pop. in 1851, 225.

LLYSWERNI, or LISWORNEY, a parish in Glamorganshire, 2½ m. E by S of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1831, 189; in 1851, 184.

LLYSYFRAN, or LLYS-Y-VRANE, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 8 m. NE of Haverfordwest. Pop. in 1831, 202; in 1851, 179.

LLYWELL, or LEWYLIT, a parish in Breconshire, 12 m. W of Brecon, including the hamlets of Trayan-Hase, Trayan-Mawr, and Yscltydach. Pop. in 1831, 1,699; in 1851, 1,627.

LO (SAINT), an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche. The arrond. comprises an area of 112,796 hect., and contains 9 cant. Pop. in 1831, 99,250; in 1841, 100,008.—The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,480; in 1841, 13,887.—The town is 18 m. ENE of Coutances, and 195 m. W of Paris, on the r. bank of the Vire, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge, at an alt. of 403 ft. above sea-level, and in N lat. 49° 7', and W long. 14° 12'. Pop. in 1789, 3,774; in 1821, 8,271; in 1831, 8,421; in 1841, 8,951. It is irregularly built, but contains a fine square; an ancient cathedral remarkable for the magnificence of its cloisters, and the richness and elegance of its architecture; and a church, built in 805, and forming a very perfect and highly ornate specimen of Saxon architecture. There are besides several other churches, a town-house, a justiciary-hall, a college, a normal and a mathematical school, a public library, 6 printing establishments, an hospital, a theatre, and a public bathing-establishment. It possesses manufactories of fine cloth, ticking, flannel, serge, dimitty, calico, druggets, tape, lace, woollen shawls, cutlery, &c.; several bleacheries and dye-works, cotton and wool spinning-mills, and several tanneries. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in cattle, horses, fowls, corn, salt butter, cider, honey, wax, iron, and yarn. In the environs are several slate-quarries. This town is supposed by some to be the ancient *Briocera*; by others, its origin is attributed to a church built in the locality in the 6th cent. by a bishop of Coutances.

LOA, a port of Peru, in the intendency and 420 m. SSW of Arequipa, prov. and 90 m. S of Tarapaca, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which, after a course in a generally SW direction of about 60 m., throws itself into the Pacific, and forms the boundary line between Bolivia and Peru.

LOACHAN. See LAOS.

LOAD, or LONG-LOAD, a chapelry in Martock parish, in Somersetshire, 4 m. SSW of Somerton, between the rivers Parret and Yeo.

LOANDO (SAINT PAUL DE), an island and town of SW. Africa, on the Angola coast. The town, which is situated in 8° 55' S lat., and is the cap. of all the Portuguese settlements in S. Africa, was founded in 1578. It covers a great extent of ground, but is neither walled nor fortified; and its churches and principal public buildings are falling to decay. The white pop. is estimated at 3,000; the number of Negroes is much greater. Provisions are plentiful and cheap; but the water is extremely bad, and must be brought either from a neighbouring river, or from the island of L. Its principal commerce consists in slaves and ivory. This city contains 3 convents, and is the seat of a bishop. The country in the vicinity

is parched and sandy.—The island, which is separated from the continent by a narrow strait, is about 18 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth. The citizens of St. Paul de L. have numerous country-houses and gardens upon it, the air being reckoned salubrious. The harbour is 3½ m. in length, deep and commodious.

LOAN-END, a township in Norham parish, co. of Durham, 4 m. SW of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Area 833 acres. Pop. in 1831, 147; in 1851, 177.

LOANGHILLI, or LOANGHIRI, a village of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom and 6 m. S of Loango. It is noted as the place of sepulture of the kings of that country.

LOANGO, a district of SW. Africa, which formerly made part of the kingdom of Congo, bounded on the N by Mayomba; on the NE by Congo; on the S by Cacongo; and on the W by the Atlantic. Its length is said to be 250, and its breadth 188 m.; according to other authorities, it extends from N to S only 180 geog. m. Its climate is good; rain seldom falls, but heavy dews support vegetation. During the winter-months of May, June, and July, the nights are cool, but without being chill. The soil is a red stiff clay, exceedingly fertile; but the only grains cultivated by the indolent inhabitants are manioc, maize, and a species of pulse. The mode of culture is slovenly in the extreme; and slight as it is, is confined to little spots like gardens situated round the villages. The rest of the country is covered with luxuriant herbs rising to the height of 8 ft., through which it is almost impossible to force one's way. These shrubs grow, ripen, and wither, without being applied to any use; but the natives sometimes set them on fire, thus producing an extended conflagration over the whole country. Many European vegetables attain here an extraordinary size. The wild animals are chiefly tiger-cats, ounces, and hyenas; the hare and antelope are common, and the Chinese hog is used as a domestic animal. Monkeys are innumerable; also the *termes*, or white ants, a pernicious insect, common to the whole W coast of Africa.—The natives of L. are described as being black, well-made, and of an amiable disposition. Their dress consists of a kind of petticoat, while the upper part of the body is covered with a leopard's skin. The head is covered with a cap made of grass. The petticoats of the women are of straw; on their legs they wear strings of shells, and bracelets of ivory on their arms. They smear their bodies with palm-oil, and a kind of red wood reduced to powder, instead of paint. Polygamy is universally practised. The king receives his revenue in the produce of the country; but his chief wealth is said to consist in the possession of a great number of slaves. The trade consists chiefly of ivory, copper, tin, lead, and slaves.—L. has been usually, but upon what authority we know not, divided into the provinces of Lovangiri, Loangomongo, Chilingo, and Piri.—The cap. is Loango, called by the Negroes Boari or Bouali, situated a little to the SE of the mouth of the Killow, and said to have a pop. of 15,000.—The river L. has its mouth in S lat. 4° 39', E long. 11° 47'. It is supposed to have a total course of about 60 m.

LOANHEAD, a village in the p. of Lasswade, Mid-Lothian, 5 m. SE of Edinburgh, between Lasswade and Roslin, and about ¼ mile from the l. bank of the North Esk.

LOANHEAD-BY-DENNY, a village in the p. of Denny, Stirlingshire, 5 m. W of Falkirk, and 4 m. NE of Cumbernauld.

LOANO, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the div. of Genoa, prov. and 5 m. N of Albenga, and 7 m. SSW of Finale, in the gulf of Genoa. Pop. 3,000. It has a custom-house. The

adjacent fisheries form the chief object of local industry.

LOARRE, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 19 m. NNW of Huesca, and partido of Jaca. Pop. 880.

LOBAU, an island of the Danube, in the lower circle of the Wienerwalde, 6 m. ESE of Vienna. It is nearly 3 m. in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. After the battle of Aspern, the French army withdrew into this island.

LOBAU, LIEBE, or LOBIJO, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Lausitz, 12 m. SE of Bautzen, and 18 m. NNW of Zittau, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, and on the Saxon-Silesian railway from Dresden to Zittau. Pop. 2,530. It has manufactures of linen and several bleacheries, and carries on a considerable trade in grain. In the vicinity are several mineral springs. A fine species of quartz, known as the diamond of Lobau, is found in the environs.

LOBAU, LUBAU, or LUBAWA, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of W. Prussia and circle of Marienwerder. Pop. of circle 21,127. The town is 16 m. SSW of Osterode, and 39 m. ESE of Marienwerder, on the Jasienka and Sandualla. Pop. 2,736. It is enclosed by walls, and has a suburb, a fine castle, a convent, and 2 hospitals, and possesses several distilleries and breweries, and several spinning-mills. Linen and flax form its chief articles of trade.

LOBBERICH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, 7 m. WSW of Kempen. Pop. 1,200, chiefly silk weavers.

LOBBES, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. and 10 m. SW of Charleroi, on the l. bank of the Sambre. Pop. 2,274.

LOBBRA, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Perm, descending from the Ural chain, and flowing ESE to its junction with the Sosva.

LOBEDA, a village of Saxe-Weimar, on the r. bank of the Saale, 3 m. E of Jena. Pop. 731.

LOBEID, LOBEHD, or EL-OBEID, the cap. of Kordofan, in N lat. $13^{\circ} 10'$, E long. $30^{\circ} 10'$, 10 days' journey from Khartum. It is composed of several large villages grouped together, and distinguished by the names of their inhabitants. It is reported to have a pop. of upwards of 30,000. The *toguls* or mud huts are round or tail-shaped, with conical roofs composed of reeds. Its general appearance, in dry weather, is dreary and desolate; but in the spring, the richness of the verdure, interspersed with flowers of various and most brilliant colours, gives it an aspect so different that it is difficult to imagine it the same place. Its mud huts require to be renewed almost every year after the rainy season. Business is for the most part carried on in the morning at sunrise, in order to avoid the heat of the day, which is insupportable. Amongst the various branches of traffic here pursued that of selling slaves is the most conspicuous and revolting.

LOBEJUN, a town of Prussian Saxony, 29 m. N by W of Leipsic. Pop. 2,660.

LOBENDAU, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 36 m. NNE of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,800, chiefly employed in linen-weaving.

LOBENSTEIN, a town of the principality of Reuss-Lobenstein, in Upper Saxony on the Lemnitz, 26 m. N of Bayreuth. Pop. 4,180.

LOBERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Saragossa, 12 m. E of Sanguesa, on the l. bank of the Onsella. Pop. 300.

LOBITH, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, on the Rhine.

LOBNITZ, a large village of Prussian Saxony, 20 m. N by E of Leipsic.

LOB-NOV, a town of Chinese Turkestan, in N lat.

$40^{\circ} 50'$, stretching between the meridians of $87^{\circ} 30'$ and $89^{\circ} E$.

LOBON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. E of Badajoz, near the left bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 1,200.

LOBOS, or SEAL ISLANDS, a group of islands, 3 in number, off the coast of the prov. of Lambayeque, in Peru. The northernmost and largest island, known as LOBOS-DE-TIERRA, is 5 m. in length, and 2 m. in greatest breadth. It has good anchorage on its NE side, in 6 fath. water, in S lat. $6^{\circ} 25'$, W long. $80^{\circ} 52'$.—About 10 leagues to the SSE of L-de-Tierra, are two islets, distinguished as LOBOS-DE-FUERA, separated by a narrow channel about a cable's length in width, the largest of which is 2 m. in length, by $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad, and lies SE and NW. The smaller, lying nearly N and S, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and nearly 1 m. broad; and forms with the other two snug capacious bays. The best anchorage is in the E bay, off the NE point of the southernmost island, in 8 fathoms water, in S lat. $6^{\circ} 57'$, W long. $80^{\circ} 44'$ [*Captain Peacock*]. These islands abound with seals and sea-birds; and are covered with guano in the sheltered parts. In *Morrell's Four Voyages*, a book published at New York in 1832, is a minute account of these islands, and among other particulars the following passage: "The Indians sometimes visit these islands in large parties on fishing excursions or frolics; and frequently stay three or four weeks. I have always found them to be very civil and accommodating, having frequently received kind offices at their hands, such as presents of fruit, vegetables, &c., from the main. They always bring their fresh water with them in their catamarans, as there is none to be found in the islands, which are covered with sand, rocks, and the dung of aquatic birds; the latter sufficient to load thousands of ships, having been accumulating for untold ages. It is called *guanarr* by the Spaniards, and is probably the richest manure in the world."

The Peruvian government issued a decree in 1833 expressly forbidding foreign vessels from fishing, killing seals, or frequenting the coasts of these islands, without license from the state; and when the question was raised by an attempt to seize the *Campeadora* at Lobos, Lord Palmerston gave it as his opinion that as these islands are and always have been considered to be part of the territory of Peru, it appeared to him that the Peruvian government had a right to prohibit foreign vessels from fishing there. In 1842 another British vessel, the *Hibernia*, was seized for violating this decree, and in the opinion of her Majesty's government, no redress could be demanded, as she had been arrested and tried for a legal offence. The demand for guano in Europe, of course, enormously increased the importance of these possessions. In 1841 the Peruvian government established a monopoly in the export of guano found on its own territories, and determined that the places of deposit should be protected by armed steamers; and in 1847 a careful survey and report were made on the islands, with an estimate of the quantity of guano existing there, because apprehensions were entertained by the Peruvians that all their manure would be carried off and consumed by foreigners. The L. Isles were included in this survey, L-de-Tierra being supposed to contain 150,200 cubic yds. of the deposit, and L-de-Fuera 531,436 cubic yds. A semi-official notice, in April 1852, intimates that "by virtue of decrees now in force, no vessel, either under the national or any foreign flag, has a right to go to the Peruvian guano deposits, without first obtaining permission from the Peruvian government, under penalty of confiscation; that foreign vessels furnished with government licenses are allowed to load at the Chincha islands only; that the islands of L-de-Tierra and L-de-Fuera, as well as those of Guanape, Malabrigo, and other localities N of Callao, where deposits of guano exist, as also some of the deposits in the prov. of Tarapaca, are purposely kept uninhabited and unfrequented by order of the government, in order that the birds may be left undisturbed, and thus a constant increase of the deposits be promoted; that from time immemorial the fishermen of Lambayeque have been accustomed to inhabit the L-de-Tierra and L-de-Fuera, but for some years past the Peruvian government have prohibited their so doing, in consequence of their destroying thousands of birds and bringing away boat-loads of eggs; that since the commencement of the export of guano to Europe, all the deposits belonging to the republic of Peru have been surveyed and measured by orders of the government; and that any attempt to load vessels without the proper license would subject

them to be seized and confiscated." The question as between Great Britain and Peru is now settled by the virtual recognition of the claims of Peru by our government. Lord Malmesbury having explicitly declared that "however advantageous it might be to Great Britain to appropriate these islands, or declare them common property, it is impossible for her Majesty's government to violate international law for national interest;" whilst in other communications from the foreign office the sovereignty of Peru is distinctly admitted. It appears, however, that the accounts of the quantity of guano to be found on the L. islands has been greatly over-rated. This will be more clearly seen from the subjoined statement of the three great guano deposits, as laid down in the surveys instituted by the government of Peru:—

Sections.	Deposits.	
South . . .	Chipana . . .	280,602 tons
" . . .	Huanillos . . .	1,612,505
" . . .	Punta-de-Lobos . . .	1,460,790
" . . .	Pabellon-de-Pica . . .	2,975,050
" . . .	Puerto Inglés . . .	1,292,510
		7,621,407
Centre . . .	Northern island . . .	7,600,000
" . . .	Middle island . . .	6,450,000
" . . .	Southern island . . .	4,200,000
		18,250,000
North . . .	Lobos-de-Tierra . . .	476,853
" . . .	Lobos-de-Fuera . . .	265,718
" . . .	Guanape . . .	70,810
" . . .	Ferrol . . .	30,700
		854,086
Total tons . . .		27,024,493

This statement shows how small is the quantity of guano to be found on the L. islands compared with the other vast deposits, the right to which has never formed matter of dispute. Were the former to be thrown open to the world, it is by no means improbable that they would be exhausted in 12 months. It is also stated that, in consequence of a considerable portion of this guano being produced by the seals (lobos), some of it is less valuable by 25 per cent. than the produce of the Chincha islands. We believe the Peruvian government may shortly be expected to perceive the necessity of relaxing its regulations with regard to that important article of trade which has recently been discovered on its islands and coasts. "It is evidently in the interest of both parties that the trade should be carried on with as few vexatious restrictions as possible, and that the price should not be immoderately raised by the Peruvian monopoly. The existence of claims to a tenure which it is impossible for Peru to defend by physical force ought to operate as an inducement to that government to avoid all just cause of complaint on the part of foreign nations, all of which have now in their power so easy a means of retaliation. It may be hoped, moreover, that among the countless rocks and islands of the Pacific occasionally visited by British cruisers, other deposits of the same valuable kind may be discovered, and, in that case, measures ought at once to be taken to secure to the Crown the possession of such territories, not forming part of the dominions of any other state."

LOBOS, one of the smaller Canary islands, being little more than a rock, near the N point of Forteventura, in N lat. 28° 45'.—Also a small island on the coast of Mexico, opposite the bay of Tampico, in N lat. 22° 28'.—Also a small island in the Atlantic ocean, off the coast of Cuba.—Also a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, in N lat. 21° 25'.—Also a small island at the mouth of the La Plata, 15 m. SW of Cape St. Maria.—Also a cluster of small islands in the S. Pacific, near the coast of Chili, in S lat. 52°.

LOBOSITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 4 m. WSW of Leitmeritz, on the l. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1,322.

LOBO-YACU, a small river of Quito, in the prov. of Mainas, which enters the Pastaza.

LOBSANN, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 2 m. NW of Soultz-sous-Forêts.

LOBSENS, or **LOBZENIKO**, a town of W. Prussia, on the Lobzanka, 57 m. WNW of Thorn. Pop. 2,720.

LOBSTEDT, a village of Saxony, 15 m. SSE of Leipzig, on the right bank of the Pleisse.

LOBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, 22 m. E of Magdeburg. Pop. 1,950.

LOCAM, a village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Mael-Carhaix, 21 m. SW of Guingamp. Pop. 1,100.

LOCANA, a town of the Sardinian states, in

IV.

Piedmont, on the river Orca, 23 m. NW of Turin. Pop. 5,384.

LOCARNO, one of the Italian bailiwicks, ceded to Switzerland by the duke of Milan in 1512, on the NW coast of Lago Maggiore. Its length is about 15 m.; its breadth about 12.—The cap. of the same name, and the chief place of the Swiss cant. of the Ticino, is situated near the lake, 23 m. SW of Chiavenna. Pop. 2,676, Catholics.—Also a town of the Sardinian states, in the division of Novara, 21 m. NE of Biellas, on the r. bank of the Sesia. Pop. 1,600.

LOCCUM, a town of Hanover, 26 m. WNW of the city of Hanover. Pop. 1,500.

LOCHABER, a district of Inverness-shire, bounded on the E by Badenoch; on the S by Athol and Rannoch; on the W by Moidart; and on the N by the lakes and rivers which occupy the Great Caledonian glen. It is perhaps one of the most dreary, mountainous, and barren districts in Scotland. The chief produce of the country is black cattle, for which it has been long famed. The final stand of the wolf in Great Britain was made in the Lochaber mountains, a region in appearance well-calculated for the kennel or retreat of these ferocious animals, where, in 1680, the last fell by the hand of Sir E. Cameron of Lochiel.

LOCH-ACHRAY. See **ACHRAY**.

LOCH-ALINE. See **ALINE**.

LOCHALSH, a parish on the W coast of Ross-shire, in length about 28 m. The *kyle*, or narrow sea, which separates the island of Skye from the mainland of Scotland, is its W boundary. The superficial area is about 55,000 Scottish acres, of which 1,500 only are under tillage, and about 2,000 under wood. Pop. in 1831; in 1851, 2,299.

LOCHANS, a village in the Rhinns of Galloway, 1½ m. from Stranraer. Pop. 200.

LOCH-ARD. See **ARD**.

LOCHAR-MOSS, an extensive morass, intermediate between the lower parts of Nithsdale and Annandale, in Dumfries-shire, and distributed among the ps. of Dumfries, Caerlaverock, Tinwald, Torthorwald, Mousewald, and Ruthwell. It stretches N from the Solway frith, in a stripe 10 m. long, and from 2 to 3 m. broad; and, over its whole extent, is nearly a dead level.

LOCHAR-WATER, a small river of Dumfries-shire, cutting Lochar-moss lengthways into nearly equal parts. Before losing itself in the Solway, it forms an estuary, 1½ m. in length, and a ¼ m. in mean breadth. The stream is in the last degree sluggish; from head to foot of Lochar-moss—a course, including windings, of at least 12 m.—it has a fall of only 11 ft.

LOCH-AWE. See **AWE**.

LOCHBROOM, a parish in Ross-shire, bounded by Assynt on the N; Kincardine and Contin on the E; Gailloch on the S; and the Minsh on the W. It is of an irregular figure, and is computed to be 36 m. long, and 20 m. broad. The greater part consists of wild uncultivated mountains and hills. The parish is divided into four districts: namely, the Aird, Lochbroom Proper, the Little Strath, and the Laigh. There is a mountain-lake called Loch-Broom, about 3 m. in length, and 1 in breadth; from which a rapid river called the Broom or Braom descends into the Big-loch. Besides the harbour of Ullapool, the whole coast is indented with numerous safe bays. The islands of Ristal, Tanera, Isle-Martin, Isle-Greenyard, and the Summer-isles, belong to this p. Pop. in 1801, 3,533; in 1831, 4,615; in 1851, 4,813.

LOCHCARRON, a parish in Ross-shire, situated on an arm of the ocean, into which the river Carron falls. It is upwards of 14 m. long, and from 5 to 6 m. broad. Pop. in 1831, 2,136; in 1851, 1,613.

LOCH-CATHERINE. See **KATRINE.**

LOCHE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. S of Montresor, on the l. bank of the Indroze. Pop. 1,387.

LOCHEE, a manufacturing village in Forfarshire, 1½ m. NW of Dundee, included within the parliamentary boundaries of that borough.

LOCHEM, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, arrond. and 10 m. E of Zutphen, on the l. bank of the Borkel. Pop. 1,550. It has manufacturing of aqua-fortis.

LOCHES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. of Essoyes, 8 m. ESE of Bar-sur-Seine, on the l. bank of the Ource. Pop. 1,039. Wine is extensively cultivated in the environs.—Also an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire. The arrond. comprises an area of 179,834 hect., and contains 6 cants. Pop. in 1831, 61,548; in 1841, 62,679. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 17,072; in 1841, 16,690. The town is on the l. bank of the Indre, which here divides into several branches, 22 m. S of Amboise, and 25 m. SE of Tours. Pop. in 1789, 4,524; in 1821, 4,558; in 1831, 4,774; in 1841, 4,509. It is built amphitheatrically, on a hill, the summit of which is occupied by an ancient fortress. The houses are old, and the streets narrow. The principal building is the castle, a large and formerly strong edifice, converted by Louis XI. into a state-prison. There are besides a communal college, an hospital, and 2 printing establishments. Several fine promenades run along the branches of the river, which are here crossed by bridges, communicating with the small town of Banlieu. The industry of the town consists chiefly in the manufacture of coarse cloth, paper, leather, cordage, and dyed goods. Wine, timber, wool, and cattle, form its chief articles of trade.

LOCH-GAIR. See **GAIRLOCH.**

LOCHGAU, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 6 m. SSE of Brackenheim, and 9 m. NNW of Louisburg, on the Steinbach. Pop. in 1840, 1,647. An engagement took place here between the French and Austrians on the 3d Nov. 1799.

LOCH-GELLY, a village in the p. of Auchterderran, Fifeshire, 8 m. NW of Kirkcaldy, and 6 m. E of Dunfermline. Pop. 770, chiefly weavers and colliers.

LOCHGILPHEAD, a village in Argyshire, at the N extremity of Loch-Gilp, having daily communication with Glasgow and Inverary by the steamboats on Loch-Fyne and the Crinan canal. Pop. 1,300.

LOCHGOILHEAD, a parish in Argyshire, in the district of Cowal, to which that of Kilmorich is joined. The united p. is about 30 m. in length, and from 6 to 20 m. in breadth, and lies along the W coast of Loch-Long. It receives its name from the local situation of the church, at the head of Loch-Goil, a small arm of the sea which runs off in a NW direction from Loch-Long. Pop. in 1851, 1,834.

LOCH-IN-DAAL, an arm of the sea deeply indenting the S side of the island of Islay. It is shallow, but abounds in fish, and is much resorted to by shipping.

LOCHLEE, a large parish in the extreme N of the Grampian district of Forfarshire. Area about 104 sq. m. Everywhere, except over 6½ m. on the E, it is hemmed in by a water-shedding line of mountains. Its whole surface is ruggedly highland, consisting of wild and high mountain-ranges, partially and narrowly cloven asunder by glens. Mount Keen and Mount Battoch, both on the boundary, the former on the N, and the latter on the NE, rise respectively 4,000 and 3,465 ft. above sea-level.

Other summits along the boundary and in the interior attain alts. of from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. Only a trifle more than one-fourth of the area is inhabited; all the rest being mountain-wilderness, or the free walk of the wandering flock. All the head-streams of East water, or the N. Esk, rise in the p., and swell the stream to considerable bulk before it passes into Edzell. A little to the S of the centre of the p., and in the course of the river Lee, is a beautiful little lake, 1½ m. long, and 3 furl. broad, which imposed its own name on the whole p. Pop. in 1851, 615.

LOCH-LINNHE. See **LINNHE (LOCH).**

LOCHMABEN, a parish in Annandale, Dumfriesshire. Area 10,750 acres. The river Affian, in many folds, runs along most of the E boundary; the Kinnel runs diagonally across the N end. The Aik runs 1 m. on the NW boundary. So expansive and almost continuous are the lakes of this p., that the ancient borough, which stands amongst them, appears from the rising grounds which command a view of it to be situated on an island in the midst of a curiously outlined inland sea. The lakes are 8 in number. Nowhere do they at any season exceed 52 ft. in depth; over a great aggregate extent they are shallow; and in many places, from the shore inward, they are thickly overtopped with reeds. Pop. in 1801, 2,053; in 1831, 2,795; in 1851, 3,127. The grand attraction of the p. is the paternal residence of the Bruce. L. castle, which stands 1 m. from the borough, on the extreme point of a heart-shaped peninsula, juts a considerable way into the S side of the Castle-loch.—The borough of L. is beautifully situated on the immediate banks of nearly encircling lakes, 4 m. from Lockerby, and 8 m. from Dumfries. The church is a handsome edifice, with a square tower. A considerable manufacture of coarse linen cloth, for sale unbleached in the English market, was at one time carried on here, but has totally disappeared. The only manufacture now is the working of a few stocking-loom. A large trade is driven, both in the town and throughout the p., in the feeding of pigs. A large proportion of the inhabitants farm small crofts, and rear their families as a sort of peddling farmers. L. unites with Dumfries, Annan, Sanguhar, and Kirkcudbright, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1839, 41; in 1848, 32. Pop. in 1831, within the limited royalty assigned by the reform act, 966.

LOCH-NA-GAR, or **LOCH-NA-GARADH**, a lofty mountain of the Grampian ridge, in the p. of Crathy and Braemar, Aberdeenshire. Its elevation is 3,777 ft. above sea-level. The view from its summit extends in one direction to the sea at Aberdeen; in another, towards the vast granite group of Cairngorm, with its well-known summits, viz., Ben-na-muick-dui, Cairngorm, Ben-na-buid, Ben-Aven, rises before us; to the S, in the distance, is the trap-hill named Dundee-law, the trap cones of the Lomonds in Fifeshire, and the porphyry range of the Pentlands near Edinburgh; and towards the W, the wild and alpine country of Athole and Badenoch.

LOCH-NA-GAUL, an inlet of the Atlantic ocean, on the confines of Inverness-shire and Argyre, nearly opposite to the point of Sleat in the island of Skye. There is an excellent road from Arisaig, on the shores of this loch, to Fort-William, with a ferry over the Lochy river.

LOCHRUTTON, a parish in the E division of Kirkcudbrightshire. Area about 7,000 acres. A little E of the centre of the p. is Loch-Rutton, a lake 1 m. in length, and a ¼ m. in mean breadth. Pop. in 1831, 650; in 1851, 726.

LOCH-RYAN. See **RYAN (LOCH).**

LOCHS, a parish in Ross-shire, in the island of Lewis, so named from the great number of small

lakes which are interspersed over its surface. It is about 18 m. in length, exclusive of numerous inlets which extend its line of coast to upwards of 90 m.; the average breadth is about 9 m. A great part of it is a peninsula, called the Forest of Lewis, formed by Loch-Seafort and Loch-Erisort. Pop. in 1801, 1,875; in 1831, 3,067; in 1851, 4,256.

LOCHT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Konings-Hoyck. Pop. 225.

LOCHTY, a small river in Fifeshire, which, after an E course of 8 or 9 m., falls into the Orr, a little above its junction with the Leven.

LOCHWINNOCH, a parish in Renfrewshire. Area 19,219 acres, of which 9,000 are cultivated or capable of cultivation; 9,119 are in pasture; 700 are covered by wood; and 300 by water. The highest hills in the co. are situated in the W extremity of this p. One of these heights, called Misty-law, is about 1,240 ft. above the level of the sea; another, the hill of Staik, is a few feet higher. The river Calder, rising on the NW, on the borders of Ayrshire, pursues a winding course towards Castle-Semple loch, which it enters near the v. The bleaching of goods is extensively carried on in this p. A considerable proportion of the pop. are hand-loom weavers employed by Paisley and Glasgow houses. Pop. in 1831, 4,515; in 1851, 4,153.—The v. of L., on the NW side of Castle-Semple loch, consists of a main street a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, with some streets crossing it at right angles. It is distant $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Paisley. Pop. of v. in 1851, 2,271.

LOCHY, a river of the Glenmore-nan-Albin in Inverness-shire. It issues from the SW end of Loch-Lochy by a new channel artificially cut for it, about 600 yds. SE of the point at which the lake receives the Caledonian canal. Its length of run is about 10 m., generally parallel to the line of the canal, and it falls into Loch-Eil at Fort-William, within a few yards of the embouchure of the Nevis.—Also a small river of Breadalbane, Perthshire, rising on the N side of Benchallin, and flowing into the Dochart a little above the entrance of that river into Loch-Tay, after a course of 15 m. It gives the name of 'Glenlochy to the vale which it traverses.

LOCHY (Lochn), a lake in the district of Lochaber in Inverness-shire, forming one of the chain of lakes which occupy a large portion of Glenmore-nan-Albin, or 'the Great glen of Scotland.' It is about 14 m. long, and not more than 1 m. broad. Its boundaries on either side, throughout its whole extent, are lofty mountains, which rise up sudden and unbroken. From Loch-Lochy to Loch-Linnhe, a long dreary flat moss extends for about 10 m., of which but a small portion has been attempted to be cultivated. Through this moss the river Lochy flows.

LOCKE, a township in Cayuga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 20 m. S of Auburn. Pop. 1,654.

LOCKEHAUS, or LEKA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, 6 m. W of Güns. Pop. 1,100.

LOCKENITZ, a village of Prussian Pomerania, in the reg. and 15 m. W of Stettin. Pop. 360.

LOCKERBY, a neat, stirring, and prosperous little town in the p. of Dryfesdale, Dumfries-shire, on the railroad between Glasgow and Carlisle, 4 m. from Lochmaben, and 12 m. E of Dumfries; and has a station on the line of the Caledonian railway, 26 m. from Carlisle, 74 m. from Edinburgh, and 79 m. from Glasgow. The lamb-fair held here on the 2d of Aug. is the largest in Scotland, from 30,000 to 40,000 lambs being usually on the ground. During winter also, there are, chiefly for the sale of pork, weekly markets. Pop. in 1851, 1,315.

LOCKERLEY, a parish in Southamptonshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Romsey, intersected by the Salisbury and Southampton canal. Area 1,729 acres. Pop. 627.

LOCKHAY, or LOKO, a chapelry in Spondon p., Derbyshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by E of Derby.

LOCKING, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. NW of Axbridge, crossed by the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 1,016 acres. Pop. in 1851, 156.

LOCKINGE (EAST and WEST), a parish in Berks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Wantage, in the line of the Great Western railway. Area 3,680 acres. Pop. 377.

LOCKINGTON, a parish in Leicestershire, 7 m. NW by N of Loughborough, including the township of Hemington. Area 2,135 acres. Pop. in 1831, 633; in 1851, 636.—Also a p. in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NNW of Beverley, including part of the townships of Aike and L. Pop. in 1831, 475; in 1851, 457.—Also a township, partly in the preceding p., and partly in that of Kilnwick. Area 2,780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 559; in 1851, 523.

LOCKPORT, a township of Nicaragua co., in the state of New York, U. S., 277 m. W by N of Albany. It is intersected by a range of hills, and by several streams, some of which flow N to Lake Ontario, and others S to Tonawanda creek. The soil is a compound of calcareous and sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 9,125. The village is on the Erie canal, and contains 6,500 inhabitants.—Also a village of Williams co., in the state of Ohio, 170 m. NW of Columbus, on the W side of the Tiffins river.—Also a village of Wilson co., in the state of Tennessee, 40 m. E by N of Nashville, on the S bank of Cumberland river.—Also a village of Carroll co., in the state of Indiana, 80 m. NNW of Indianapolis, on the N side of Wabash river.—Also a village of Will co., in the state of Illinois, 170 m. NE by N of Springfield, on the Illinois and Michigan canal, $34\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Chicago.

LOCKSTON, or LOXTON, a parish in Somersetshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Axbridge, on the N bank of the Axe. Area 1,203 acres. Pop. in 1851, 209.

LOCKTON, a chapelry in Middleton p., Yorkshire, 5 m. NE of Pickering. Area 6,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 312; in 1851, 406.

LOCKWITZ, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, SE of Dresden. Pop. 1,072.

LOCKWOOD, a township in Almondbury p., W. R. of Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Huddersfield. Area 804 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,134; in 1851, 5,418.

LOCKWOOD, a village of Byram township, Sussex co., in the state of New Jersey, 62 m. N of Trenton, on the Lubber run.

LOCKYER, a river of New South Wales, in the co. of Stanley, an affluent of the Brisbane.—Also a mountain, in the co. of Northumberland, 72 m. from Sydney, near the Great North road.

LOCLE (Le), a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 11 m. NW of Neuchâtel, county and 9 m. WNW of Valengin, and in a valley of the same name, at an alt. of 933 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 8,514. The houses are neat, and generally painted on the outside. It contains an orphans' asylum, an hospital for aged persons, and a public granary; and has extensive manufactories of clocks, of articles in gold, iron, and tortoise-shell, and of lace. In the vicinity is an aqueduct cut out of the solid rock, to give egress to the waters of the Bied, a portion of which descends to some subterranean mills beneath. The valley of L. previous to the 14th cent. was completely desert. In 1303 a small colony was established in it by Jean Droz, an inhabitant of Corcelles; and during the troubles by which Geneva was agitated in 1782 many of the artisans of that town sought an asylum within its confines.

LOCMALO, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Guémené. Pop. 1,401.

LOCMARIA, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 5 m. SSW of St. Réhan

Pop. 1,154.—Also a commune in the cant. and 2 m. ESE of Huelgoet, and 23 m. NE of Chateaulin. Pop. 1,185.—Also a commune in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and on the NE coast of the Belle-Isle-en-Mer. Pop. 1,557. At Arzic or Pont-Blance-de-Loemaria is a small port and pilot-station.

LOCMARIAQUER, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 8 m. S of Auray, and 25 m. SE of Lorient. Pop. 2,187. It has a small port; and in the vicinity, at the mouth of the Crach, is a noted oyster-fishery.

LOCMINE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, arrond. of Pontivy. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,428; in 1841, 13,046.—The town is 14 m. SSE of Pontivy. Pop. in 1841, 1,858.

LOCOAL-MENDON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Belz, 15 m. ESE of Lorient. Pop. 2,108.

LOCON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Bethune. Pop. 1,751.

LOCOROTONDO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Bari, district and 40 m. SSE of Bari. Pop. 4,270.

LOCQUEFFRET, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 9 m. NE of Playben. Pop. 1,564.

LOCRE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and arrond. of Ypres. Pop. 624.

LOCRIS, or LOCRI, an administrative prov. of Greece, to the S of the channel of Talanti. Pop. in 1839, 9,522. Its capital is Atalanti.

LOCRONAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 9 m. SW of Chateaulin, and 26 m. SSW of Brest. Pop. 800. It has manufactories of sail-cloth.

LOCSMAND. See LUTCHMANSEBURG.

LOCTUDY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. SE of Pont l'Abbe. Pop. 1,330. It has several lime-kilns.

LOCUST CREEK, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Licking, in N lat. 38° 4'.

LODDEN, or LODDON, a river of Berks and Hampshire, which rises near Aldershot; flows NNE; and falls into the Thames near Twyford, after a course of 30 m.—Also a river of Herefordshire, which falls into the Frome.

LODDINGTON, a parish in Leicestershire, 5 m. W by N of Appingham. Area 1,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 164; in 1851, 112.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 4 m. W of Kettering. Area 1,224 acres. Pop. in 1831, 218; in 1851, 279.

LODDISWELL, a parish of Devonshire, 3½ m. NNW of Kingsbridge. Area 3,568 acres. Pop. 949.

LODDON, a river of Australia Felix, which rises near Mount Alexander, and flows into the Murray near Swan hill. Its native name is the YARRA.

LODDON, a parish and market-town of Norfolk, 10 m. SE of Norwich. Area 3,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,176; in 1851, 1,211.

LODEINOJE-POLE, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 33 m. SSE of Olonetz, on the Svir. Pop. 1,000.

LODERS, a parish of Dorsetshire, 2 m. ENE of Bridport. Area 2,241 acres. Pop. 986.

LODEVE, a town of France, in the dep. of Herault, situated on the Lergue, 29 m. W of Montpellier. Its streets are narrow and ill-built. Pop. 9,909 in 1831; 10,372 in 1846. It has manufactories of cloth, silk stuffs, hats, oil, soap, and wine. During the late war, it supplied a great part of the clothing of the French army. It was the birth-place of Cardinal Fleury.—The arrond. of L. has an area of

122,584 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 55,849. It comprises 5 cantons.

LODI, a township of Seneca co., in the state of New York, U. S., 185 m. W of Albany. It has an undulating surface, bounded on the W by Seneca lake, and intersected by several streams. The soil consists of clay loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,236. The village contains about 400 inhabitants.—Also a township of Bergen co., in the state of New Jersey, 5 m. SW of Hackensack. The surface is level, and is bordered by the Hackensack on the E and SE, and on the W and SW by the Passaic. Pop. 687.—Also a village of Harrisville township, Medina co., in the state of Ohio, 114 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. about 100.—Also a township of Athens co., in the same state, on Shade river. Pop. 754.—Also a township of Washtenaw co., in the state of Michigan, 43 m. W of Detroit. Pop. 1,077. It is very fertile.

LODI-E-CREMA, a province or delegation of Austrian Italy, in the gov. of Milan, surrounded by the grand-duchy of Parma, and the delegations of Pavia, Milan, Bergamo, and Cremona. Its extent is 475 sq. m. Pasturage is here attended to in preference to tillage; and it is in this district that Parmesan cheese is chiefly made. The cattle are black, small, and short-horned. The cheese produced by a single cow averages 200 lbs. per ann. Some silk is also grown. Pop. in 1837, 205,329. It is subdivided into 9 *distretto*, and 197 *comune*.—The capital of the same name is situated on the r. bank of the Adda, at an alt. of 68 ft. above sea-level, 19 m. SE of Milan. Pop. in 1846, 15,709. It is regular and well-built; and is the see of a bishop. Its cathedral and numerous convents claim the attention of the traveller. The most remarkable of its churches is that called Dell' Incononata, built by the architect Bramante, and painted partly in fresco and partly in oil by Callisto, a scholar of Titian. L. is a place of some trade, and has manufactories of silk and porcelain. Its chief export consists in the cheese made in the environs, known as Parmesan or Stracchino. Like most of the towns which at one time maintained themselves in the form of republics, it is surrounded with walls, and is somewhat elevated above the surrounding level. One of the most daring exploits that characterized the commencement of Bonaparte's military career, was performed here in 1796, by forcing with the bayonet the passage of the bridge over the Adda at this place, though defended by 10,000 Austrians. The bridge is about 600 ft. in length, and 20 ft. in breadth.

LODI-VECCHIO, anciently *Laus Pompeii*, a village of Austrian Italy, situated on the river Lambro, 4 m. W of Lodi. It was destroyed in the 12th cent. by the Milanese. Pop. 3,164.

LODOK-KOR-DZOUNG, a town of Tibet, in the W part of the prov. of Ngari.

LODOMERIEN, an ancient duchy, which consisted of a portion of Western Poland, and originally named Wolodimir or Vladimir. It was ceded to Austria in 1772, and, with Galicia, now forms the political division of Galicia and Lodomeria.

LODOS. See LITZERSDORF.

LODOSA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 30 m. SW of Pamplona, on the l. bank of the Ebro, which is here crossed by a stone bridge, and at the foot of a steep rock by which it is commanded on the N. Pop. 2,590. The streets are broad and well-paved, and the houses, consisting of stone and earth, generally well-built. It has a parish-church, a large and handsome edifice, a convent, an hospital, and a custom-house, and contains several distilleries of brandy and several oil-mills. The environs are well-watered by means of two streams led from the Ebro. Near that river are the

remains of an ancient fortress, and of a Roman bridge.

LODRON, or **LADRON**, a small county in the S extremity of the Tyrol, near Lake Idro. Pop. 1,950.

LODRON, or **LODRONE**, a town of the Tyrol, in the circle and SW of Roveredo, near the entrance of the Chiese into Lake Idro. Pop. 2,400.

LODS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 7 m. SE of Ornans, and 19 m. SE of Besançon, on the Loue. Pop. 885. It has iron, steel, and tin works.

LODSWORTH, a chapelry in the p. of Easebourne in Sussex, 3 m. WNW of Petworth. Pop. 661.

LODVIKA, a village of Sweden, in the district of Stara-Kopperberg, on a small lake formed by the river Kolbäk.

LODZ, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 72 m. WSW of Warsaw. Pop. 4,380, chiefly employed in linen-weaving.

LOECHES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. E of Madrid. Pop. 800. It has pottery-works, and coarse woollens are made at it. The Dominican convent here contains or contained a superb collection of paintings by Rubens, Paul, Veronese, Titian, and other eminent masters.

LOEDINGEN, a village and parish of Norway, in the S part of Hindöen, one of the Lofoden group.

LOEFORT, an island on the coast of Norway, N of the Maelström.

LOEFSTA, a mining-town of Sweden, in the haerad of Oland, 27 m. SE of Gefle. Pop. 1,500, chiefly engaged in iron works.

LOENHURT, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 16 m. NE of Antwerp. Pop. 1,800.

LOEVENSTEIN, or **LOWENSTEIN**, a fortress of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, at the W point of the island of Bommelwaert, 18 m. ESE of Rotterdam.

LOFANGO, one of the smaller Friendly islands, 5 m. ESE of Niviva.

LOFINGEN, a town of Baden, 3 m. WSW of Hufingen. Pop. 1,191.

LOFODEN, or **LOFOTEN ISLANDS**, a group on the W coast of Norway, lying between 67° 30' and 69° 30' N lat. They consist of 5 large, and several smaller islands, having in all from 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants. The principal are Andöen, Langöen, and Hindöen. Their coasts are extremely rugged. They contain lofty mountains, covered with perpetual snow, and in some places with glaciers. Their vegetation is confined to a few stunted shrubs, and cryptogamous plants. During the winter they are visited by about 4,000 boats, manned with 20,000 fishermen; and the value of the fish caught, chiefly cod, is estimated at about £12,000. Near the S end of the group is the celebrated whirlpool called the Maelström.

LOFTUS, or **LOFTHOUSE**, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. NE of Guisborough. Area 3,935 acres. Pop., including the hamlet of Wapley, 1,192.

LOFTY (MOUNT), a mountain of S. Australia, 6 m. SE of Adelaide, in S lat. 34° 58', E long. 138° 42'. Alt. 2,200 ft. above sea-level. The range to which it belongs skirts the E shore of St. Vincent's gulf for 70 m.

LOESSOE, or **LASÖE**, an island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, administratively belonging to N. Jutland. It has an area of 45 sq. m., with a pop. of 2,400 inhabitants.

LOGAN, a pastoral rivulet, traversing to the N. Esk a sequestered vale which diagonally cleaves the Pentland-hills in Edinburghshire. The stream is now popularly called Glencross-burn.—Also a river in Lanarkshire, which takes its rise in the hills of

Lesmahago, and running E for 8 m., joins the Ne-than.

LOGAN, a river of New South Wales, which has its source in Mount Lindesay, in the district of Clarence river, flows through the co. of Stanley, and falls into the South Passage into Moreton bay. Its principal affluents are the Teviot and Albert.—Also a river in the district of Morumbidgee, an affluent of the river Murray.—Also a lake in the co. of Stanley.

LOGAN, a township of Upper Canada, in the Huron district, comprising an area of 55,551 acres, watered by a branch of the Thames. Pop. 134.

LOGAN, a county in the W part of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 2,930 sq. m., generally hilly, and drained by Guyandotte and Coal rivers. Pop. in 1840, 4,309; in 1850, 3,618. Its capital, which bears the same name, is on the E side of Guyandotte river.—Also a county in the SW part of the state of Kentucky, containing a surface of 600 sq. m. It consists of table-land, and is watered by tributaries of Green and Cumberland rivers. Pop. in 1840, 13,615; in 1850, 16,621. Its capital is Russellville.—Also a county near the centre part of the state of Ohio, comprising a surface, generally level, of 425 sq. m. It has a fertile soil, and is watered by Miami river. Pop. in 1840, 14,015; in 1850, 19,207. Its capital is Bellefontaine.—Also a county near the centre of the state of Illinois, containing an area of 529 sq. m., drained by Sugar creek and other branches of Sangamon river. Pop. in 1840, 2,333; in 1850, 5,128. Its capital is Postville.—Also a township of Clinton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 20 m. NE of Bellefontaine. It has a mountainous surface drained by Big Fishing creek. The soil in the valleys consists of calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,187.—Also a village of Falls township, Hocking co., in the state of Ohio, 47 m. SE of Columbus, on the N bank of Hocking river.—Also a township of Dearborn co., in the state of Indiana, 87 m. SE of Indianapolis. Pop. 1,398.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 605.

LO-GAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Fu-chu-fu, in N lat. 27° 20', and E long. 115° 51'.—Also a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. and 27 m. N of Tsing-chu-fu, in N lat. 37° 5', and E long. 118° 38'.

LOGAN PEAK, a summit of New South Wales, in the district of Darling Downs.

LOGANSFORD, a village of Cass co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 72 m. N of Indianapolis, on Wabash river, at the junction of Eel river and of the Wabash and Erie canal. Pop. in 1840, 1,400. The rivers are here crossed by two handsome bridges.

LOGANVILLE, a village of Miami township, Logan co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 73 m. NW of Columbus, on the E bank of Miami river. Pop. 20.

LOGE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Nevers. Pop. 980.

LOGELBACH (LE), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, com. of Colmar. Pop. 1,000, chiefly engaged in cotton-spinning.

LOGES (LES), a commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inférieure, cant. of Fecamp, 9 m. NNE of Le Havre. Pop. 1,985.

LOGES-MARCHIS (LES), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Manche, cant. of Saint-Hilaire-du-Harcourt. Pop. 1,496.

LOGGUN, a central kingdom of Nigritia, to the S of Lake Chad, and SE of Bornu. Its cap. is Kernok, in N lat. 11° 7'. It is watered by the river Shary which, near its junction with the lake, is about a ½ m. broad, and "flows in great beauty and majesty past the high walls of the capital." This country

seen and heard of for the first time to Europeans by Dr. Oudney's mission, presents some superior features. Amid the furious warfare of the surrounding states, the Loggunese have steadily cultivated peace, which by a skilful neutrality they appear to have been able to maintain. They are industrious, and work steadily at the loom, which is considered here as an occupation not degrading to freemen. The cloth, after being thrice steeped in a dye composed of indigo, is laid on the trunk of a large tree, and beaten with wooden mallets till it acquires the most brilliant gloss. They have a metallic currency of iron. They are described as a remarkably handsome and healthy race; their females in particular are far more intelligent than those of any neighbouring nation. The country abounds in provisions of all kinds, and cattle. Unhappily it swarms with flies, bees, mosquitoes, and immense black toads.

LOGHAN, a parish in co. Meath, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Kells. Area 8,727 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,727.

LOGHINOVO, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Perm, 32 m. SE of Yekaterinburg. Pop. 1,200.

LOGIE, anciently called LOGIE-MURDOCH, a parish in Fifeshire, occupying a portion of the SE extremity of the Ochil-hills. Area 3,843 acres. Pop. in 1831, 430; in 1851, 467.—Also a parish lying in the shires of Stirling, Perth, and Clackmannan, exhibiting, though compact in itself, a notable instance of whimsical intricacy and confusion in territorial allotment. In the NE and N it runs up among the Ochil-hills. The high conical hill in this p. called Dumyat, lifts the eye over parts of 12 cos., and feasts it with one of the most extensive prospects in Scotland. Toward the W are the mineral wells of AIRTHEY: which see. The v. of L., or Blair-Logie, stands in the centre of the p., at the entrance to Glendevon, among the Ochil-hills. Pop. 124.

LOGIE-ALMOND, a district on the N bank of the river Almond, opposite the p. of Methven, in Perthshire.

LOGIE-BUCHAN, a parish in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. The river Ythan, here navigable at full tide for small sloops, crosses it from W to E, dividing it into nearly equal proportions. Pop. in 1801, 539; in 1851, 724.

LOGIE-COLDSTONE, a parish in the district of Cromar, Aberdeenshire. Pop. in 1831, 910; in 1851, 889. The p. is watered by three rivulets forming Daven-loch, and tributary to the Dee.

LOGIE-EASTER, a parish in the cos. of Ross and Cromarty. The manse and church, situated near the middle of the p., are 5 m. SSW of Tain. Pop. in 1801, 1,031; in 1851, 965.

LOGIE-PERT, a parish in the extreme N of the maritime district of Forfarshire. Pop. 1,609.

LOGIERAIT, a village and large and dispersed parish in the N division of Perthshire. The v. lies 8 m. E of Aberfeldy, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Dunkeld, on the banks of the Tay, here a noble stream. Pop. of p. in 1831, 3,138; in 1851, 2,875.

LOGISCHIN, a market-town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and N of Pinsk. Pop. 833.

LOGNINA, a headland and port of Sicily, on the E coast, in the prov. and district and 6 m. SSW of Syracuse, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 59'$, E long. $15^{\circ} 15'$.

LOGO, a town of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Tigre, in the E part of the prov. of Baharnegash, to the S of the Seremai river.

LOGO (PORRO). See PORRO LOGO.

LOGOISK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 18 m. N of Minsk, district and 20 m. W of Borisov.

LOGRADOR, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of the Rio-Grande-do-Norte, and district of Porto-Alegre.

LOGRONO, a province, judicial partido, and town of Spain, in Old Castile.—The prov. is bounded on the N by the provs. of Navarra and Alava; on the E by the former; on the S by the prov. of Soria; and on the W by that of Burgos. It comprises an area of 134 sq. Spanish leagues, and is divided into 9 partidos, and contains 285 pueblos. Pop. in 1834, 147,718. It is flat in the N, but its southern parts are intersected by ramifications of the Iberian chain. This prov. is one of recent creation.—The partido comprises 39 pueblos.—The town is situated in a fine plain, on the l. bank of the Ebro, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, 57 m. WSW of Pampeluna. Pop. 7,041. It is enclosed by walls, and has two suburbs, a fine square, with fine fountains and promenades, numerous churches and convents, a college, several hospitals, a theatre, and several other charitable and educational institutions. It has distilleries of brandy, several tanneries, and manufactories of candles, of hats, and of playing-cards. This town is supposed to occupy the site of the *Julio-briga* of the ancients. It was taken in 1823 by the French.

LOGRONO, a town of Chili, in the district of Melipila, 36 m. SW of Santiago, on the r. bank of the Maypu.—Also a town in Ecuador, in the dep. of Asuay, 60 m. ESE of Cuenca, on the l. bank of the Pante. It is now in ruins.

LOGROSAN, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Caceres. The partido comprises 20 pueblos. The town is 81 m. E of Badajoz, in a valley formed by the sierras Pollares and San Cristobal. Pop. 3,050. It has a parish-church, and a custom-house. In the adjacent mountains are mines of silver and of lead.

LOGSTOR, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, in the stift and 28 m. WSW of Aalborg, and 39 m. N of Viborg, on the S coast of the Limfjord. Pop. 400. It has a small port, and carries on a considerable trade. Fishing and navigation form also important branches of local industry.

LOGT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Exel. Pop. 173.

LOGUDORO, a district of Sardinia, and one of its 4 ancient provinces, of which the cap. was Sassari.

LOGUIVY-PLOUGRAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. of Plonaret, 16 m. S of Lannion. Pop. 1,800.

LOHARA, a town of Hindostan, in the Nizam's territory of Beyder, 15 m. NNE of Naldrug.

LOHARGONG, a town and military post in British India, in Bundelcund, 40 m. S of Kallinger.

LOHARU, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Chekawatti, 30 m. NW of Narnul.

LOHBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 18 m. E of Magdeburg, on the r. bank of the Ehle. Pop. 1,600.

LOHE'AC, a town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. and 18 m. NNE of Redon. Pop. 300.

LOHEIA, a considerable city of Yemen, in Arabia, situated on the coast of the Red sea, in N lat. $15^{\circ} 42'$, E long. $42^{\circ} 43'$. It lies at the bottom of a deep bay, protected from the sea by one large island, and a group of smaller ones to the NW. It has no walls, but is defended by towers, several of which will admit cannon. Some of the houses are built of stone; but the greater number are mud huts thatched with grass. The harbour is so shallow that vessels can only anchor at some distance from the town; at low water even laden boats cannot approach it. A considerable trade is carried on from this port in coffee, which, though of inferior quality to that shipped at Mocha and Hodeida, is procured here at a cheaper rate. Indian goods brought direct from India pay a duty of 5 per cent.; but all goods brought

down the Red sea pay 7 per cent. The water at L. is bad, and the surrounding country sandy and barren. About 6 m. from the town is a mountain affording considerable quantities of mineral salt.

LOHJANA, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Kattiwar, 60 m. SW of Cambay.

LOHMEN, a village of Saxony, 12 m. ESE of Dresden. Pop. 750.

LOHNBERG, a village of the duchy of Nassau, 5 m. W of Wetzlar, on the r. bank of the Lahn. Pop. 520.

LOHNHUT, a small town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, 16 m. NNE of Antwerp.

LO-HO, a river of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, which has its source near the Great Wall; runs in a generally SSE direction; and 15 m. below Tung-chu-fu, falls into the Hoang-ho, a little above the confluence of the Hwei-ho.

LOHR, a town of Bavaria, on the r. bank of the Maine, 35 m. ESE of Frankfort. Pop. 3,200. It has glass, iron, and paper-works, and conducts a trade in timber for fuel.

LOHUGHAUT, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Kumaon, 50 m. ESE of Almorah.

LOHURDUNGA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, district of Chuta-Nagpore, near a pass, in N lat. 23° 28'.

LO-HWUY, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, and E part of the island of Hai-nan. The town is situated on the E coast of the island, on a small island formed by the embouchure of the Sse-ho, 81 m. S of Keun-che-fu, and in N lat. 19° 10', E long. 110° 18'. Pop. (male) 31,566. It is enclosed by walls 30 ft. in height, of nearly equal thickness. It is entered by four gates, facing the cardinal points. The streets are paved and run in straight lines, and exhibit many handsome and well-stocked shops. The houses are chiefly two stories in height, and built of brick. The surrounding district is fertile, and produces considerable quantities of rice.

LOIGNAN, a village of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, cant. and 4 m. NW of La Brède. Pop. 1,690.

LOIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 3 m. SE of Orgères. Pop. 360.

LOING, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of Yonne; and entering the dep. of Loiret, falls into the Seine between Melun and Montereau, after a NW and N course of 65 m. Its principal affluent is the Ouanne. It feeds the canals of Briare and Loing, the latter of which is a continuation of the former from Montargis to the Seine near Moret.

LOING, a small river of the W division of Ross-shire, which, flowing SW, divides Kintail on its l. bank from Lochalsh on its r., and falls into the head of Loch-Long conjointly with the Elchaig coming from the ESE, after a course of about 9 m.

LOIR-ET-CHER, a department in the central part of France, including the S portion of the old prov. of Orléannais. It is bounded by the dep. of Eure-et-Loire on the N; by Loiret and Cher on the E; by Indre and Indre-et-Loire on the S; and by Indre-et-Loire and Sarthe on the W. Its superficial extent is 625,971 hectares, of which 369,627 were arable in 1834. The face of the country is in general level, sloping towards the SW; but has a barren and monotonous aspect, particularly in the SE part, where it is covered with extensive heaths and marshes. The climate is mild and healthy, except in the dist. of Romorantin, where the exhalations from the marshes are extremely noxious.—The principal rivers that traverse the department are the Loire, the Loir a tributary of the Sarthe, the Cher, the Cosson,

and the Beuvron. The soil to the N of the Loire is much more fertile than that on the S of that river, producing abundance of corn, fruit, hemp, legumes, beet-root, and wine. Some of the wines are good; but the larger portion are made into brandy and vinegar. Its pasturages are likewise good, and its forests considerable. The number of sheep in 1839 was about 499,786. The only mineral productions are iron and flint-stones.—The trade of the dep. consists in wood, corn, cattle, wool, wine, brandy, and a few manufactures. The pop. in 1801 was 209,957; in 1821, 227,527; in 1841, 249,462.—The dep. belongs to the diocese of Blois. In jurisdiction it is subject to the *cour royale* of Orleans.—It is divided into the 3 arrondissements of Blois (the cap.), Vendôme, and Romorantin. These are subdivided into 23 cantons and 296 communes.

LOIR (L^e), a considerable river of France, which rises to the S of Chartres, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loire, and flowing SW and then WSW, falls into the Sarthe, on the l. bank, near the confluence of the Mayenne, 6 m. N of Angers. Its course is upwards of 140 m., and it is navigable 60 m. Its principal affluents are the Ozane and the Braye, on the r.; and the Conie, the Long, and the Meaulne, on the l.

LOIRE, a department of the SE of France, situated between the parallels of 45° 13' and 46° 17' N lat.; and bounded on the N by the dep. of Saône-et-Loire; on the E by that of the Rhone; on the SE by the dep. of Isère; on the S by Ardeche and Haute-Loire; on the W by Puy-de-Dôme; and on the NW by Allier. It anciently formed that part of Lyonnais called Fiorez. Its main body forms a great valley bounded on the E by the chain of the Cévennes; and on the W by a branch of that chain running S. The Loire intersects this valley from S to N, receiving on the r. the Furand, the Coise, the Gaud, and the Sornin; and on the l., the Bonsson, the Mare, the Lignon, the Aix, and the Tessone. The SE extremity of the dep. belongs to the basin of the Rhone. The highest point of surface is the summit of Mont Pila in the Cévennes; alt. 1,364 metres = 4,475 ft.; the lowest, is the embouchure of the canal of Givois, which is 554 ft. above sea-level. Its superficial extent is 476,482 hectares, of which 406,965 hect. are mountainous. Pop. in 1801, 290,903; in 1821, 343,454; in 1841, 434,085; in 1846, 453,786. The climate is mild; and the soil, though stony in the mountainous districts, is in general fertile, producing the famous Cote Rôtie wine, and the white wines of Chateau-Grillat, with abundance of fruit, maize, and hemp. Of wheat little is raised; only 16,437 hect. being under that grain in 1839. The pastures are good. The number of sheep within the dep. in 1839 was 186,327; of cattle and oxen 107,241; of goats, 23,448. About 36,000 hect. are under forests. The dep. contains considerable mines of lead and coal, with quarries of marble, coal, mill-stones, and flint. The iron made in 1839 amounted to 24,186 quintals. The coal extracted in the same year was 11,169,366 quintals, valued at 7,602,696 francs. The principal manufactures are cotton and linen stuffs, and silk ribbons. The weaving of silk goods, especially ribbons, affords employment to 30,000 hands, whose yearly produce is valued at 40,000,000 francs. About 8,000 hands are employed in the fabrication of arms and hardware articles. Flint glass and bottles are extensively manufactured. There are railroads in this dep. from Saint Etienne to Andrieux, Roanne, and Lyons.—It is divided into the 3 arrondissements of Montbrison, Roanne, and Saint Etienne. These are subdivided into 27 cantons, and 315 communes. The dep. is ecclesiastically comprised in the dio. of the archb. of Lyons.

LOIRE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. and 6 m. N of Burzet, near the source of the Loire.—Also a village in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Candé. Pop. 1,250.—Also a village in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 2 m. NW of Saint-Colombe, on the r. bank of the Rhone. Pop. 1,300.

LOIRE (LA), the river of the longest course of any in France, has its source in the SE of the kingdom, among the mountains of the Cevennes, in the dep. of Ardeche, in Mont Gerbier-de-Jones, at an alt. of 3,940 ft., and, after flowing more than 500 m. from its source, and probably 700 m. including its windings, falls into the bay of Biscay by a considerable estuary, about 40 m. below Nantes, on the NW shores of France. From its source it flows in a NNW direction as far as Orleans, whence, to its embouchure, it holds a W course. The tide is perceptible in this river as far as Nantes. It becomes navigable at Roanne, only 40 m. NW of Lyons; but the navigation is interrupted during five or six months of the year. In dry seasons it has little water; the sands of its bed shift, and steamers drawing only 6 inches of water cannot pass. Again, too much water prevents vessels of any size passing under the bridges. After the Cher has joined it near Tours, the volume of water is so great that it is navigable at all times to the sea. The basin of this great river comprises nearly one-fourth of the total area of France. A lateral canal to aid the navigation of the river, 123 m. in length, has been constructed from a point opposite the mouth of the Briare canal, to a point opposite the Canal-du-Centre. The great rivers which fall into it are the Allier, the Cher, the Vienne, the Mayenne, the Sarthe, the Sevre, and the Indre. Among its smaller tributaries are the Lignon, Furand, Coise, Gaud, Sornin, Reconce, Aron, Nievre, Nohain, Vrille, Brante, and Anthion on the r.; and the Borne, Ane, Lower Lignon, Bebre, Aulois, Cossin, Beuvron, Layon, and Evre, on the l. It communicates with the Seine by the canals of Briare and Orleans; and with the Rhone, through the medium of a canal which joins it with the Saone, thus forming a water communication between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean through the very heart of the kingdom. The principal towns which it passes in its course are Orleans, Blois, Tours, Saumur, and Nantes. A great part of its course is between artificial dykes. It is evident that originally it spread itself extensively over flats, and was only narrowed in places either by the high lands, or by artificial works. In these flats there sometimes occur very old, narrow, inconvenient bridges, always called Roman bridges, and believed to have been formed when the country was in the possession of that people. These bridges may have withstood the floods of 2,000 years. As civilization and cultivation advanced, the water which spread over the extended flats was shut out by embankments upon a similar principle to sea-walls in England. The tops of those embankments became roads, and they have generally been planted with poplars on each side. They are generally far above the ordinary bed of the L.; and were never known to give way until the great floods of 1846. The present embankments which form the stream into a navigable river, could not have been constructed at any one time; they are the work of ages; and are passed over often without observation,—the river on one side, the land below them on the other.

LOIRE (HAUTE), a department in the SE of France, situated between the parallels of 44° 44' and 45° 25' N lat.; and bounded on the N by the depts. of Puy-de-Dome and Loire; on the E and SE by Ardeche; on the S by Lozère; and on the W by Cantal. It

anciently formed that part of Languedoc called Velay. Its superficial extent is 498,560 hectares. The face of the country is extremely mountainous, lying on the N declivity of the Cevennes, and at a considerable elevation. The soil is stony and volcanic, except in the valleys, where it is of tolerable fertility. The climate is warm in summer; but cold and stormy in winter. The principal rivers that traverse the dep. are the Loire, the Allier, the Lignon, and the Alagnon. The Loire traverses the E part of the dep. from S to N; the Allier waters the W part. The highest point is Mont Mezene in the Cevennes. Alt. 1,940 yds. In 1834, there were 226,072 hectares of arable land, 79,432 h. of meadow, 74,030 of woods, and 90,239 of heaths in this dep. The rearing and export of cattle is one of the principal sources of the subsistence of the inhabitants. In 1839 the number of oxen and cattle in the dep. was returned at 110,761; of sheep, 328,270. Corn, however, is raised in a quantity equal to the consumption; but consists chiefly of rye and barley. The other productions are silk, wine, and fruit. Among its minerals are lead, antimony, and coal. The principal manufactures are lace, ribbons, linen, and woollens.—The number of elementary schools in 1840 was 823, attended by 29,171 children in winter, and 10,224 in summer; of communal schools 103, attended by 6,741 pupils in winter.—The dep. forms the dio. of the bishop of Le Puy. It is divided into the three arrondissements of Le Puy, Brioude, and Yssengeaux. These are subdivided into 27 cantons, and 265 communes.

LOIRE-INFERIEURE, a department in the W of France, between the parallels of 46° 50' and 47° 50' N, formed of the SE portion of the ancient prov. of Brittany; and bounded by the Atlantic and the depts. of Ile-et-Vilaine, Mayenne, Maine-et-Loire, Vendée, and Morbihan. Its superficial extent is 653,728 hectares. Pop. in 1801, 369,305; in 1821, 433,815; in 1841, 486,806; in 1846, 517,268. The surface, which belongs chiefly to the basin of the Loire, is in general level. Small hills are found in the NE; but nothing deserving the name of a mountain. The coast is low, and sprinkled with a multitude of small lakes. The rivers that traverse it are the Loire, which intersects it from E to W near its centre, its tributaries the Erdre, Sevre-Nantaise, Maine, and Moine; and the Vilaine, which skirts the dep. on the NW. The climate is temperate and mild, but damp; the soil, though in some parts marshy, is in general fertile. In 1834 about 321,600 hect. were arable, and 105,062 under pasture. Nearly one-fifth of the surface consists of heaths and waste. The productions are corn, wine, fruit, different sorts of oil-seeds, flax, and large quantities of wood. From the moist nature of the climate the pastures are good, and the stock of cattle excellent. In 1839 the latter consisted of 241,120 head of cattle, 330,095 sheep, 59,954 pigs, 39,443 horses, 1,187 mules, 4,163 goats. The fisheries, both in the rivers and on the coast, are very productive. The mineral products are iron, coal, granite, kaolin, and salt, all of which are exported to a considerable amount.—Its advantageous situation, at the mouth of the largest river in the kingdom, and the number of its sea-ports, amounting to 14, render the manufacturing industry and commerce of this dep. extensive. The principal articles of manufacture consist of hardware, cotton goods, ropes, paper, glass, and porcelain. By means of the Loire and its tributary streams, it carries on a brisk traffic with the interior; and the foreign trade of Nantes is exceeded by few towns of the kingdom.—The dep. forms the dio. of the bishop of Nantes. It is divided into the 5 arrondissements of Nantes, Savenay, Chateaubriand, Ancenis, and Paimbeuf. These are subdivided into 40 cantons and 206 com-

munes. In 1840, the dep. possessed 472 primary schools, with 21,143 pupils in winter; 186 communal schools, and 16 superior schools.

LOIRET, a department in the central part of France, comprising a portion of the ci-devant Orleanais Propre, the Gatinais, and Dunois, and part of Berry. It lies between the parallels of $45^{\circ} 13'$ and $46^{\circ} 18'$; and is bounded by the depts. of Eure-et-Loir, Seine-et-Oise, and Seine-et-Marne, on the N; by Yonne on the E; by Nièvre, Cher, and Loir-et-Cher on the S; and by Loir-et-Cher on the W. Its superficial extent is 667,679 hectares. Pop. in 1801, 286,050; in 1821, 291,294; in 1841, 318,452. The country is level, and is traversed by the Loire, the Loing, the Loiret, the Ouanne, the Bièd, and a number of smaller streams. The soil, though in some districts light and sandy, is upon the whole fertile, especially to the N of the Loire, and the climate mild and agreeable. The principal productions are corn, hemp, saffron, and fruit. Large quantities of wine and of cider are likewise raised. The forests are extensive, particularly that of Orleans, which contains 15,000 acres. The live stock in 1839 numbered 29,138 horses, 109,280 asses, 518,510 sheep, and 29,456 pigs. The pilchard and herring fisheries are important; salt is largely made; and there are some extensive iron-foundries. The exports consist of the above-mentioned productions, and of various articles of manufacture, such as woollen and cotton cloth, linen, leather, paper, porcelain, and beet-root sugar.—The dep. forms the dio. of the bishop of Orleans. It is divided into the 4 arronds. of Orleans, Gien, Montargis, and Pithiviers, which are subdivided into 27 cant. and 348 com.

LOIRET, a river of France, in the dep. of the same name, which has its source 3 m. SSE of Orleans, in the park of a castle, hence named the Chateau-de-la-Source; flows past Olivet and St. Mesmin; proceeds W; and, after a total course of about 8 m., joins the Loire, on the l. bank, a little below Orleans. Its principal affluent is the Huy, which it receives on the r. The banks of the L. consist of fine hills, which contain large beds of gravel and of rock crystal. The latter is noted for its purity and the beauty of its colours. The waters of the L. do not freeze.

LOIRON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, arrond. of Laval. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,714; in 1841, 15,360. The town is 8 m. W of Laval, and 14 m. ESE of Vitre, on the r. bank of the Oudon. Pop. 1,376. It has extensive manufactories of linen, and carries on an active trade in cattle, linen, and yarn.

LOISACH, a river which has its source in the N part of the Tyrol, in the circle of the Upper Innthal, to the E of Theil; flows thence into the circle of Upper Bavaria; traverses Lake Kochel; and throws itself into the Isar, by the l. bank, near Wolfrathshausen, 15 m. SSW of Munich, after a course, in a generally NNE direction, of about 60 m.

LOISY, or **LOIZY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. NE of Guisery, and 11 m. WSW of Louhans, on the r. bank of the Saône. Pop. 1,105.

LOITEN, a parish of Norway, in the dio. of Aggerhuus, and in the SW part of the bail. of Hede-marken. Pop. 2,503.

LOITZ, or **LOIZ**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, reg. and 24 m. S of Stralsund, circle and 9 m. S of Grimme, on the Peene. Pop. 2,638. Fishing and agriculture form the chief branches of local industry.

LOIWEN, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the circle of the Mannhartsberg, and 10 m. NW of Krems.

LOIX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inférieure, cant. of Arsen-Ré, in the island of Ré, and 5 m. WNW of St. Martin. Pop. 1,266. It has a port, and extensive salt-works.

LOJA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Granada. The partido comprises 5 pueblos. The town is 31 m. WSW of Granada, and 22 m. ENE of Antequera, on the slope of a hill, near the l. bank of the Genil, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 10,055. It contains 3 parish-churches, 4 convents, a school, and numerous public fountains; and has manufactories of common cloth and paper. In the environs are a large salt-work and a copper-foundry. On the summit of a hill above the town are the ruins of a Moorish castle. L. was formerly a place of considerable strength. It was taken from the Moors in 1486.

LOJANO, a town of the Pontifical states, in the legation and 17 m. S of Bologna. Pop. 3,056.

LOJEW, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 204 m. SW of Minsk, district and 38 m. SSE of Rzeczyca, on the r. bank of the Dnieper.

LOJNITZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. of Semendria, 13 m. NNE of Zvornik, and 27 m. WSW of Czabatz, on the r. bank of the Drin.

LOK, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Saboltsch, 27 m. NW of Nagy-Kallo, and 8 m. SSW of Tokaj, on the l. bank of the Theiss.

LOKA, a village of Styria, in the circle and 9 m. NNE of Cilly and 57 m. S of Gratz. It is noted for its mineral springs.—Also a village and bathing-establishment in Sweden, in the prefecture and 38 m. NW of Örebro, and p. of Grythytte.—Also a river of Upper Guinea, in the Ashantee territory, which flows into the river Volta.

LOKACZE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 15 m. SE of Vladimir.

LO-KEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. and 21 m. SW of Meen-chu, in N lat. $31^{\circ} 18'$, E long. $104^{\circ} 36'$.—Also a river which has its source in the S part of the prov. of Hunan, on the confines of that of Kwan-se; runs first N; passes the town of Paou-king; then turns E; divides into several arms; and joins the Heng-keang, on the l. bank, between the town of Chang-cha and Lake Tung-ting. It has a total course of about 300 m.

LOKEREN, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Termonde. Pop. of dep. 16,289. The town is 8 m. NW of Termonde, and 13 m. ENE of Ghent, on the r. bank of the Durme. Pop. 7,841. It contains a large square, and has manufactories of cotton fabrics, ticking, lace, and hats, several calico-printing mills and bleacheries, several tanneries and rope-works, large salt-refineries, extensive breweries, and oil-mills. Its trade consists chiefly in corn, hemp, flax, oil, and linen.

LOKET. See **ELNBOGEN**.

LOKHA, or **LAO-HE'**, a river of Sharra-Mongolia, which descends from the Mingan-ula; runs NE through the N part of the territory of the Ao-Khan, and the S part of that of Uniut; enters the territory of the Kartchin; and, after a course of upwards of 150 m., joins the Sira-muren, on the r. bank.

LOKHVITZA, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of a district, in the gov. and 90 m. NW of Poltava, and 33 m. SW of Romen, on the r. bank of the Soula. Pop., chiefly agriculturists, 4,500. It has 3 churches.

LOKIAH, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal. It detaches itself from the Brahmaputra, on the r. bank, near Sagordi; is joined by another branch of that river on the r.; throws off a portion of its waters on the l.; and joins the Bori-ganga, an arm

of the Ganges, to the SE of Dacca, after a course, in a generally SSW direction, of about 60 m.

LOKKEN, or **MELDAL**, a village of Norway, in the stift and 33 m. SW of Drontheim. Pop. 4,260. It has a productive copper-mine.—Also a fishing-village of Denmark, in Jutland, in the stift of Aalborg, on the W coast. Pop. 350.

LOKNITZ, a river of Germany, which has its source in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1½ m. SE of Gross-Godens; flows thence in the Prussian circle of Priegnitz; runs first S, then W; and, after a total course of about 36 m., throws itself into the Elbe, by the l. bank, 6 m. above the confluence of that river with the Elbe, and 3 m. W of Leuzen.

LOK-NOR. See **LOB-NOR**.

LOKOHAR, a small town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar and district of Tirhut, 111 m. NE of Patna, near the frontier of Nepal.

LOKRUN, a river of Chinese Tartary, in Sungaria, which has its source in Mount Kutubi; and, after a course, in a NW direction, of about 210 m., falls into Lake Ayak-nor.

LOKTEVKA, a village of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tomsk, district and 24 m. SW of Tsharysh, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Tsharysh. About 60 m. SW of this v., on the Alei, is a silver-mine of the same name.

LOLAB, a long and narrow valley on the N frontier of Cashmere, in the Green mountains, watered by a small river of the same name, which falls into the Jelum, in N lat. 34° 13', E long. 74° 17'. At one part the valley expands into an area about 16 m. in circumf., the centre of which appears to have been formerly a lake, and which forms the daily resort of immense numbers of birds.

LOLIE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Sartilly, on the l. bank of the Broise. Pop. 1,085.

LO-LING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Wu-ting-fu, in N lat. 37° 48', E long. 117° 8'.

LOLLARA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 15 m. from the E bank of the Runn, and 42 m. SW of Polton. It consisted in 1809 of about 1,000 houses, and is inhabited chiefly by Rajputs. Cattle are pastured in large numbers in the environs.

LOLLDONG, a defile in Hindostan, in the mountains which separate the prov. of Delhi from Gurwal, between the Ganges and Koh, and about 36 m. SW of Sirinagur. The Rohillahs were here defeated by the English in 1744.

LOLUM, a village of Cashmere, 32 m. N of Sirinagur, in N lat. 34° 26'.

LOLYANA, a town of Hindostan, in Gujerat, 27 m. WNW of Bonagor.

LOM, a river of Bulgaria, rising near Sirischnik, in the sanj. of Sophia, passing Drinovatz, and flowing into the Danube, on the r. bank, after a course of 60 m.—Also a town of Bulgaria, in the sanj. and 21 m. ESE of Widdin, on the r. bank of the Danube, a little above the confluence of the river of the same name. It is surrounded by palisades and a ditch. Pop. 3,000.

LOMA MOUNTAINS, a chain in Upper Guinea, to the NE of Sierra Leone, in the Sulimana territory, intersected by the parallel of 9° 20'.

LOMA (POMPA), a headland on the coast of California, at the entrance of the port of San Diego, in N lat. 32° 39'.

LOMANA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Burges, 12 m. ESE of Medina.

LOMAZY, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Siedlec, 12 m. S of Biala.

LOMB, a parish and village of Norway, in the

prov. of Aggerhuus, 150 m. NNW of Christiania. Pop. 3,406.

LOMBARDO-VENETIAN or **AUSTRO-ITALIAN KINGDOM**, a political and administrative division of the Austrian empire, comprising the whole E quarter of Northern Italy, and bounded by the Sardinian dominions and the canton of Ticino on the W; on the NW by the Grisons; on the N by the Tyrol and Carinthia; on the E by Istria, Carniola, and the Adriatic; on the S by the Po, from its confluence with the Ticino till it enters the gulf of Venice. It lies between 9° and 14° E long., and 45° and 47° N lat. Its greatest length, from the frontiers of Carniola on the E, to the canton of Ticino on the W, is 220 m.; its breadth from the Po to Mont Brenne, is 140 m. The following was the administrative division of the **REGNO LOMBARDO-VENETO** in 1845, with the area in Italian sq. m., and the pop. in 1844, as given in Bianchi's *Geografia Politica dell'Italia*:

	Distretti.	Area.	Population.
I. LOMBARDIA.			
1. Milano,	16	532 59	556,583
2. Sondrio,	7	1,180	92,000
3. Como,	26	827	380,000
4. Bergamo,	18	1,226	350,000
5. Brescia,	17	990	334,000
6. Pavia,	8	304	163,000
7. Lodi-e-Crema,	9	343	212,000
8. Cremona,	9	396	200,000
9. Mantova,	17	685	254,000
II. PROVINCE VENEZE.			
1. Verona,	13	986 28	290,000
2. Vicenza,	13	767 59	300,000
3. Belluno,	8	842	140,000
4. Udine,	21	1,919	400,000
5. Treviso,	10	709 45	270,000
6. Padova,	12	624 84	300,000
7. Rovigo,	8	323	140,000
8. Venezia,	8	740	280,000

Bianchi thus estimates the total area of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom at 13,259-13 Italian sq. m. of 60 linear m. to a degree; and the pop. at 4,827,599. The same authority assigns to Trentino or Tirole-Italiano an area of 4,080 Italian sq. m., with a pop. of about 500,000.—The name Lombardy is given by geographers to that portion of N. Italy which is enclosed between the Alps and the N. Apennines, and comprises the W portion of the basin of the Po. They subdivide this region into Upper or Western L., and Lower or Eastern L. The states of Parma and Modena, and the E part of the continental states of Sardinia, are comprised under the appellation Lombardy.

History of Lombardy. In the 6th cent., when the Langobards conquered Italy, the whole of Upper Italy, nearly corresponding to the *Gallia Cisalpina* of the Romans, was called Lombardy. Charlemagne united the Lombardian crown with that of the Frankish empire in 774. During the troubles which agitated the reign of the last kings of the Carolingian dynasty, the Lombardian cities—at the head of which stood Milan—became very powerful; and, after a long struggle, these republics obtained their independence by the treaty of Constance in 1183. In Milan the influence of the Visconti family rose to such a height that, in 1310, Henry VII. named Matteo Visconti imperial vicar; and in 1395, Giovanni Galeazzo Visconti was named duke of Milan by Wenceslaus; and Brescia, Bergamo, Padua, Vicenza, and several other towns were annexed to his dukedom. Under Galeazzo's sons, Giovanni Maria, and Giovanni Philippo, the power of the house of Visconti began to decline. Their sister married Duke Louis of Orleans; and upon Philip Maria's death, the people of Milan having made choice of his natural daughter, Bianca Maria, who was married to Francesco Sforza, for their duchess, France disputed the right to Milan with the house of Sforza. Charles V. supported Francesco Sforza in the duchy, till his death in 1535. After Francesco's death, Charles, in 1540, bestowed Milan, as a vacant fief of the empire, on his own son Philip, and it remained in the Spanish line of Habsburg till 1706. By the treaties of Utrecht and Baden, in 1713-14, Milan was annexed to the possessions of the house of Austria. The duchy of Mantua was also united at the same time with Austria, and remained under the Austrian dominion till the battle of Lodi, when it was formed into the Cisalpine republic, along with the duchy of Modena, the three papal legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, some parts of the former republic of Venice, viz., Bergamo, Cremona, and Brescia, and some districts of Switzerland.

After several changes of constitution, the republic was displaced in 1799, in consequence of the victories of the Russians and Austrians in Upper Italy; but it was re-established in 1800, after the battle of Marengo, and recognised by the peace of Lunéville in 1802. After the existence of a brief provisional government, the senate of the new republic assembled at Lyons on the 28th of January 1801, and elected the first consul Buonaparte president of the Italian republic, as it was now called. On the 15th of March 1805, the republic was converted into the kingdom of Italy, of which Napoleon was proclaimed king. On the 7th of June, Napoleon reappointed his step-son, Eugene Beauharnois, viceroy of the newly formed kingdom, which was subsequently aggrandized after the peace of Presburg by the addition of all the Venetian provs. which at the peace of Lunéville had been ceded to Austria. In 1808, Napoleon added the provs. of Urbino, Ancona, Macerata, Camerino, and the little republic of Ragusa, to the kingdom of Italy; but after the peace of Vienna he again disjoined Dalmatia, Istria, and Ragusa, of which he formed the Illyrian provs., and on the other hand, united the S part of Tyrol with the kingdom of Italy. During the struggle of 1813, till Napoleon's abdication, the viceroy maintained himself in Italy against the Austrians, and the king of Naples, Joachim Murat. At the congress of Vienna, Austria obtained possession of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom on the 7th of April 1815. The Sardinian part of Milan, the duchy of Modena, and the provs. which had been taken from the States-of-the-Church, were restored; but the Valteline, Bormio, and Chiavenna, were separated from Switzerland, and the whole divided into the two governments of Milan and Venice. The revolutionary movements of 1848 are slightly detailed in the historical paragraph appended to the article ITALY. For a time the Italian insurrection threatened to extinguish the Austrian domination S of the Alps; and in a memorandum laid before the British cabinet, on the 24th of May 1848, it was proposed, on the part of Austria, and as the basis of mediation between that power and her insurrectionary Italian provs., that "Lombardy should cease to belong to Austria, and would be free either to remain independent or to unite herself to any other Italian state she herself might choose. She would take upon herself a proportionate share of the Austrian national debt. The Venetian state would remain under the sovereignty of the emperor; it would have a separate administration, entirely national, settled by the representatives of the country themselves, without the intervention of the imperial government, and represented at the central government of the monarchy by a minister whom it would maintain there, and who would conduct the relations between it and the central government of the empire. The Venetian administration would be presided over by an archduke viceroy, who would reside in Venice as the emperor's lieutenant; the Venetian state would support its own expenses, and contribute to the expenses of the empire (about £200,000 a-year), besides taking a share of the national debt. The Venetian army would be entirely national, as far as its construction is concerned, but subject to the order of the imperial minister of war," &c. Such were the original terms proposed in London under Count Fiequelmont's administration, and rejected by Lord Palmerston on the express ground "that such an arrangement would not be accepted by the Venetians, and could only be brought about by absolute military conquest." No attempt was made to urge them on the Venetians, and Austria subsequently withdrew her rejected offer. Well-informed politicians were at this juncture of opinion that Austria might, without any material diminution of dignity or real power, have sacrificed the Milanese and even the Mantuan territories. "There is nothing which can be called a defensible frontier short of the Mincio. Indeed, so strongly was the late Emperor Francis impressed with the difficulties and perils inseparable from a foreign administration of Lombardy, that it was with great reluctance he was induced in 1815 to allow it to be annexed to his empire. His sagacious prognostications have been fulfilled, and the experiment of an Austrian viceroy in Milan has failed. But the case is wholly different with the Venetian territory. From the moment that the republic of Venice ceased to be able to repel invasion or to preserve its neutrality, it laid bare the frontier of the Austrian dominions in their most vital part. The campaign of 1798 demonstrated that a French army, when it has forced the Adige and passed the lake of Garda, is on the high road to Vienna. The maintenance of that great line of defences by Austria is absolutely essential, not to her supremacy in Italy,—for that we assume her to have abandoned or forfeited,—but to the security of the imperial capital. We are, therefore, morally certain," continues the *Times*, "that though the cabinet of Vienna might be induced to treat, and we think ought to treat, with reference to Lombardy, it will not hear of the sacrifice of the Venetian territory, until it has undergone the last humiliations of defeat by an enemy of vastly superior military power. The Lombard government, if it be wise, ought at once to close with such terms, if they can be obtained. They are under no obligation of honour or policy to treat conjointly with Venice, for Venice instantly proclaimed her own exclusive republic; and if they hold out for more than they have gotten, they run some risk of losing the whole, or they open the door of Italy to a French republican army." The provisional government of Lombardy, flushed with its first successes, unfortunately refused to listen to such counsels; and the consummate generalship of Marshal Radetzky speedily restored the domination of Austria both in the Venetian and Lombardian sections of her empire.

[History of Venice.] The ancient republic of Venice was founded

when the Westgoths and Huns under Attila, in 452, and the Lombards, in 568, invaded the Roman empire, and particularly the upper part of Italy, which even in the 7th time of the Romans was called *Venetia*. Many of the ancient inhabitants of this district retired to the islands in the lagoons of the Adriatic, especially that of Rialto, where they founded a small democratic republic governed by ten tribunes. In 697 they elected their first doge (dux) Paolucci Anafesto. To the doge was intrusted the executive power; the people retained the legislative power in their own hands; the judicial authority was reposed in the tribunes and nobility. The first seat of the government was *Traclea*. It was afterwards removed to Malamocco; and in 737 to Rialto, where a populous city quickly rose out of the sea, and became the far-famed Venice. Great commercial privileges were granted to the young republic by Rome and Constantinople; and her wealthy sons, no longer satisfied with the possession of the islands of the lagoons, extended their conquests into Istria and Dalmatia. In the wars with the Arabs in the 9th cent. the Venetians became expert sailors. In 997 the towns of Dalmatia placed themselves under the protection of Venice. The wealth and power of the republic increased during the crusades, and Venice became the richest and most powerful city of Lombardy:

"Her daughters had their dowers
From spoils of nations, and the exhaustless East
Pour'd in her lap all gems in sparkling showers."

But the aristocracy had begun to encroach upon the rights of the people, and the doge to extend his power; and several revolts took place. In 1172 the doge, Vitali Michieli, was assassinated, and the constitution modified; the arbitrary power of the doge was now limited, and the supreme power given to a numerous assembly of the nobility. The commercial power of the republic reached its greatest height under the doge Enrico Dandolo, who, in the crusade of 1202, undertaken by the Venetians and French, conquered Constantinople at the head of the Venetian fleet, and secured the possession of Candia, and several islands of the Archipelago and the Ionian sea. After the re-establishment of the Byzantine empire in 1261, the commercial road to India was transferred from Constantinople to Alexandria, and the Genoese gained great advantages over the Venetians. Still more important in its consequences was the decisive revolution by which the doge, Gradenigo, in 1297, consolidated an hereditary aristocracy, admitting only a fixed number of noble families to a share in the government. It was at this period that the horrible council of 'the Ten'—as it was called—was established. In spite, however, of the abuses and tyrannies of a haughty and all powerful aristocracy, the possessions of Venice on the continent were gradually enlarged, and her rival Genoa was humbled, after a struggle of 130 years for the supremacy in Lombardy. Vicenza, Verona, Bassano, Feltre, Belluno, and Padua in 1402, Friuli in 1421, Brescia, Bergamo, and Cremona in 1428, and the islands of Zante and Cephalonia in 1483, were incorporated with the Venetian territory; and in 1486, after the death of Jacob, the last king of Cyprus, his wife Catherine Cornaro, a Venetian lady, ceded this beautiful country to the republic. The power of Venice had now reached its acme; henceforward it began to decline. The Portuguese in 1498 discovered the way by sea to the E. Indies and the Venetians lost their commerce with that country by Alexandria. The Osmons, who had become masters of Constantinople, gradually wrested from the Venetians all their possessions in the Archipelago, and in the Morea, and also Albania and Negroponte; and though the danger threatened the republic by the league of Cambray in 1508 was averted by skilful negotiations, its power had been greatly crippled by that war. The Osmons took Cyprus in 1571, and Candia in 1669. The Morea was reconquered in 1687, but was again given up in the peace of Passarowitz in 1718; the republic, however, preserved Corfu and Dalmatia. From this period Venice ceased to take any part in the great affairs of Europe. By the peace of Campo-Formio, the whole territory on one side of the Adige, with Dalmatia and Cattaro, was given to Austria; that on the other side was incorporated with the Cisalpine republic, which in 1805 obtained also Austrian Venice and Dalmatia, but without the Ionian islands. In 1814, Venice and its territories were joined to the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom of which they now form a government; Istria and some islands on the gulf of Quarnero have been joined to the government of Trieste; and Dalmatia with its islands to the kingdom of Dalmatia. Thus

"Venice lost and won,
Her thirteen hundred years of freedom done,
Sinks like a sea-weed into whence she rose!"

[Physical features.] Lombardy is for the most part a level country. It is, without doubt, one of the finest and most fertile plains on the face of the earth. Its N frontier, however, is covered by the Alps, and their ramifications, amongst which the Splügen, the Orteler, the Croce, the Legnone, and the Monte dell' Orq, present themselves; and in the E part are the Berici and Euganean hills. The soil of the great plain of L. is entirely alluvial, composed of materials which have been deposited by water to an unknown depth. In the tract nearest to the mountains, gravel of considerable size is mixed with the earth; but it

becomes smaller and less in quantity as it recedes from the high lands; so that the whole seems nearly composed of a black and very fertile mould. The high enclosing mountains afford an immense supply of water, which the great lakes at the foot of the Alps serve to economize, and to discharge with a regularity and steadiness highly favourable to the practice of irrigation; it is to this, no less than to the natural richness of its soil, that L. is indebted for its amazing fertility. The richest part of this superlatively rich country is between Lodi and Cremona. On the SE and E it becomes marshy, especially along the coast of the Adriatic. But though the soil is extremely rich, and the irrigation the most perfect that can be conceived, the culture of corn yields place in a great degree to that of pasture. The grass is chiefly clover, which is cut four times a-year. Rice in some places is cultivated with great success; but from the pernicious effect of so much stagnant water upon the health of the inhabitants, the further extension of rice-fields has been prohibited by the government. Field-labour is performed solely by oxen; and manure, contrary to the practice of all other places, applied solely to the grass. The fields are separated by rows of poplars. Towns and villages are numerous, the population immense, the atmosphere cloudless, and the beauty of the country in general all that fertility and cultivation can bestow. See MILAN (Duchy of).

Rivers and lakes.] The Po, the great river of Italy, with its numerous arms and branches, waters this noble region. On the l., the Po receives the Ticino, Olona, Lambro, Adda, Oglio, and Mincio; on the r., the Secchia. The Tagliamento, Livenza, Piave, Brenta, Bacchiglione, and Adige, debouch immediately into the sea. At the foot of the Alps several large lakes present themselves, such as the Lago Maggiore, Lago Varese, Lago Lugano, Como, Iseo, Idro, and Garda.—The principal canals are the Naviglio-Grande on the SW; and the Adige, the Bianco, Frassine, Tartaro, and Monselice.

Productions.] The total amount of productive land in L. was estimated in 1837 at 3,285,813 Austrian jochs, each joch being equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ English acre. Of these, 1,119,754 jochs were returned as arable land; 539,766 jochs as vineyards; 513,555 as meadows, gardens, and olive-grounds; 405,192 as pasture lands; and 707,546 as forests. The total produce of this land in grain was 8,466,362 metzens, principally of rye and maize; the metzen being equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ of an English bushel. The estimated value of the whole produce was 138,298,513 florins, or £6,914,925. In the same year, the total productive land in the Venetian territories was returned at 3,024,915 jochs, of which no less than 1,226,526 jochs were in vineyards. The total produce of grain was 7,765,559 metzens; the estimated value of produce 59,942,317 florins, or £2,997,115. In the Valtellina, much care is bestowed upon the culture of vines; and, from the circumstance of their vineyards lying E and W, and thus enjoying the sun during the whole day, the wine is said to be peculiarly excellent.—The culture of silk has rapidly increased, especially in the provs. of Brescia, Cremona, Verona, and Mantua. In 1800 the silk collected amounted to 1,800,000 lbs.; at present it is said to be about 7,000,000 lbs. During the last twenty years, the quantity has increased threefold, and the value sixfold. This led to ill-judged speculations, with a view to bring the silk-trade into a few hands, and to maintain prices at an artificial height: false hopes were raised of an almost unlimited advance. The consequence was a tremendous depreciation in the years 1834-35, something similar to what took place in Germany with respect to the wool trade. The

weaving of silk has likewise increased in L.; but is of little importance as yet, employing only 2,349 looms, and 3,276 labourers. [*Rauner.*]—The management of bees also generally forms an important part in the rural economy of the Lombardese. Game, as may easily be supposed from the high cultivation we have described, is scarce. In the rivers and lakes fish are abundant.—With regard to minerals, the N part of the Milanese is, after Piedmont, the richest tract in Italy; but its mines have been much neglected. Private iron mines in L. yielded in 1836 77,064 centners of 123 lbs. English each, 9,049 centners of cast iron, and 49,856 centners of coal; the total value being 346,937 florins. The Agordo copper mines in Venice yielded, in the same year, 3,737 centners.—Landed property is principally held by the descendants of the ancient, noble, and sovereign families. The farm-houses are large and massy; and the fertile land is cultivated with the greatest diligence, though at much expense: artificial irrigation being resorted to extensively, particularly in the rice fields. The roads are in excellent order, and are kept in repair without tolls. Between 1824 and 1831, 24,000,000 francs were expended on the formation of cross roads.

Lombardo-Venetian railway.] The railway from Milan to Venice is 271 kilometres, or 167 m. in length. It has 12 stations, viz.: Milan, Treviglio, Chiari, Brescia, Castiglione, Delle Stivere, Verona, Villanova, Vicenza, Padua, Mesbré, and Venice. The inclination along one-half of the line is very gentle, being in the proportion of 1 ft. to every 1,000; in other parts it increases to between 2 and 3 ft. in 1,000; but the greatest inclination, namely in the passage over the Oglio and the Etsch, is only between 4 and 5 in 1,000. The breadth of the whole line is 10 yds. The whole cost will be 64½ millions of Lombard livres. The bridge which unites Venice and the main land has cost above 4½ millions of Lombard livres. The other principal works on this railway are a tunnel near Vicenza 100 metres long, bridges over the Adda, the Serio, the Oglio, the Mella, the Chiese, the Mincio, the Adige, the Bacchiglione, and the Brescia, besides several viaducts and smaller bridges. The Lombardo-Venetian railway unites the duchy of Milan with the great maritime and commercial state of Venice, and passes through six towns containing between 20,000 and 30,000 inhabitants. Its importance will be greatly increased, however, when the railway between Genoa and Turin and Lake Maggiore have connected it with the Mediterranean, and as well as with the cap. of Austria by the Trieste and Vienna railroad. A prolongation of this great central line has been executed from Milan to Como; and a branch line from Verona to Mantua.

Manufactures.] The industry of this country, though it has much declined, is still considerable. The principal manufactures are silk, glass, and hardware. The glass manufactories at Venice and Murano produce beautiful mirrors, and a great quantity of glass-beads are fabricated at Venice for exportation. Hardware and fire-arms are manufactured at Brescia. The woollen manufactures have much declined of late years. Jewellery and plate are very well wrought in Milan and Venice; the other objects of industry are china, carpets, paper, artificial flowers, pomatums, preserved fruit, mosaics, musical instruments, perfumes, vermicello, macaroni, and sausages. In 1837, the amount of capital employed in manufactures in L. was 75,011,055 florins; and in Venice 39,680,000 florins. The commerce is tolerably animated. The value of imports into L. in 1841 was £1,668,849; of exports from it, £3,411,377. The value of imports into Venice in 1841 was £1,320,777; of exports, £519,008. In 1840, 444 vessels of a total tonnage of 52,576 tons entered the port of Venice. Of these, 29 vessels, of a total tonnage of 4,130 tons, were from England. See article VENICE.

Population.] The pop. of the Italian portion of Austria, in 1818, was 4,027,614, whereof 1,859,814 belonged to the Venetian provinces. In 1837 it amounted to 4,600,914, being an increase of 14½ per cent. in 20 years. The rate of increase in L. was about 1 per cent. above that in Venice. In 1840, the pop. of L. was 2,547,976, being at the rate of 307

per English sq. m.; that of Venice was 2,168,553, being at the rate of 232 per sq. m. The joint pop. was 4,716,529. In 1846 the pop. of the prov. of L. was 2,670,835; of that of Venice, 2,257,200; and that of the Italian Tyrol was estimated at 500,000. The mass of the inhabitants are Italians; there are a few Greeks; 66,500 Germans; and 5,600 Jews. "The Lombard dialects are, perhaps, the harshest in all Italy. The sound of the French *u* is generally found in them. It is not merely unknown, but quite unpronounceable beyond the Apennines; and Verri, the able historian of Milan, supposes it was left behind by the Gauls."

Government.] There was a kind of mock constitution given in 1815 to the Lombardo-Venetian states; but they have no legislative power whatever, and the government *de facto* is quite arbitrary. The representation, such as it is, consists in the landed proprietors, the nobility, and citizens who have at least a property of 4,000 scudi in value. The emperor has the right of excluding any one he thinks not worthy of his confidence, and the taxes are imposed by him. At the head of the government stands a viceroy. The kingdom is divided into the two governments of Milan and Venice, in each of which the administration is carried on by a governor and a government-council; but the whole is controlled by the authorities at Vienna. A recent imperial ordinance, fixing the basis of the future administrative government of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, contains the following provisions: The territory of the said kingdom will be divided into the respective provs. of Lombardy and Venice. Lieutenants, or statthalters, will be placed at the head of the local administration, the members of which will reside, in proportional numbers, in the cities of Milan and Venice. The statthalters will be immediately responsible to the ministry at Vienna, to whom all appeals against their decisions must be made. An official staff for the service of this body is organized and appointed by the central government. Prefects of police will be appointed for the security of the two chief cities and their neighbourhoods, which officers will be immediately subordinate to the statthalters. The Lombardian province is subdivided into the districts of Milan, Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Lodi, Mantua, Pavia, and Sandrio; that of Venice into the districts of Venice, Belluno, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Verona, and Vicenza. The administration of the districts will be conducted in the first instance by delegates sitting at the capital of the district, and subordinated in administrative function to the statthalters, to whom appeals from them must be made. The duties of the former police commissary are transferred to the delegates. The districts are still further partitioned into communes, the administrative affairs of which will be conducted by commissaries standing immediately below the delegates, whose orders they will execute. The presidents of the various official departments are held responsible for all that is done by the officers under them. Each functionary has to take for his guides the written law and the directions of his superior.

Revenue.] The revenues of the ci-devant Venetian republic were computed at 8,240,000 ducats annually, or £1,716,666 sterling; but what the revenues are at present, since it fell under the jurisdiction of Austria, we have no means of ascertaining. The revenues of the duchy of Milan amount to £300,000; that of the other divisions we are unable to state. According to Tegoborsky, L. in 1839 produced a revenue of 19,200,000 florins, and Venice 15,040,000 florins, which amounts in all to £4,400,000. The *Opinione*, a revolutionary journal of Turin, states that of late years the revenue of L. alone amounted

to nearly 70,000,000 francs; while the cost of the government for L. was about 11,000,000, and for that of Venice 10,000,000. "Therefore, in deducting from the 130 millions of revenue the 21 millions of outlay, there remain 100 millions to be set down in round numbers in order to meet the interest of the Lombardo-Venetian debt, which latterly amounted to 200,000,000 francs. Lombardo-Venice yielded then a pure revenue of 100,000,000 above the charge of the civil government, but leaving the expense of the garrison, and the small navy which Austria kept there, still chargeable upon them." In estimating one and the other at about 60,000,000, the writer in the *Opinione* goes on to say, "Austria still derived a yearly revenue of 40 millions of francs from Lombardo-Venice. In short, Lombardo-Venice, which embraced but the seventh part of the whole pop. of the empire, furnished alone the third of its revenue, and yet in point of political, civil, and commercial advantages, was behind all the rest. In fact, if all the money were reckoned that Austria derived from Lombardo-Venice in thirty-three years by the regular taxes, by the sale of government property, and by the public debt unnecessarily and fraudulently increased, we should have a sum of no less than fifteen times 100,000,000 f. absorbed in the bottomless gulf of a wasteful administration,—of one which, during 33 years of peace, instead of healing the wounds of former wars, aggravated them beyond remedy, and tripled its public debt. Notwithstanding the wealth that Austria obtained from the territory of Lombardo-Venice, if one demanded what it did in favour of its Italian subjects, it would truly be at a loss to reply. In the first place, foreign commerce cramped by a system of prohibition carried to the height of absurdity; in the second, the commerce of the interior obstructed in all its branches by a custom-house arrangement the most annoying that could be imagined. Moreover, the national industry sacrificed to the monopoly of that of Vienna and Bohemia; property delivered over to the rapacity of usurers; and the liberty of the subject to the caprices of the police."

Religion.] The established religion is the Roman Catholic; but in the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, most of the people of quality and fortune are Protestants of the Helvetic confession, and have churches in all the principal towns of these parts. In 1840, there were 2,512,000 Roman Catholics, 2,916 Jews, 414 Calvinists, and 170 Lutherans, in Lombardy; and in Venice 2,132,574 Catholics, 4,389 Jews, 385 Schismatic Greeks, 157 Lutherans, 58 United Greeks, and 45 Calvinists. The clergy are governed by a patriarch, 2 archbishops, and 18 bishops.—A national school system was organized in L. soon after 1815; and in the year 1831, the schools for boys amounted to 2,300; for girls, to upwards of 1,200. In nearly 100 of the boys' schools, an extensive course of practical knowledge was taught. The universities of the Austro-Italian states are those of Padua and Pavia. The latter had 60 professors, and 1,316 students, in 1836; the former 40 professors, and 1,260 students. The outlay on the two universities amounted in that year to 179,467 florins. See articles AUSTRIA, ITALY, MILAN, TYROL, and VENICE.

LOMBERS, a village and commune of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. of Realmont, 8 m. S of Albi. Pop. 1,712.

LOMBES, or LOMBEZ, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Gers.—The arrond. has an area of 79,813 hectares, and comprises 4 cants. Pop. in 1846, 42,109.—The cant., comprising 28 coms., had a pop. of 14,000 in 1841.—The town, situated on the l. bank of the Save, 21 m. SE

of Auch, had a pop. in 1841 of 1,677. It has some trade in wheat, cattle, and wool.

LOMBLEM, one of the Sunda chain of islands, situated between the islands of Solor and Pantar, under the parallel of $8^{\circ} 20' S$. It is an island of considerable dimensions, being in length about 40 m., by 16 m. in greatest breadth; but it has never been explored, and remains nearly unknown.

LOMBOK, an island in the Eastern seas, between the parallels of $8^{\circ} 12'$ and $9^{\circ} 1' S$, and intersected by the meridian of $116^{\circ} 15'$, about 53 m. in length from N to S, and 45 m. in average breadth. Its native name is Selaparan. The Bugis call it Sassak. Lombok, the name of the S portion, has been extended by Europeans to the whole island. It is separated from the island of Bali by the straits of L., and from Sumbawa by the straits of Allass. It is mountainous, but well covered with wood and verdure. A volcanic peak in the NE quarter of the island has an alt. of 10,800 Dutch, or 11,194 English ft. Deer, wild pigs, and jungle fowl abound. At the town of Amparam, or, as it is sometimes called, Mataran, in the straits of Allass, and at the plantations and villages along the coast, European ships may be amply supplied with refreshments in exchange for fire-arms, ammunition, and dollars. An extensive commerce is carried on by the natives with all the Malay islands, and particularly with Java and Borneo. The principal article of export is rice, of which 20,000 tons are exported in some years. The inhabitants of L. are said to be chiefly emigrants from the neighbouring islands. They call themselves Sassaks, and are Mahomedans; but some years ago were invaded and subjugated by the people of Bali, who are Hindus. They are governed by a Balinese rajah, who receives 150 out of every 800 *ikats* or sheaves of paddy. A Sassak who becomes a Hindu enjoys the privileges of a Balinese, and is exempt from taxation.—The strait of L. is formed by the island of Bali to the W, and that of L. to the E. Its S entrance is in S lat. $8^{\circ} 45'$, E long. $115^{\circ} 43'$, and is known by a large island called Banditti island, to the W of which there is no passage. The navigation of this strait is dangerous, owing to the rapidity of the tides and the difficulty of finding anchorage.—The strait of Allass, formed by the island of L. to the W, and that of Sumbawa on the E, is reckoned the best and safest E of the island of Java, having anchorage at several towns and villages, where cattle and refreshments of all kinds may be procured.

LOMELLINA, a province of Continental Sardinia, in the division of Novare; bounded on the N by the prov. of Novare; on the E by the Ticino, which separates it from Austrian Lombardy; on the S by the division of Alexandria, from which it is separated by the Po; and on the W by the prov. of Verceil, from which it is separated by the Po and the Sesia. It has an area of 383 Italian sq. m. Pop. in 1834, 112,000. Its surface presents a fine plain sloping S; and is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Agogna, an affluent of the Po. The other streams are the Terdopio on the E; and the Arbogna in the centre. The chief productions are grain, wine, and chestnuts. It is subdivided into 14 mandamento and 70 comune.

LOMMATSCH, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, on the Jahne, 23 m. NW of Dresden. Pop. 1,300.

LOMME, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Haubourdon, 3 m. W of Lille. Pop. 2,067.

LOMMEL, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 20 m. N of Hasselt. Pop. 2,261.

LOMMERSUM, or **LOMMERSHEINE**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 9 m. NNE of Cologne, near the Erft. Pop. 1,050.

LOMMESEGG, a mountain of Norway, in the bail of Christian, to the E of the Sogne-field.

LOMMIS, a village of Sweden, in the cant. of Thurgau, and bail of Tobel, 5 m. SE of Frauenfeld, in a valley of the same name. Pop. (chiefly Catholic) 356.

LOMNICA, a river of Galicia, in the circle of Stry, which has its source on the N side of the Carpathian mountains; runs NNE; and throws itself into the Dneister, on the r. bank, 3 m. above Halicz, and after a course of about 48 m.

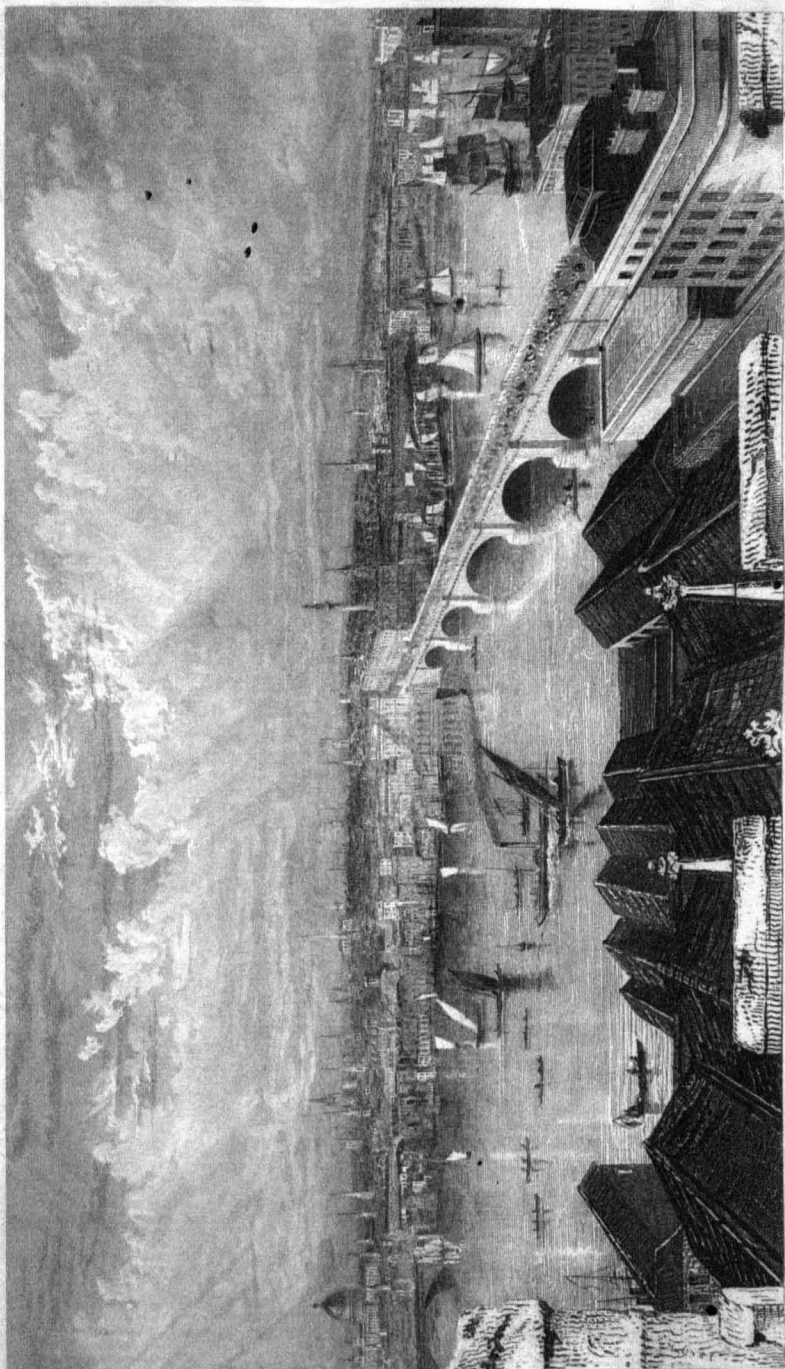
LOMNITZ, or **LOMNIZ**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 8 m. N of Gitschin, and 2½ m. N of Neu-Bidschow, on the Pohlka. Pop. 2,494. It has manufactories of cloth and cashmere.—Also a market-town of Moravia, in the circle and 17 m. NNW of Brink, and 3 m. NNE of Tischnowitz. Pop. 1,390, of whom 400 are Jews. It has manufactories of fine cloth.—Also a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 29 m. SSW of Liegnitz, and circle of Hirschberg, on the l. bank of a small river of the same name, near the confluence of the Bober. Pop. 1,130. It has several calico printing-mills.

LOMNITZER SPITZE, a summit of the Carpathian chain, in the N part of Hungary, and in the NW part of the comitat of Zips. It is the highest point in the Tatra range, and rises to the height of 8,133 ft. above sea-level.

LOMO (VIEGO), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. N of Avila, and 11 m. W of Arevalo, in a level district, 1½ m. from the l. bank of the Zapardiel. Pop. 330.

LOMOND-HILLS, two beautiful conical trap hills, situated in the shires of Fife and Kinross. The East L., which is in the p. of Falkland in Fifeshire, and is the most regular and beautiful, is generally stated to be about 1,260 ft. above sea-level, and 900 ft. above the valley which separates it from the Ochills; but Mr. Cunningham, in his *Geology of the Lothians*, estimates its alt. at 1,466 ft. The West L., which is in the p. of Portmook in Kinross-shire, is usually stated to be about 40 ft. higher, but Mr. Cunningham estimates it at 1,721 ft. At its base lies the beautiful and placid Loch-Leven. Between the two principal Lomonds there rises another point which is sometimes distinguished as the Mid-L.

LOMOND (LOCH), the queen of Scottish lakes, distant about 20 m. from Glasgow, and 6 m. from Dumbarton, principally in Dumbartonshire, but having a portion of its E shore in Stirlingshire. It is nearly 30 m. long, and at its southern end from 8 to 10 m. broad; at the middle, however, and towards the N extremity, its breadth is greatly diminished,—in some places to less than 1 m. Its depth varies as much as its breadth: the S portion seldom exceeding 60 ft., whilst N of Luss it increases to 200 and 360 ft. Thirty islands of different sizes are scattered over its surface, some of which rise to a considerable height, and most of the larger ones are finely wooded. At the S end of the lake, the Kilpatrick-hills terminate near Kilmarnock; on the W shore are the mountains of Luss and Arrochar; at the upper extremity tower the mountains of Glenfalloch; and on the E shore the great chain of the Grampians terminates in Benlomond. These ranges are intersected by deep glens, and by numerous mountain-streams which pour their waters into the lake. The rivulets Fruin, Luss, Finlas, and Duglass, with many smaller streams, drain the highlands of Dumbartonshire; but the largest river which runs into Loch-L. is the Enrick, which flows into the SE corner of the loch. Steam-boats ply upon the lake, and it is now connected with the Clyde by a railway running from Bowling-bay on that river, to the Balloch-ferry at the



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LONDON FROM THE TOWER OF SAINT SAVIOUR'S.

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S extremity of the lake, not far from where the river Leven issues from its waters. It has been proposed to carry a railway from the head of the loch to Oban, a distance of 46 m.

LOMONT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saône, cant. of Héricourt. Pop. 1,445. It has a manufactory of calico, and a tile-work.

LOMOV (ЛѢМОН), a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 63 m. from Penza. Pop. 6,985.

LOMOWATOJE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kiev, district and 17 m. SE of Tcherkasy, on the r. bank of the Dnieper. Pop. 875.

LOMPRET, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault; arrond. of Charleroi, watered by the Blanche. Pop. 147.

LOMPREZ, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Neufchâteau. Pop. 398.

LOMZA, an obwodzie and town of Poland, in the woiwodzie of Augustowo, 78 m. SSW of Suwalki, and 84 m. NNE of Warsaw, on a height near the l. bank of the Narew. Pop. 3,300. It has a suburb, and a fine market-place, and contains 3 churches, 3 convents, a college, an arsenal, and a gymnasium. The streets are broad and well-paved, and the houses well-built. Pop. of obwodzie 92,000.

LONATE-POZZUOLO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 26 m. WNW of Milan, district and 5 m. E of Busto-Arsizio. Pop. 2,375.

LONATO, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, deleg. and 15 m. ESE of Brescia, and 3 m. SW of the lake of Garda. Pop. in 1845, 5,600. It is built on the summit of Mount Rova, is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, 4 churches, an hospital, and cavalry barracks. It possesses a forge, several silk spinning-mills, and a manufactory of saltpetre; and carries on a considerable trade in silk. This town is one of great antiquity, and was a place of importance so early as the year 1184. During the Thirty years' war it was to a great extent depopulated by the plague. In 1796, a signal victory was here obtained by Napoleon over the Austrians. Pop. of district 19,739.

LONBORG, a parish of Denmark, in Jutland, SE of Ringkøbing.

LONCIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. of dep. 435; of com. 260.

LONCOVO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 15 m. WNW of Delvino, on the gulf of Cassopo, an arm of the Ionian sea.

LONDA, a market-town of the duchy of Tuscany, in the cmp. and NE of Florence. Pop. 2,000.

LONDARI, **LEONDARI**, or **PHALISIAE**, a town of Greece, in the Morea, in the dio. of Mantinea, 18 m. SSW of Tripolitza. Pop. 1,250.

LONDE (La), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 2 m. W of Elbeuf, and 12 m. SW of Rouen, near a forest of the same name. Pop. 1,500.

LONDEK, or **LANDEK**, a town of Poland, in the woiwodzie and 35 m. N of Kalisch, obwodzie and 15 m. W of Konin, on the r. bank of the Warta. Pop. 389.

LONDERZEEL, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 4,163. The town is 11 m. NNW of Brussels, in a flat but fertile locality. Pop. 3,250. It has extensive breweries, several distilleries of gin, and oil-mills, and several tanneries.

LONDINIERES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, and arrond. of Neufchâtel-en-Bray. Pop. 985. The cant. comprises 17 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,255; in 1841, 14,000. The town is 8 m. N of Neufchâtel, and 17 m. ESE of Dieppe, on the Eaulne.

LONDON, the capital of England, and the metropolis of the British empire, the seat of its government, and the centre of its commerce, situated on the river Thames, about 60 m. from its mouth. The cities of London and Westminster, the boroughs of Mary-le-bone, Finsbury, Tower-hamlets, Southwark, and Lambeth, and the other adjoining suburban towns, villages, and hamlets, are all here united in one great metropolis, constituting by far the most extensive, concentrated, and important centre of population, wealth, and commerce in the world, and "its true metropolis." Southwark, Lambeth, and some of the minor metropolitan districts, are situated on the S bank of the Thames, in the co. of Surrey; but the great mass of the metropolis stands on the N bank of that river, in the co. of Middlesex. The city of L., strictly so called, forms but the central nucleus of an enormous wilderness of streets, squares, and edifices; and the dome of St. Paul's cathedral, in the centre of the city, stands in N lat. 51° 30' 47.59", and W long. 0° 5' 48.2". Besides the central city of L., the city of Westminster at the W end, the boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth on the Surrey or S side of the Thames, the borough of Tower-hamlets in the E precincts, the borough of Finsbury in the N precincts, and the borough of Mary-le-bone adjoining Westminster in the NW precincts, the extension of the former limits of what was called L., upon every side, has caused junctions with many large villages now scarcely to be distinguished from, and in fact absorbed in or forming suburbs to and rapidly increasing with it, so that they are now as much a part of L. as Paddington in the borough of Mary-le-bone, or Islington in the borough of Finsbury. In order to contrast the pop. of L. with that of Paris, Mr. Rickman has comprehended a radius of 8 m. around St. Paul's, but not only do continuous or almost continuous lines of houses now extend to a greater distance, connecting L. with numerous additional towns, villages, and hamlets,—as the centre of a circle is connected by radii with series of points within its circumference; but the metropolitan criminal circuit has been extended by the law of 1834, and has now included in it not only the villages in Middlesex whose prisoners were always tried at the Old Bailey sessions, but other towns and villages in Essex, Surrey, and Kent, within the limits of that court itself. The metropolis, in this view, therefore, comprehends, besides the cities and boroughs already noticed, and Kensington, Chelsea, &c., also Tottenham, Edmonton, Hornsey, Highgate, Hampstead, Hayes, Hendon, Wilsons, Brentford, Acton, Chesham, Isleworth, Fulham, and Hammersmith, in the co. of Middlesex; Battersea, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Clapham, Streatham, Barnes, Putney, Tooting, Wandsworth, Merton, Mortlake, Kew, Wimbledon, and Richmond, in Surrey; Eltham, Charlton, Lee, Lewesham, Greenwich, Woolwich, Plumstead, and Deptford, in Kent; and Barking, E. Ham, Ilford, Low Layton, Walthamston, Wanstead, Chingford, and Woodford, in Essex. In our general description of the metropolis, however, we shall here confine ourselves to the more restricted sense of the term, referring to the special articles, elsewhere contained in this work, for every separate locality here enumerated.

Area.] The extent of the area covered by the buildings, &c., of the metropolis, in a restricted sense of the term, has been variously estimated. Even Mr. Rickman's estimate of a radius from St. Paul's to the parish churches situated within 8 m. of that central object, only involves, as we have seen, a sense of the term *metropolis* somewhat restricted. In a still more limited sense, a radius of about 5 m. from St.

Paul's has been assumed, comprising an area of $9\frac{1}{2}$ or 10 m. in diameter. But as the breadth of the great mass of buildings from N to S is considerably less than the length from E to W, other estimates more strictly confined to and guided by these peculiarities, and within still narrower limits, have been formed, according to which the metropolis extends from Poplar on the E, to Knightsbridge on the W, a length of $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. And as the Regent's canal forms a pretty accurate boundary, (to the exclusion, however, of Portlandtown, Islington, Kingsland, Hackney, &c.,) round the whole of the N half of the metropolis, from Limehouse on the E to Paddington on the W; while, on the other hand, the Grand Surrey canal at Walworth, on the S, forms a limit, which, stretched W to Chelsea-reach, includes within it the whole of the more restricted limits on the S; the average breadth of the metropolis may be estimated from the Regent's canal at the new North road, to the Grand Surrey canal at Walworth, an extent of more than 4 m. The circumf. of this area must at least be 30 m., and the square contents not under 18 m. According to the population returns of 1841, the square area of the metropolis is computed at 31,498 acres, distributed as under:

City,	600
Westminster,	2,500
Southwark,	590
Lambeth,	8,840
Tower hamlets,	8,988
Finsbury,	4,670
St. Mary-le-bone,	5,310
Total,	31,498

Site and elevation. The immediate site of the metropolis is a spacious and pleasant valley stretching along the banks of the Thames, here forming a bold curve, from the N bank of which the ground rises with a quick ascent, and then more gradually but unequally heightens to the N and W, which are the most elevated quarters. On the S side, the ground, anciently a morass several miles in extent but reclaimed by an artificial embankment, is nearly level. From the vicinity of Tothill-fields on the S, to that of the Tower on the E, where the buildings follow the natural bend of the river, they rise with the elevation of their site in a kind of amphitheatrical form, and are defended from the N winds by the swelling grounds about Islington and Highbury, and the hills of Highgate and Hampstead. Below the Tower, and to the extremity of Middlesex, along the river Lee, in the vicinity of Wapping, Limehouse, Poplar, &c., the ground is in general flat, and the houses are exposed to the E winds. The W and higher parts of the metropolis stand pleasantly open to the genial breezes of that quarter. Like the S or Surrey side, particularly about Lambeth and St. George's-Fields, the whole of Westminster, except the abbey and part of the Horse-ferry-road, lies extremely low, being in fact beneath the level of the highest tide. Properly speaking, there is no such thing as a hill at all, either on the site or in the vicinity of L.: the elevations are all of a very moderate order. The highest level above high-water mark, according to the most accurate measurement, is at the N side of the aqueduct crossing the Regent's canal, which is $102\frac{1}{2}$ ft. above the Thames level. The base of St. Paul's is 52 ft. The centre of the Regent circus is 77 ft. 2 in. in elevation of site; whilst Great George-street, opposite the S end of King-street, is only 5 ft. 6 in.

Houses, value, &c. "Of the first impression of the city, the houses, and the shops," says Von Raumer, "much might be said to their advantage. Extent and quantity alone are certainly no standard of value and excellence, either in state, arts, or science,

yet here, quantity, which surpasses all the capitals of Europe, nay of the world itself, is extremely remarkable and imposing. To this must be added, that in L. quantity is obviously associated with quality; for wealth is evidently flowing from the most varied activity, which claims the utmost exertions both of body and mind to survey and to comprehend."—The number of inhabited houses in the several great divisions of the metropolis, according to the census of 1831, was as under:

	Houses.
City of London, including East L. and West L.,	17,315
Southwark,	22,482
Westminster,	21,893
Finsbury,	29,605
St. Mary-le-bone,	27,888
Lambeth,	29,079
Tower-hamlets,	66,777
	215,039

The proportionate increase in the number of houses, at each decennary enumeration from 1801 to 1831, was as under:

	Increase per cent.
1811,	16.98
1821,	16.19
1831,	19.42

The rate of increase varied in the different districts. The total increase was 63 per cent.; but in the city of L. the number of houses had actually decreased 5.65 per cent. The area of the city having been already full, there was no room for increase, and the improvements effected in widening the streets accounts for the positive decrease. The number of houses rated at £10 and upwards, and the amount of assessed taxes paid in each of the new parl. divisions proposed by the boundary commissioners in 1832, were as under:

	Houses assessed at £10 and upwards.	Amount of assessed taxes paid.
City of London,	14,564	£205,476
City of Westminster,	17,681	303,421
Borough of Southwark,	9,928	51,262
Do. of Lambeth,	16,405	91,069
Do. of Finsbury,	23,266	201,027
Do. of Mary-le-bone,	21,630	282,201
Do. of Tower-hamlets,	23,187	93,151
	126,656	£1,227,607

From which returns the metropolis appears to have contained, in 1832, 28.58 per cent. of the total number of houses valued above £10 per annum in Great Britain, while the inhabitants paid 29.61 per cent. of the whole amount of assessed taxes, exclusive of land-tax. It appears from the census return recently presented to parliament, that the number of inhabited houses in L. in 1841 was 263,737; and in 1851 had increased to 307,722, or at the rate of nearly 17 per cent. (16.6). The number uninhabited in 1841 was 11,324, and in 1851, 16,889, being an increase of 5,565, or 49 per cent.; while the number building at the same period was 4,032 and 4,817 respectively, being an increase of 785, or $19\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The facts shown are very remarkable illustrations of the rapid growth of some districts, and the decrease, or almost stationary condition of others. In Kensington, for instance, we have 10,962 inhabited houses in 1841, and 17,292 in 1851, showing an increase of 6,330, or about 60 per cent. (at the same time bearing in mind that the rate of increase of all L. is under 17 per cent.); while the number uninhabited in 1841 amounted to 485, and in 1851 to 1,111, being an increase of 626, or upwards of 128 per cent.! The number building was 656 in 1841, and 740 in 1851. If we add the inhabited to the uninhabited, the results will show that the total number of buildings in Kensington in 1841 was 11,447, and 18,403 in 1851, or an increase of 6,956. Again, in the city of L., strictly so called,

that is, exclusive of East and West L., the inhabited houses in 1841 numbered 7,921, and in 1851 only 7,329, being a decrease of 592; while the number uninhabited in 1841 was 573, and in 1851, 1,127,—an increase of 554, or nearly double. If, however, we add these two results together, they will show in 1841, 8,494, and in 1851, 8,454, or the actual decrease of houses in the city to be 40; while, at the same time, the number building was 82 and 17 respectively. But perhaps the most striking circumstance disclosed is the enormous increase which has taken place in Islington during the last ten years. The number of inhabited houses in this district in 1841 was 8,508, and in 1851 they numbered 13,558, being an increase of 7,050 inhabited houses, or 83 per cent. in the ten years (9-817 years, the period between the two censuses not being ten complete years). The number uninhabited in 1841 was 293, and in 1851, 653, or more than double; while 314 were building in 1841, and 539 in 1851. "Like a polyplus with a thousand branches," says Lamartine, writing in 1850, "L. vegetates and engrafts, so to speak, on the common trunk of the city, quarters on quarters, and towns upon towns. These quarters, some for labour, and others for the middle classes,—some for the choice leisure of the literary classes, and others for the sumptuosities of the aristocracy and for the splendours of the crown,—not only attest the increase of that city which enlarges itself in proportion to its inhabitants, but they testify to the increase of luxury, of art, of riches, and of ease, of all which the characters are to be recognised in the disposition, in the architecture, in the ornaments, in the spaciousness, and in the luxury, sometimes splendid, sometimes modest, of the habitations of man. In the west, two new towns—two towns of hotels and palaces—two towns of kings of civilization, as the ambassador of Carthage would have said—have sprung up. Towards the green and wooded heights of Hampstead, that St. Cloud of L., is a new park, including pastures, woods, waters, and gardens in its grounds, and surrounded by a circle of houses of opulent and varied architecture, of which each represents a building capital that it frightens one to calculate. Beyond the solitude enclosed in the capital, other towns and suburbs have commenced, and are rapidly climbing, step by step, and hillock after hillock, these heights. In these places arise chapels, churches, schools, hospitals, penitentiary prisons on new models, which takes away from them their sinister aspect and signification, and which hold out moral health and correction to the guilty in place of punishment and branding. In these places are to be seen hedges of houses appropriated to all the conditions of life and fortune, but all surrounded by a court or a little garden, which affords the family rural recollections, the breathing of vegetation, and the feeling of nature present even to the very heart of the towns."

M. Darcy, divisional inspector of the *Ponts et Chaussées* in France in 1843, supplied the following comparative particulars relative to the population, extent of the streets, &c., in Paris and in L. in 1841: The total surface of L. was 210,000,000 of sq. metres; its pop., 1,924,000; number of houses, 260,000; extent of streets, 1,126,000 metres; surface of the streets, not including the foot-pavement, 6,000,000 sq. metres; extent of sewers, 639,000 metres. The total surface of Paris was 34,379,016 sq. metres; pop., 1,053,879; number of houses, 20,526; extent of streets, 425,000 metres; surface of streets, exclusive of the foot-pavement, 3,600,000 sq. metres; length of sewers, 135,000 metres; surface of foot-pavement, 888,000 metres. Thus, in L. every inhabitant corresponds to a surface of 100 sq. metres; in

Paris to 34 sq. metres. In L. the average of inhabitants for each house was 7½; in Paris 34. In L. the average length for each house corresponds to 40 metres 40 centi-metres; in Paris to a length of street of only 15 metres. These details establish that there is in L. a greater extent of surface not built over; that the houses are not very high, and that almost every family has its own.—The boulevards of Paris is the part where the greatest traffic takes place, and the following are the results of the observations of M. Darcy on this subject:—On the Boulevard-des-Capucines there pass every 24 hours 9,070 horses drawing carriages; Boulevard-des-Italiens, 10,750; Boulevard-Poissonnière, 7,720; Boulevard-St.-Denis, 9,609; Boulevard-des-Filles-du-Calvaire, 5,856; Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, 4,300; Avenue-des-Champs-Élysées, 8,959. In L., in Pall-Mall, opposite her Majesty's theatre, there pass at least 800 carriages every hour; on London bridge not less than 13,000 every hour. On Westminster bridge the annual traffic amounts to not less than 8,000,000 horses. By this it will be seen that the traffic in Paris does not come up to one-half of what it is in the streets of L. It has recently been ascertained that the number of vehicles which pass daily Bow church, Cheapside, is not less than 13,796, which contain not fewer than 52,092 persons; and that within the same period of time there are not fewer than 67,510 foot-passengers. Of this number of carriages it may be considered that the greatest number in one hour is about 1,103, and of foot-passengers in the same space of time about 5,750, giving a total number of persons who pass Bow church, Cheapside, in and with vehicles and on foot, about 119,602 persons per day.

Divisions.] Independently of its various local and other divisions, to be afterwards noticed, L. may be considered as comprehending three great districts; viz. the West end, the City, and the East end. The West end extends, in its general acceptance, from the vicinity of the Strand, to Brompton, Hyde park, Paddington, and the Regent's park. It contains the seats of the legislature, the government-offices, the court, and the town-residences of the nobility and gentry. The City, including some portions of its surrounding liberties, forms the centre or heart of the metropolis; the seat of its municipal authority, its law-courts, and its active trade and commerce. The East end is an extensive district, intimately connected with the city, in so far as it comprises the warehouses and residences of the commercial and shipping interest, and, in the immediate vicinity of the river, the docks, wharfs, timber-yards, &c. Temple-bar was long esteemed the line of demarcation betwixt traffic and gentility, inasmuch as it separates L. from Westminster; but trade has for many years been creeping beyond this huge barrier; and Charing-cross—a spot where a number of streets diverge, in different directions, at the W. extremity of the Strand—is now the proper boundary betwixt the residence of the fashionable and unfashionable world. When you have walked westwards as far as this radiating point, you begin to be struck with the magnificent proportions of the edifices: and as you penetrate onwards, you feel yourself the more astonished and pleased with the elegance of the architecture, the beauty of the large plate-glass windows, and the degree of opulence which the whole outline displays.—The more authentic and formal divisions of the metropolis, however, are those which have arisen from original local separation; and those which are conducive to its ecclesiastical, political, municipal, and police regulations and purposes.

1. *Local divisions.*] Mr. Rickman, in his pop. returns for 1831, divides the metropolis into—London within the walls; London without the walls; the borough of Southwark; the city of Westminster; a district exclusive of these but within the bills of mor-

ality, and a district not within the bills of mortality. Before describing these local divisions, we may here observe that the phrase 'bills of mortality,' is derived from the following circumstances:—L. having frequently suffered from various pestilences, especially plague, notices, called weekly bills of mortality, were kept and published by the parish-clerks, as a warning to the court and others to leave the sphere of contagion whenever the plague became more fatal than usual. We may also here remark, in allusion to the phrases, 'London within the walls,' and 'London without the walls,' that they denote a distinction which now exists only in name.

(1) *L. within the walls.*—The original city-wall is said to have begun at a fort occupying part of the site of the Tower, whence it was carried N through the street now called the Minories, to Aldgate; diverging thence to the W, it crossed Bishopgate churchyard to Cripplegate; then run S to Aldersgate, and thence to the N of Christ's hospital: turning then directly S to Ludgate, it again took a W course to New Bridge-street, and accompanied the line of the Fleet river to its junction with the Thames, where its termination was marked by another fort. The space within the line thus described is the area of the original metropolis, or of 'L. within the walls.' It is bounded on the W, N, and E, by 'L. without the walls,' except for a short space on the E; on the S, it runs along, and is bounded by, the Thames, from Tower-hill to the foot of Ludgate-hill, a distance of 1½ m., in the course of which the river is crossed by the Southwark and London bridges. The circumf. of 'L. within the walls' is rather more than 3 m.; square area, about 399 acres.

(2) *L. without the walls* is a space of various width extending around the line of ancient demarcation formed by the walls of the ancient city, beginning at the Thames, where it is crossed by Blackfriars' bridge; and running N, E, and SE, round the city, as far as the Town-liberty. The main part of this area extends W to Temple-bar, constituting what was, in the reigns of the Plantagenets, the best part of the town. It occupies about 275 acres, of which 142 are in what is called East L.; and 133 in West L.

(3) *The borough of Southwark* lies on the S side of the Thames, which is here crossed by Blackfriars, Southwark, and London bridges, and along which the borough extends for a distance of 2 m. It seips a long narrow branch, about 1 m. in length, down the Kent road; and extends S about 1 m., between the parishes of Lambeth and St. Mary-Butts.

(4) *The city of Westminster* is a very extensive division of the metropolis. It stretches along the Thames from Chelsea to Temple-stairs, a distance of about 3 m., in the course of which the river is crossed by the Waterloo, Hungerford and Lambeth, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges. On the N it stretches along Oxford-street; on the W it encircles Hyde-park and Kensington-gardens.

(5) *The district within the bills of mortality* comprehends Lambeth, S. Lambeth, Vauxhall, Newington-Bath, Bermondsey, Horsley-down, and Rotherhithe, in Surrey; St. Andrews Holborn, St. Giles, St. George's Bloomsbury, part of Pancras, Clerkenwell, Christ church, and encircles Bethnal-green, St. Luke's, Shoreditch, Whitechapel, St. George's-in-the-East, Shadwell, Limehouse, Islington, Hackney, Stepney, and Stratford-le-Bow, in Middlesex. The district not within the bills of mortality consists of Chelsea, and the parishes of Kensington, St. Mary-le-bone, Paddington, and St. Pancras with part of Highgate.

2. *Parochial divisions.* The parochial divisions of the city of L. consist of 98 parishes within the walls, and 11 without, besides extra-parochial districts locally connected with them. The borough of Southwark is divided into 6 parishes. The city of Westminster with its liberties is divided into 10 parishes, exclusive of the precincts of the duchy of Lancaster, and certain extra-parochial liberties. In consequence of the great increase of pop., it has been found necessary to divide several of the large out-parishes.

3. *Political divisions.* These consist of 7 parliamentary boroughs, viz. London, Southwark, Lambeth, Westminster, Mary-le-bone, Finsbury, and Tower-hamlets; to which, in a more extended use of the terms 'metropolitan boroughs,' may be added Greenwich, including Woolwich and Deptford. The City borough boundaries include the whole space contained within the exterior boundaries of the liberties of the city of L., including the Inner temple and the Middle temple.—Southwark borough boundaries include the old borough of Southwark with the mint and manor of Suffolk, the several parishes of Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, and Christ church, and the clink liberty of the parish of St. Saviour, Lambeth.—The borough boundaries of Lambeth include the parish of St. Mary, Newington, the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, except the manor and hamlet of Dulwich, and the N part of the parish of Lambeth, with the extra-parochial space encompassed by it.—Westminster borough boundaries include the old city and liberties of Westminster, and the duchy liberty.—Mary-le-bone borough boundaries include the several parishes of St. Mary-le-bone, St. Pancras, and Paddington.—Finsbury borough boundaries include the several parishes of St. Luke, St. George-the-Martyr; St. Giles-in-the-Fields; St. George, Bloomsbury; St. Mary, Stoke Newington; and St. Mary, Islington; the several liberties or places of Saffron-hill, Hatton-garden, Ely-rients, Ely-place, the Rolls, Glass-house-yard, and the Charter-house; Lincoln's-inn and Gray's-inn; the parish of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell, except that part thereof which is situate to the N of the parish of Islington; those parts of the respective parishes of St. Sepulchre and St. Andrew, Holborn,

and of Furnival's-inn and Staple-inn respectively, which are situated without the liberty of the city of London.—The Tower-hamlets borough boundaries include the Tower division of Osulston hund, together with the several divisions of the liberty of the Tower, consisting of 21 Tower-hamlets, under the military jurisdiction of the Tower as a lord-lieutenancy: namely, Hackney, Norton-Falgate, Shoreditch, Spitalfields, Whitechapel, Trinity Minories, East Smithfield, Tower-Extra, Tower-Intra, St. Katherine, Wapping, Ratcliff, Shadwell, Limehouse, Poplar, Blackwall, Bromley, Bow, Old Ford, Mile-end, and Bethnal-green.—Greenwich borough boundaries will be found under article GREENWICH.

4. *Municipal and Police divisions.* L. with Southwark is divided for municipal purposes into 26 wards. Each of these divisions is in some respects a separate community. In most of the wards there are subdivisions into precincts, chiefly for the purposes of elections. Bridge-ward—without, comprehending nearly the whole of the borough of Southwark, may be said to be but a nominal division, as it is not represented in the court of common council.—Westminster was early divided into wards, under a jurisdiction separate from that of L. The city of Westminster, properly so called, was divided into 9 wards.—Until recently the city was divided, from N to S, into three day-police districts of nearly equal extent. The divisions of the night-watch coincided with the city-wards, and were otherwise totally unconnected with the system of day-police. The city, however, has recently been divided into 6 districts, on the model of the metropolitan police, instituted in 1829, which did not comprehend the city within its limits and divisions. The district under the care of the latter force extends from Highgate on the N, to Tooting on the S; and from Brentside and Brentford-bridge on the W, to the river Lea and Greenwich on the E, excluding the city, but, with this exception, comprehending an area extending from Highgate to Tooting, 10½ m., and from Brentford to Greenwich, 16 m. The whole district is divided into 17 police divisions, distinguished by the letters of the alphabet. The river Thames constitutes a distinct police division.

Line of streets, squares, &c. It is much easier to acquire a practical knowledge of the geography of L. than of Paris, which has not the same number of rallying points, except on the Seine. In L. the principal streets follow the course of the Thames from W to E, and the main cross streets run chiefly in a direction from N to S. Entering L. from the W, there are two principal avenues or grand lines of streets: if we enter from the W on the N side of the city, the first street is Oxford-street, which leads through St. Giles', Holborn, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, Newgate-street, Cheapside, Cornhill, and Leadenhall-street, to Whitechapel and Mile-end, on the road into Essex; if we enter by the Bath-road, on the S side of Hyde-park, the streets are Piccadilly, St. James'-street, Pall-mall, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's churchyard, Watling-street, Canon-street, Tower-street, Wapping, Limehouse, &c. The two principal avenues,—the one by Piccadilly and the Strand,—the other by Oxford-street and Holborn,—unite at St. Paul's, whence, as from a common centre, they again separate to form two other great avenues—Cheapside and Watling-street. The longest line of street, though under several different names, which runs from S to N, is the principal street in Southwark, which extends from the country to London bridge, and thence, under the names of King William-street, Grace-church-street, Bishopsgate-street, Shoreditch, &c., to the N extremity of the city, on the road to Kingsland, Hackney, &c. The longest street in London under one appellation is Oxford-street,—1 m. 2 furl. 19 poles in length.—If the lines of road running E and W, in the higher or more northern part of the metropolis, under the names of New-road, City-road, Hackney-road, &c., be added to those now named, and to the principal cross-lines connecting these with what will in this case be the intermediate line through Oxford-street, we have a general view of what may be termed the skeleton or outline of the metropolis, exclusive of the S part of Westminster, and of Southwark, and Lambeth.—The houses in L. are commonly four stories in height: never less than three. They have for the most part a dingy ancient aspect; and it is only in the W part of the metropolis that they assume anything like a superb outline. The

greater proportion of the dwellings are small. They are mere slips of buildings, containing in most instances only two small rooms on the floor, one behind the other, often with a wide door of communication between, and a wooden stair with balustrades from bottom to top of the house. It is only in the more fashionable districts of the town that the houses have sunk areas with railings; in all the business parts, they stand close upon the pavements, so that trade may be conducted with the utmost facility and convenience. There are, however, even in the business parts of the town, lines or clusters of neat dwellings, as in the parts devoted to retirement there are also seen indications of business. The chief business part of the town, as already observed, is the city, with the E end, or part. "The city," says Von Raumer, "is really immense; and though there may be no point of view so rich and varied as the *Pont-des-Artes* in Paris, or the Linden in Berlin, we are continually presented with new rows and masses of houses, palaces, shops, &c." It is computed that there are about 10,000 streets, rows, places, alleys, lanes, &c.; besides about 100 squares and crescents. "A great and peculiar beauty of London," says the intelligent foreigner above quoted, "are its many squares, in which the large open space is left free for passengers, and the inner part is enclosed with light iron railings, while the bright green sward is laid out with walks, and planted with shrubs. The squares are exceeded only by the parks. Regent's park alone, with its terraces and palaces, is of the utmost extent and magnificence." "In Paris," says the same writer, "things appear, at first sight, more splendid, elegant, ingenious, and attractive than in L.; but that impression is, to the one made here, as a shadow to the substance, as the shining plated ware to the genuine metal, which, in consciousness of its intrinsic value, needs no washing and polishing. Here, behind the dark walls, there is far more wealth,—perhaps, too, indifference to all the petty arts by which the less wealthy endeavours to diffuse around him the appearance of elegance, opulence, and taste. The noise and bustle in the streets, too, is altogether of a different character; in L. it is ever the cry of activity—in Paris, of obtruding and assuming vanity—in Naples, generally that of idleness—in Berlin, that of little children."

Shops. In the wholesale and retail supply and consumption of the metropolis of a whole 'nation of shopkeepers,' the shops themselves must not be overlooked. Till within the last 60 years, most of the shops were open, like those of butchers, brokers, and potato-dealers at present; in this way provisions, articles of dress, books, jewellery, watches, &c., were exposed for sale. It was not till about 1710 that they began to be enclosed and glazed. The 'Tatler' mentions as an unlicensed novelty in those days, 'private shops that stand upon Corinthian pillars, and whole rows of tin-pots showing themselves through a sash-window.' The era of sash-windows, however, has also come and gone. The metropolitan shop-fronts have again been thrown, to first appearance, altogether open, though in fact they are now completely fenced with walls of purest crystal, that is with plate glass of enormous dimensions, adapted to show goods to the best advantage. The exhibition of goods in the shop windows is one of the greatest wonders of L. "Everything which the appetite can suggest, or the fancy imagine, would appear here to be congregated. In every other city there is an evident meagreness in the quantity and assortments, but here there is the most remarkable abundance, and that not in isolated spots, but along the sides of thoroughfares miles in length. In whatever way you turn your eyes, this extraordinary amount of mercantile

wealth is strikingly observable; if you even penetrate into an alley, or what you think an obscure court, there you see it in full force, and on a greater scale than in any provincial town whatsoever. It is equally obvious to the stranger, that there is here a dreadful struggle for business."—There are two sets of principal streets, which, running almost parallel, nearly the whole extent of the metropolis, from E to W, with few exceptions, form a fourfold life of shops: the one lying to the S, near the river, extends from Mile-end to Parliament-street, more than 3 m. in length, including Whitechapel, Leadenhall-street, Cornhill, Cheapside, St. Paul's church-yard, Ludgate-street, Fleet-street, the Strand, and Charing-cross; the other or northern line, extends from Shoreditch-church almost to the end of Oxford-street, a distance of about 4 m. There are, besides, other streets, not in either of these lines, which contain many large shops, such as Fenchurch and Gracechurch-streets, in the city, and Cockspur-street, Pall Mall, St. James's-street, the Hay-market, Piccadilly Bond-street, Regent-street, &c., at the W end. In 1836, the number of shops in L. was estimated at 15,839, and they have since been greatly increased in number as well as in elegance.

Public parks and gardens. The parks, those "lungs of the metropolis,"—as Lord Chatham most happily characterized them,—constitute one of the most interesting and beautiful features of the metropolis. They are situated at the W end, principally blending peculiarly with the fashionable end of the town. Measures, however, are now taking for the like adornment not only of the E end of the town, by the intended Victoria-park, on a spacious scale, but of the Surrey side or S end also, by the formation of another park on the E side of Kennington-common. The parks of L., in the opinion of Dr. Waagen, even as they now exist, distinguish this city above all others. "Only fancy," says he, "in the midst of the town, the most verdant lawns, of very considerable extent, here and there adorned with picturesque groups of trees, broken by large pieces of water, and, to complete the rural appearance, numbers of sheep and cows feeding on them; then fancy the striking effect of the great masses of architecture, such as the venerable Westminster abbey, for instance, rising in the distance, above this verdant world, and you will have some idea of the charm of these parks."—St. James's-park, so called from St. James's palace, situated on its N boundary, the most ancient of these open grounds, is about 1½ m. in circumference, with avenues forming delightful shady promenades. In the centre is a fine piece of water interspersed with islands, and covered with water-fowl. On each side are spacious lawns, separated from the avenues by iron railings, and dotted with lofty trees and flowering shrubs. On the E side is the Parade, a large gravelled space, on which, about 10 o'clock every morning, the body-guards required for the day are mustered. At the W end is Buckingham palace, situated much too low in reference to the ground to the N, which, rising with a gentle slope, forms the Green-park, a triangular area, with its apex to the W at Hyde-park corner, surrounded by iron railings, and interesting from the varied levels of its verdant surface.—Hyde-park is an extensive piece of ground, containing about 400 acres, part of which is considerably elevated. The whole is intersected with noble roads, and lawns with luxuriant trees, planted singly or in groups; and the long sheet of water called the Serpentine river enriches the scenery of Hyde-park. The great road through the park to Kennington, named Rotten-row, is a fashionable resort for equestrians. The Kensington gardens adjoin Hyde-park on the W.—Regent's-park is a splendid area, separated from Hyde-park by the numerous streets and squares intervening between Oxford-street and the New road. It consists of a circular enclosure of about 450 acres, laid out on the most approved principles of landscape gardening, and enriched in the centre with lakes, plantations, shrubberies, and villas.—The zoological gardens, situated at the N extremity of the Regent's-park, are very extensive.

Palaces and mansions. Buckingham palace, first occupied as a royal residence by her majesty Queen Victoria, very shortly after her accession, was erected on the site of Buckingham house, an edifice built in 1703, and purchased in 1761 as a town residence for the queen of George III. The site was chosen by George IV., and after various capricious alterations, the new palace was completed in 1831-32, at an expense of £700,000. Much additional expense, however, has been since incurred in the attempt to improve both its exterior aspect and its interior accommodations, but its plan and appearance have been the subject of general censure.—St. James's palace, situated near the SE corner of the Green-park, was erected by Henry VIII. on the site of an hospital for lepers. Since the destruction of Whitehall, in 1695, this palace continued to be the town-residence of the English sovereigns till her present majesty occupied Buckingham palace; nevertheless, it presents few external attractions; in fact, its general aspect is so mean that it has been characterized as

"at once the contempt of foreign nations, and the disgrace of our own."—Whitehall palace, which stood at the E end of St. James's-park, was in a great measure destroyed by fire. The portion now remaining is called the Banqueting-house, a tall, square, massive edifice, built by Inigo Jones, by order of James I., to serve as a banqueting-house to his adjoining palace of Whitehall.—Kensington palace is situated in the gardens of the same name, at the W end of Hyde-park. The building is plain, and irregular.—The most important residences of the nobility merit some notice. Apsley house, the residence of the duke of Wellington, at Hyde-park corner, originally built by Lord-chancellor Apsley, has been remodelled under the direction of Sir J. Wyattville, in the Corinthian style.—Gower, or York house, situated in St. James's-park, at the corner of the Green-park, was founded in 1825, and intended for the residence of the late duke of York; it afterwards became the property of the duke of Sutherland. It is a large quadrangular structure in the Corinthian style of architecture.—Northumberland house, near Charing-cross, the town-residence of the duke of Northumberland, has an imposing but not an elegant appearance. It was erected in the reign of James I. The interior is fitted up in a magnificent style, and contains a superb collection of paintings.—Burlington house, in Piccadilly, formerly the residence of the earl of Burlington, is screened by a lofty but not elegant wall.—Spencer house, in St. James's-place, is a handsome square structure, surrounded with shrubbery, and having a fine front looking toward the Green-park.—Marlborough house, in Pall-Mall, erected for the great duke of Marlborough, "is another instance of great expense but no taste."—Among the other splendid residences of the nobility may be mentioned those of the earl of Chesterfield in S. Audley-street; of the duke of Devonshire in Piccadilly; of the late duke of Manchester in Manchester-square; of the marquis of Anglesea in Burlington-gardens; of the marquis of Hertford in Regent's-park and Piccadilly; of the duke of Buckingham in Pall-Mall; of the duke of Norfolk in St. James's-square; of the marquis of Lansdowne in Berkeley-square; of the duke of Portland in Cavendish-square; of Earl Grosvenor in Upper Grosvenor-street.

Public monuments, statues, &c. 'The monument' on Fish-street hill, erected in 1671-77, under the superintendence of Sir C. Wren, to commemorate the great fire, is a fluted column of Doric architecture 202 ft. in height. Above the capital is a cippus supporting a gilded blazing urn.—The pedestal of Nelson's column has on its four sides bassi reliefs of Nelson's principal engagements. Each of these compartments is 18 ft. square; and the figure of Nelson in each 7 ft. high. The pedestal is raised on a flight of 15 steps, at the angles of which are African lions in a recumbent posture. The shaft is fluted throughout, the base being richly ornamented, the lower torus with a cable, the upper with oak leaves. The capital is taken from the bold and simple example of Mars Ultor, at Rome; and from it rises a circular pedestal, ornamented with a wreath of laurel and lions' heads, and surmounted by a statue of Nelson. The dimensions of this pillar are as follow: Base, 10 ft. high, 104 ft. wide; pedestal, 39 ft. high, 20 ft. 6 in. wide; base of column, 9 ft. high; shaft, 90 ft. high, 12 ft. wide; capital, 14 ft. high; statue, 17 ft. high; pedestal for ditto, 14 ft. Total height, 193 ft. The estimated expense of this column was £30,000.—The chief public statue, in beauty and execution, is thought to be either that of William Pitt, in Hanover-square by Chantrey, or the equestrian statue of Charles I., at Charing-cross, by Le Sueur. Pitt's statue is of bronze, uncoloured, in gigantic proportions. In Berkeley-square is an equestrian figure of George III., executed by Wilton, of gilt bronze, in a Roman habit. In Leicester-square, is an equestrian statue of George I., of gilt bronze, modelled by Bouchard. In St. James's-square, Pall-mall, is a figure of William III., by Bacon. In Grosvenor-square is a statue of George I., the work of Van Nott; in Pall-mall-east, an equestrian statue of George III., by Matthew Cotes. At the back of Whitehall stands a bronze statue of James II., cast by Grinlin Gibbons in 1687. In Bloomsbury-square is a statue of Fox in bronze, by Westmacott. In Queen-square, in the same vicinity, is a statue of Queen Charlotte; in Russell-square, a statue of Francis Russell, duke of Bedford, by Westmacott. At the top of Portland-place is a statue in bronze of the late duke of Kent, by Gahagan. The only statue of George IV. is mounted on what looks like the chimney of the station-house at Battlebridge, Islington, and is a mere copy from the well-known one erected in Hanover-street, Edinburgh.—At Burton-crescent is a statue of Major Cartwright, by Clarke of Birmingham. In St. Paul's church-yard is a statue of Anne. In the centre court of St. Thomas's hospital is a pedestrian bronze figure of Edward VI., the work of the celebrated Schumaker. In Palace-yard stands a figure of Canning, of colossal dimensions, the work of Westmacott. The figure of the duke of York, on the column in Waterloo-place, preserves the character and *tout-ensemble* of the man, although placed at an elevation of 130 ft. In the quadrangle of Somerset-place, is a fine statue of George III., by the elder Bacon, in bronze, which partakes much of that calm sculpturesque repose which marks that great sculptor's statue of Lord Chatham, in Guildhall. There is another of George II., by Chantrey, in the council-chamber, Guildhall. The equestrian statue of the duke of Wellington in front of the exchange is one of the noblest works of art in the city.—The gigantic equestrian statue of his grace over the arch at Hyde-park is a work of more questionable taste.—The only other statue that merits notice is the Achilles of Hyde-park, erected in honour of the duke of Wellington's military achievements. The figure is 18 ft. in height,

and is the work of Westmacott. The metal was obtained from twelve 24-pounders taken in the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo. The statue is the copy of a figure found on the Quirinal-hill, at Rome, which was grouped with horses.

Club-houses. In the west end a number of large and particularly splendid buildings called Club-houses, places of associative resort unknown to our ancestors, have sprung up within the last thirty years. These establishments are of two kinds:—1. Those forming the property of a private individual, who engages to furnish subscribers with certain conveniences on payment of a certain sum as entrance money, with a specified annual subscription. Of this class the most noted are Brookes's, White's, and Boodle's, in St. James's-street; also Crockford's, but it superadds the character of a gaming-house. 2. Those individually forming the property of a body of subscribers or members, each paying a certain sum at entry, and afterwards annually, to liquidate the general expenses of the concern. This is the most numerous class: the principal are the Carlton, Reform, Athenaeum, Clarence, Traveller's, United University, United Service, and Junior United Service. The houses belonging to these clubs, respectively, are among the finest in the W end of London, and may easily be distinguished in and about Pall-Mall and Waterloo-place, to which they may be said to give not only richness of architectural character, but a certain patrician air. The members of these clubs are admitted to the society by ballot; and a committee undertakes the management. These club-houses combine the character of a hotel for day-boarding, and a reading room.

Hotels, taverns, &c. It is estimated that there are at all times 120,000 strangers resident for a few days only in the metropolis. To accommodate this numerous transient pop: there is a vast number of hotels, taverns, lodging and boarding-houses, and other places of accommodation. In 1836 the metropolis was estimated to contain 207 hotels, 447 taverns, 5,975 public-houses and beer-shops, 557 coffee-houses, and 8,649 gin-palaces.

The Thames with its navigation. The river Thames is the chief source of wealth and greatness to the metropolis. Its course is particularly described in a separate article; all therefore that it is necessary here to observe is, that it is a placid, majestic stream of pure water, rising in the interior of the country, at the distance of 138 m. above L., and entering the sea on the E coast, about 60 m. below it. It comes flowing between low and fertile banks, out of a richly ornamented country on the W; and, arriving at the outmost houses of the metropolis, a short way above Westminster abbey, pursues a winding course between banks thickly clad with dwelling-houses, manufactories, and wharves, for a space of 8 or 9 m., with a breadth of from a third to a quarter of a mile. The tides affect it for 15 or 16 m. above the city; but the salt-water comes no farther than 30 m. below it. Such, however, is the volume and depth of water, that vessels of 700 or 800 tons reach the city on its E quarter. "What a throng of ships," says Von Raumer, "and what restless activity! Here we see and acknowledge that L. is the true metropolis of the world." See article THAMES.

The present number of Thames watermen is about 1,600. Stow, who died in 1605, says that in his time 40,000 watermen were employed on the Thames. This was plainly an over-estimate; but that their number must have been very considerable is obvious, when we consider that, down to the middle of the last century, the cities of London and Westminster had but one bridge—the old London bridge—which was commenced in 1176, and, after standing 625 years, was pulled down in 1832. The want of bridges to keep pace with the increase of the pop. caused the establishment of numerous ferries. It has been computed that in 1760 the ferries across the Thames, taking in its course from Richmond to Greenwich, were 25 times as numerous as they are at present. Westminster-bridge was not finished until 1750, Blackfriars was built in 1769, Battersea in 1771, Vauxhall in 1816, Waterloo in 1817, Southwark in 1819, the present London-bridge in 1831, and Hungerford in 1844. The watermen and lightermen are licensed to row or work 'boats, vessels, and other craft,' in all parts of the river, from New Windsor, Berks, to Yantlet creek (below Gravesend), Kent, and in "all docks, canals, creeks, and harbours of or out of the said river, so far as the tide flows therein."

A rule of the corporation, issued in 1836, specifies the construction, and dimensions of the boats to be built after that date for the use of the watermen. A wherry, to carry 8 persons, must be 20½ ft. in length of keel, 4½ ft. breadth in the midships, and of the burden of 21 cwt. A skiff, to carry 4 persons, must be 14 ft. length of keel, 5 ft. breadth in the midships, and of 1 ton burden. The census of 1841 gives the following numbers of those employed in boat-work in the metropolis:

Boat and bargemen and women,	2,516
Lightermen,	1,503
Watermen,	1,654
	5,673

The 'boat and bargemen and women' thus enumerated, are, it may be presumed, those employed on the canals which centre in the metropolis; so that deducting these, we have 3,157 as the number of boat, bargemen, lightermen, and watermen belonging to the Thames.

The first steam-boat started on the Thames was the *Margery*, which, in 1818, commenced plying daily from Wapping to Gravesend and back. The average duration of her voyage to Gravesend was 5½ hours; at present, with favouring wind and tide, the distance, 31 m., is done in 1½ hour. The average tonnage of a steamer running between L. and Greenwich or Woolwich is 70 or 80 tons; for plying between L.-bridge and Westminster, from 40 to 50 tons; one adapted to run to Gravesend, or beyond, 180 tons. The river-steamers generally commence running on Good Friday or Easter Monday, and continue until the 1st of October, or a little later, if the weather be fine. Each steamer carries a captain, a mate, and 3 men as crew, with an engineer, a stoker, and call boy—or eight hands altogether on board. The number daily at work on the river-steamers is thus 552, according to a well-informed writer in the *Morning Chronicle*, to whose papers we are indebted for much valuable information on English statistics generally; so that, including the piermen, the clerks, and the 'odd men,' between 700 and 800 persons are employed in the steam-navigation of the Thames. Calculating each voyage to average 6 m., the extent of steam-navigation on the Thames, performed daily in the season, is 8,280 m. The captains receive from £2 to £3 per week; the mates from 30s. to 35s.; the crew, 25s. each; the call boy, 7s.; the engineer from £2 to £3; and the stokers, 30s. The great support of the boats is from the middle and working class, more especially such of the working class as are enabled to afford the expense of a Sunday excursion on the river, and such of the middle class as reside in the suburbs and proceed by this means of conveyance to their accustomed places of business.

The Bridges.] The bridges have ever been esteemed as holding a high rank amongst the finest objects in L. London-bridge is the lowest road across the Thames except the Thames tunnel. It is a remarkably fine stone structure, designed by the late John Rennie, Esq., and erected at a cost of £2,000,000. It consists of 6 semi-elliptic arches. The centre arch is 152 ft. span, with a rise above water-mark of 29 ft. 6 in. The roadway is 53 ft. wide between the parapets, the footways occupying 9 ft. each. The rise in the road is 1 in 132. The length of the bridge from the extremities of the abutments is 928 ft. The whole is constructed of granite.—Southwark-bridge stands about one-third of a mile above London-bridge. It was founded in 1814, and completed in 1819, under the superintendence of Mr. Rennie. It consists of three arches, the centre one having a span of 240 ft., the others of 210 ft. each. The arches are of iron, resting on piers of solid masonry founded on piles. The whole weight of iron employed in the construction of this bridge is above 5,308 tons. The whole expense of this bridge, including that of forming the approaches, was about £800,000. Blackfriars-bridge stands about a ¼ m. above Southwark-bridge. It was constructed between 1760 and 1770, on a plan by R. Mylne, at a cost of £90,000. The arches are 9 in number, and of the elliptical form. The central arch has a span of 100 ft., and the whole length of the bridge is 995 ft. The repairs already executed on this bridge have cost no less

than about six times the whole original expense of the bridge.—Waterloo-bridge crosses the Thames at its greatest bend, a little to the W of Somerset-house, and opposite the central part of the Strand. The structure is formed of granite, and each pier rests on 320 piles. All the arches are elliptical and of equal size, so that the surface is level. The summit is exactly on a level with the Strand, and 50 ft. above the level of the Thames. The whole length of the structure, including the concealed arches, is 2,890 ft.: the length of the bridge is 1,242 ft.: width within the balustrade, 42 ft.: span of each arch, 120 ft.: thickness of each pier, 20 ft.—The Hungerford and Lambeth bridge is a very elegant chain or suspension bridge, across the river from Hungerford-market to the Lambeth bank. The length, 1,410 ft., is divided as follows:—From each shore to pier, 370 ft.; centre between piers, 670 ft. The viaduct is 28 ft. above high-water mark.—Westminster-bridge is an old-fashioned structure crossing the river to Lambeth from the immediate vicinity of Westminster-hall. The architect was Mons. Labelle, a Frenchman. It is built of Portland stone, and consists of 15 arches, gradually diminishing from the centre to each end, that in the centre being 76 ft. span, those at each end 20 ft. The arches are all semicircular. The length of the whole is 1,223 ft., and the extreme breadth 44 ft.—Vauxhall-bridge crosses the river from the bridge-road above Millbank to the thoroughfare adjoining Vauxhall-gardens. It consists of 9 arches of cast-iron, resting on piers formed by a wooden-frame as a foundation, and faced with Kentish rag-stone and Roman cement. It has a light and elegant appearance, and is 860 ft. in length. The span of each arch is 78 ft., and the height 29 ft. The expense of erection was £150,000.

The Thames tunnel.] A great, and long a hopeless, desideratum has now been triumphantly accomplished; namely, the formation of a ground-thoroughfare for carriages and passengers across the Thames, at a point, below all the bridges, where, from the constant passage of shipping of all descriptions, the erection of a bridge would have been highly inconvenient, if not practically impossible. So early as 1802, the project of cutting a tunnel under the bed of the Thames, between Rotherhithe and Limehouse, was set on foot: even then, however, the idea appears to have been by no means original; for in 1798 an attempt was made to effect a similar undertaking between Gravesend and Essex. Subsequent to 1802, various unsuccessful attempts were made to carry through the great work which has now been completed; but it was not till 1824, when a new joint-stock company was established by act of parliament, that anything effectual was accomplished. Entering the ground by an easy spiral staircase for passengers, and an entrance nearly 300 ft. in diameter, leading to a spiral roadway for carriages, with a gradient of about 1 in 25, forming an inclination less steep than many of the London streets, the tunnel runs from the N shore to the N of Wapping, near the London docks, about 2 m. below London-bridge, crossing about 75 ft. below the surface of the river at high water, by two distinct avenues or arched vaults connected with each other by openings, and comprising each a carriage-way and footpath, the whole structure being 38 ft. in width; 22 ft. 6 in. in height; and 453 ft. in length from the shore at Wapping to the shore at Rotherhithe. The ground is arched, so that the tunnel, as a whole, may be said to consist of two cylinders, with a central portion common to both. It issues, on the S side of the river, also by an inclined spiral plane and staircase at Rotherhithe, similar to those on the Wapping side. The engineer who had the high merit of accomplishing this great work is Sir Isambard Brunel.

Population.] In the reign of Henry II., in the middle of the 12th cent., the pop. of the metropolis was 40,000; in that of William and Mary, in 1701, it was 674,000; in that of George III., in 1801, 888,198; in same reign, in 1811, 1,009,546; in that of George IV., in 1821, 1,225,694; in that of William IV., in 1831, 1,474,069, or, with allowances for seamen, &c., after noticed, 1,776,556; in that of Victoria I., on 7th June 1841, 1,948,000; on the 31st March 1851, 2,361,640,—being an increase in less than 10 years of more than 21 per cent. The increase during the same period for England and Wales was rather less than 13 per cent. It is usual to allow an addition of one twenty-fifth part for seamen belonging to registered shipping, for soldiers quartered in the various barracks, and for the transitory pop., always arriving and departing so irregularly as to prevent a proper enumeration being made. "The pop. of L. exceeds that of the grand duchy of Tuscany by 300,000; that of the grand duchy of Baden by upwards of 500,000; and is nearly or about five times the amount of the pop. of Nassau. Ascending the kingdoms that fill more or less prominent rôles on the great stage of the political drama, we get the following results: L. is within 40,000 or 500,000 of half the pop. of Bavaria; exceeds by up-

wards of 100,000 half the pop. of Belgium, and by 400,000 half the pop. of Holland; is equal to the whole pop. of Hanover; exceeds the whole pop. of Westphalia by 450,000; and is considerably more than the whole pop. of Greece. These dry figures suggest a lively idea of the perfection to which we have brought the art of packing, illustrating to the last extremity the economical problem of the greatest possible number in the smallest possible space. Assuming the area of L. to be 19 sq. m., it yields us a pop. on each mile of 130,000 human creatures, performing within that stinted compass all the operations of life and death, mixed up in a fearful mêlée of passions and interests, luxury and starvation, debauchery and criminality, hard work and idleness; besides an infinity of occupations—useful, ornamental, and mischievous." [*Fraser's Magazine.*] With the exception of Pekin,—and, in what we may call the civilized world, without exception,—L. is the most populous city on the face of the globe; and every year it is adding to its pop. nearly that of a city equal to York, the increase being estimated at 20,530 per annum. "There is, however, a material difference between the manner of increase with the kingdom and with its capital. At almost every successive return for L. the district included has been enlarged; and though, in comparing the results of each return with those of the one preceding, due account be taken of the districts added, the fact of a change in the locality embraced materially affects the basis of comparison. In Captain Grant's work on the bills of mortality, published in 1662, the pop. of L. in 1661 was estimated with some care at 384,000 apart from, and at 460,000 when taken with, Westminster, Lambeth, Stepney, and other outlying but contiguous parishes. Thirty-five years afterwards, in 1696, the total was estimated by Gregory King at 527,000; showing an aggregate increase in that period of about 41 per cent. The first regular enumeration or census, in 1801, gave a total of 888,198. But this included the parish of Chelsea, with a pop. of 11,600—not included in King's estimate. Allowing for the addition, the net increase between 1696 and 1801, a period of 105 years, would appear to have been only 40 per cent. Between 1801 and 1851, a period of only half that length, the recorded increase has amounted to 165 per cent. In part explanation, however, we have the well ascertained fact that the burials annually exceeded the baptisms down to about the year 1790; and that an apparent improvement in the sanitary condition of the metropolis, which then turned the scale, has continued ever since. Thus, whatever additions have been annually made by immigration from the country during the last 60 years have not, as previously, been counterbalanced by an excess of deaths, but have been added to year by year, in an increasing ratio, by an excess of births. The most comprehensive division of the metropolitan district is into the three sections of it lying in the cos. of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent. In the last ten years the number living in the Middlesex and Surrey sections has risen in nearly the same proportion—21 per cent. In the Kentish section the increase is 29 per cent.,—indicating a rapid growth of the eastern districts S of the Thames." [*Globe.*]

Vital statistics.—The rate of mortality throughout England and Wales, so far as the estimate contained in the reports of the registrar-general can yet decide, at present averages 1 in 46; that of females being 1 in 48·2 only, while that of males is 1 in 45·1. This estimate may serve as an index and criterion whereby the relative import of the following statistical details may be more thoroughly appreciated. In 1700, the rate of mortality in L. was 1 in 26; and it went on for 49 years increasing, till 1741, when it was as high as 1 in 20,—the fearful proportion of a twentieth part of the whole pop. being cut off every year. The number of deaths then far exceeded that of the births, and as the

facility of communication was then less, and fewer persons came from the country to settle in L. than at present, the pop. materially diminished. From 1744 to 1800, a period of 56 years, the deaths still exceeded the births by 267,000, being an average annual loss of 4,800 lives. The growth of L. in its pop., notwithstanding dire reverses such as these, could only be sustained, of course, by a constant influx, to a greater or smaller extent, from extrinsic sources. From 1801 to 1830, during a space of 30 years, the births exceeded the deaths by 102,975, being an average annual gain of 3,600 lives from this cause alone. The average annual mortality of the metropolis, in 1815, was 1 in 38; at present it is 1 in 44, being considerably below the average of all England and Wales, and standing, by contrast, in a most enviable position in relation to Paris, with its mortality of 1 in 36; Madrid, of 1 in 35; Brussels, 1 in 29; Naples, 1 in 28; Amsterdam, 1 in 25; Rome, 1 in 24; Geneva, 1 in 23; Vienna, 1 in 22. Yet, it appears that 48,000 persons,—nearly as many as the entire pop. of the two cos. of Westmoreland and Rutland, or of the two cities of Oxford and Cambridge, with all the people in two such places as Gravesend and Knaresborough to boot,—die every year; 900 every week; and 190 every day; within the bounds of what is called the metropolis!

Climate.—The temp. of L. ranges from 20° to 81°. The average has been calculated at 51° 9'. The limits of the annual variation appear to be one degree above, and one and-a-half below, the mean. The therm. has been known to fall 6° below zero, and to rise to 94° in the shade; but these are extremely rare occurrences.—The quantity of rain which falls is various, and it is calculated that L. is one of the driest places in England. The average of 4 years at the end of last cent., gives 19 inches; in 1802, 15 inches fell; in 1806, 27.—The metropolis is subject to dense fogs, especially during the months of November and December, rendering it necessary to use lights in shops and warehouses throughout the day.—The most prevalent wind is the SW; the least common is the N, the former being calculated to blow during 112 days, and the latter only during 16 days of the year. The SW appears to prevail chiefly in July and August; the NE in January, March, April, May, and June; the NW occurs most frequently from November to March.—The mean height of the barometer is stated to be 29·9 inches.

Cleansing and sewerage.—Judged by a comparison with some of the provincial cities of Britain, L. appears liable to the charge of being extremely dirty. The streets, with the exception of the narrow crossings here and there, are seldom swept; and Dr. Southwood Smith has made the public aware that the low and filthy districts of L. are the sources of fatal and wide-spreading fevers. The city-sewers extend to about 15 m., but form only a small portion of the whole metropolitan drainage, the extent of which cannot be ascertained. The sewers of the metropolitan districts, comprehending a circle of 10 m. from the post-office, are placed under the management of 7 boards of commissioners, being divided into as many districts. There is "scarcely a house without a cesspool under it, and a large number have two, three, four, and more under them, so that the number of such receptacles in the metropolis may be taken at 300,000. The exposed surface of each cesspool measures, on an average, 9 ft., and the mean depth of the whole is about 6½ ft.,—so that each contains 58½ cubic ft. of fermenting filth of the most poisonous, noisome, and disgusting nature. The exhaling surface of all the cesspools (300,000 × 9) = 2,700,000 ft., or equal to 62 acres nearly; and the total quantity of foul matter contained within them (300,000 × 58½) = 17,550,000 cubic ft., or equal to one enormous elongated stagnant cesspool 50 ft. in width, 6 ft. 6 in. in depth, and extending through L. from the Broadway at Hammersmith to Bow-bridge, a length of 10 m. This, there is reason to believe, is an under-estimate. The cesspool, however, in general forms but one-fourth of the evaporating surface: the house-drain forms half or two-fourths, and the sewer one; but, connected as the sewers and house-drains mutually are, and acted

upon by the winds and barometric conditions, the miasma from the house-drains and sewers of one district may be carried up to another."

Supply of water.] The water used in the metropolis is chiefly supplied by the Thames, and an artificial canal, of less impure but more expensive water, called the New river. The water from the Thames is naturally good and soft, but far from pure, notwithstanding the filtration to which it is subjected. The Artesian well water of L., although derived from the chalk, is a very soft water, containing only 5 grains of carbonate of lime per gallon, while the lime salt in the present supply of the companies is from 13 to 20 grains. Before the New river was brought from its distant bed by the exertions of Sir Hugh Middleton, to supply the increasing wants of the metropolis, the inhabitants depended either on the Thames entirely, or on the numerous springs which arose in the high grounds N and W of the city. The total quantity of water actually used is estimated by the water-companies at 44,383,328 imperial gallons per day. A considerable supply, in various districts, is still obtained from the numerous and peculiarly excellent springs and wells which abound, as water appears to exist under the whole city. "The strata of the soil on which L. is built, succeed each other in the following order:—1, superficial and tertiary deposits; 2, plastic or London clay; 3, sand; 4, chalk; 5, sand; 6, weald or blue clay. Of these, No. 2, or the plastic clay, is impervious to water, and effectually separates the springs in the superficial stratum from those in the sand and chalk formations. No. 6, or the blue clay, is likewise impervious, so that the water preserved in the sand and chalk is prevented from sinking further into the bowels of the earth. These strata curve upwards, terminating in the hills, which, at a greater or less distance, encircle the metropolis. Thus is formed what is commonly called 'the L. chalk basin;' but it is properly the blue clay that forms the basin—the sand and chalk being as it were an enormous sponge, which fills the basin, and the plastic clay a lid or cover, which secures the contents of the basin from coming in contact with any impurities from above. The drainage and sewerage of the city may be altered or expanded to any extent, without penetrating the *operculum* of the plastic clay. A more perfect natural tank for the supply of a great city cannot be conceived. And when its vast extent and the circumstance that L. is nearly in the centre and lowest point of the basin, are taken into account, it will be perceived that the greater part of the rain-offerings of the surrounding country are collected in a reservoir directly beneath the metropolis itself. The entire mass of the chalk-formation and the body of water which its cavities permanently contain, it would be nearly impossible to estimate with any approach to accuracy. It is not so difficult to calculate the annual tribute which it receives from the rain that penetrates the stratum where its surface is exposed. The area of this surface has been estimated at from 1,000 to 1,200 sq. m. 'All the rain that falls upon that surface,' we quote the words of an eminent engineer, 'penetrates through the fissures in the chalk, is diffused through its whole extent, and is more especially carried to the lowest part of the basin, which is under and around the metropolis.' If the average fall of rain on the exposed surface be taken at 21 inches per annum, and one-third allowed for evaporation, it is calculated that the quantity of water penetrating one sq. m. of the exposed surface is equal to 3,208,228 hhd. per annum. So that the quantity poured annually into the natural basin which we have described, must be nearly 4,000,000,000 of hhd., or ten times the highest estimate made of the

present consumption of the metropolitan districts. It would need, therefore, a pop. of 20,000,000 supplied on the scale the Londoners are at present, to consume the annual recruitments to the reservoir in the L. chalk basin, its permanent contents remaining untouched. This is, we conceive, a sufficient answer to the fears of those who, while they acknowledge the feasibility of obtaining a present supply by a more general use of Artesian wells, think, or pretend to think, that according as the number and working of these wells increased, that supply would become precarious." [Daily News.] The contents of the greater part of the drains, sinks, sewers, and water-closets of 2,300,000 people, after stagnating in the sewers, are poured daily into the waters of the Thames, incessantly agitated by the tides which ascend to Teddington, and carry the matters in the thickest waters below London-bridge, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above Battersea-bridge, twice a-day. The large Chelsea sewers open into the Thames above the point at which the water is taken up from the Thames by the Southwark and Chelsea water companies; but the suction-pipe of the Chelsea company extends into the centre of the stream. The water, it is said, is filtered by all the Thames water companies. From an article in the *Builder* we learn that "the mean difference of level of high water at three stations, during a month's observations, was, Deptford lower than London-bridge 0.25 ft., and higher than Battersea 1.03 ft. The mean difference of the level of the low water at the three stations was, Deptford lower than London-bridge 0.59 ft., and lower than Battersea 1.98 ft.

The greatest range of tide during the month was, at	(Deptford,)	21.35 ft.
	(London-bridge,)	20.65
	(Battersea,)	16.70
The least range of tide during do.	(Deptford,)	14.76
	(London-bridge,)	14.50
	(Battersea,)	12.70
The mean range of tide during do.	(Deptford,)	17.91
	(London-bridge,)	17.51
	(Battersea,)	14.91
Giving a mean range of tide for the river between Deptford and Battersea of		16.78

This affords fair data for ascertaining the approximate volume of water which ebbs and flows twice a-day, and consequently of the quantity to be contaminated by each individual or family of the entire pop. The area of the river from Deptford dock-yard to Battersea pier is about 1,360 acres; and we have in each acre, according to the average range of tide here stated, 730,937 cubic ft., or 1,554,000 galls., giving a total quantity in the whole area of 6,193,440,000 galls. for a single average tide, or 12,386,880,000 galls. during each 24 hours. Now, allowing that the pop. contaminating this mass of water is 2,000,000, there will be for each individual an average quantity of 6,193 galls., or upwards of 30,000 galls. for each average family of 5 persons. The fact must not be lost sight of, that as the tidal wave is to a certain extent oscillating in estuaries or rivers like the Thames, it cannot be supposed that the whole of the semi-diurnal additions of drainage impurities can pass completely away with each tide; we know, indeed, that they do not; and it becomes a matter of vital importance to ascertain the progressive amount of these accumulating impurities."

Consumption of liquors, &c.] There is an artificial fluid which almost supplies the place of water itself in L., as the common and hourly means of slaking thirst,—it is 'London porter.' "None so poor," says a recent writer, "none so miserable, in L., but contains the thin colourless product of the spring, and will have his deep-brown 'stout,' in pot or can, at home or abroad. With the labouring classes the beverage has become a necessary of life; and, indeed, even the most temperate and orderly among them would perhaps as soon want their solid food, as the 'entire' to wash it down." The L. porter is not generally, as often supposed, made with Thames water; that of the Lea river, and of private wells, is chiefly used. An idea of the immense extent to which the brewing of porter is carried on in L., may be formed from the

following comparative statement of quarters of malt consumed by the under-mentioned L. brewers, as given by Brewers'-hall:

	1837.	1842.	1846.
Barclay & Co.,	106,326	114,090	127,535
Hanbury & Co.,	81,440	92,466	112,450
Reid & Co.,	42,700	50,120	67,590
Meux & Co.,	30,623	43,340	57,050
Whitbread & Co.,	47,012	52,098	55,048
Combe & Co.,	40,454	40,484	51,126
Elliot & Co.,	24,150	27,050	33,881
Calvert & Co.,	32,325	30,660	32,724
Hoare & Co.,	32,347	29,607	32,482
Thornes,	16,404	22,022	22,448
Charrington & Co.,	18,842	20,423	23,306
Goding & Co.,	14,023	17,071	19,391
Taylor & Co.,	23,556	19,430	17,905

The quantity of porter annually brewed in 12 of the principal houses is about 1,400,000 barrels. Ale is also brewed, though not to so great an extent: the quantity brewed by 6 of the principal ale brewers is above 80,000 barrels. There are numerous smaller breweries both of ale and porter, and it is impossible to calculate accurately the amount of the produce; but the quantity annually consumed in L. has been estimated at 2,000,000 barrels, or 72,000,000 galls., each barrel containing 36 galls. Wines are annually consumed in L. to the amount of 65,000 pipes. The quantity of foreign spirits sent out of stock for consumption in L. during 1827 was 1,512,268 galls.; during 1837, 1,270,931 galls. The quantity of British spirits during the former year was 4,602,367 galls.; during the latter, 5,354,388 galls.—The quantity of milk annually consumed in L., the produce of 13,000 cows, is estimated at 10,500,000 galls.

Consumption of solids.] The quantity of animal food consumed in the metropolis is very great, but cannot be accurately ascertained. The estimate of butchers' meat used in the metropolis, given in the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, appears to us not only to afford as near and accurate an approximation as possible—vague, as it necessarily must, after all, be—of the whole quantity consumed about the period on which it is founded, viz., during the 10 years preceding 1837, but also to afford a fair estimate of the average quantity still consumed by each individual. After making proper allowances for offal, the following is the result:

Beef,	1,766,092 lbs.
Mutton,	2,035,788
Veal,	61,191
To this may be added for pork, 1-20th of the weight of mutton,	101,787
	3,964,858
There is also brought to L. a large quantity of bacon-hams, tongues, and other salted meat. A portion also of the offal, as tripe, liver, and other parts, is used as human food, and so are sausages. These may be estimated as equal to 1-10th, or	396,485
	4,361,343

We thus arrive at a weekly consumption of 4,361,343 lbs., or to a daily consumption of 623,049 lbs., being for 1,800,000 persons, 5½ ounces per day, or 109 lbs. yearly. The statistical accounts of Paris give, as the annual consumption of each person in that city, 56 lbs.; and at Brussels the estimate is 3 lbs. higher, or 89 lbs. In no other city of Europe, excepting perhaps Hamburg, does the consumption reach so high as in Paris.—The supply of fish is very irregular. At present the number of vessels entered annually at Billingsgate alone is about 4,000. The consumption of poultry, game, and venison, is also large.—The quantity of corn consumed in the metropolis is as difficult to be ascertained as that of meat. The greater part is sold by corn-factors at Mark-lane, but much also arrives in the form of flour. In 1838, the consumption of wheat was estimated at 525,407 quarters; and of flour, 515,005 sacks. The present average annual consumption has by some authorities been rated at 1,600,000 quarters, four-fifths of which are supposed to be made into bread. The annual consumption of butter is said to amount to 24,000,000 lbs.; and of cheese to 36,000,000 lbs.—The supply of vegetables is chiefly drawn from the kitchen-gardens of Kent and Surrey. The extent of these is estimated at 10,000 acres, and the value of the produce annually sold at £700,000. The utmost economy is used in the cultivation of the ground, so as to obtain several crops of different vegetables from the same spot in the course of the year. Fruit is produced in great abundance at the gardens about Kensington, Hammersmith, Brentford, Twickenham, &c., which are said to be not less than 3,000 acres in extent. The value of the fruit annually sold in London is said to be about £450,000; and the whole annual produce of the grounds cultivated to supply the metropolitan markets with fruit and vegetables, has been valued at £1,200,000. The nursery-gardens in the immediate vicinity of L. extend over 1,500 acres.

Lighting.] The whole of the metropolis is well-lighted with gas. All the public lights are paid for from the parish-rates, and, within the city, by the corporation. For lighting L. and its suburbs, there are 18 public gas-works; and 12 public gas-work companies; with £2,800,000 capital employed in works, pipes, tanks, gas-holders, apparatus; and £450,000 yearly revenue. About 180,000 tons of coal are used in the year for making gas,

and 1,460,000,000 cubic feet of gas are made in the year. There are 134,300 private burners supplied to about 400,000 consumers; and 30,400 public or street consumers. There are 175 gas-holders, several of them double ones, capable of storing 5,500,000 cubic feet; 880 tons of coal are used in the retorts on the shortest day, in 24 hours; 7,120,000 cubic feet of gas are used in the longest night, say 24th December; about 2,500 persons are employed in the metropolis alone in this branch of manufacture. Between 1826 and 1827 the quantity of gas made and consumed nearly doubled itself in five years; between 1827 and 1837 it doubled itself again. These statistical details present an extraordinary contrast to the nocturnal aspect of the metropolis in 1797, when a foreign visitor remarked that an improvement had taken place, so that "in the room of lanterns in London, we might observe a lamp at the door of every tenth house."

Supply of coal.] It is less than 300 years since coal became of general use as fuel in L.; and on its first introduction, one or two ships were sufficient for the whole trade. It appears by a charter of Edward II. that the coal of Derbyshire was known and in use, especially in L., although its introduction was greatly retarded by the prejudice existing against such fuel as a substitute for wood in cities. Even in the reign of Elizabeth, the burning of stone coal was prohibited during the sitting of parliament, lest the health of the knights of the shire should be thereby affected! In 1615 about 200 ships were equal to its demand. In 1705, about 600 ships were engaged in the L. coal trade. In 1805, 4,856 cargoes, containing about 1,350,000 tons; in 1820, 5,884 cargoes, containing 1,692,992 tons; in 1830, 7,108 cargoes, containing 2,079,275 tons; in 1840, 9,132 cargoes, containing 2,566,899 tons; in 1845, 2,695 ships were employed in carrying 11,987 cargoes, containing 3,403,320 tons; and in 1848, 2,717 ships making 12,267 voyages, and containing 3,418,340 tons. The increase in the importation during the 10 years from 1838 to 1848, was upwards of 90 per cent. By taking 2,700 vessels as the number now employed, such vessels averaging 300 tons burthen, and giving to a vessel of that size a crew of 8 men, it will appear that at the present time 21,600 seamen are employed in the carrying department of the L. coal trade. The corporation of L. have long been interested in the vend and delivery of coal. Previously to the year 1832, when the collection ceased, the mayor of London had been from time immemorial entitled to a poundage duty of 1s. 6d. per ship on Tyne and Sunderland coals, and 1s. per ship on Scotch and Welsh coals. By an act of Geo. III., in 1807, the corporation were empowered to purchase the parcel of land and building called 'the coal exchange,' which had up to that period been in the hands of private individuals, for the purpose of holding a free and public market for the sale of coals brought into the port of L.; and by an act passed in the reign of William IV., the coal exchange was continued, and the change of measure to weight was authorised, that is to say, from the chaldron of 4 vats, or 26½ cwt., to the ton of 20 cwt., now the standard weight. In 1845 the coal trade of L. petitioned the corporation to enlarge or rebuild the coal exchange, which, from the unprecedented increase of the importation, was found totally inadequate for the requirements of the factors, merchants, and others engaged in such trade. The corporation having granted this petition, the new coal exchange is now one of the most interesting public buildings in L. The building has two façades, one in Thames-street, the other in St. Mary's-hill, which, accommodating themselves to the necessities of their restricted pose, are quite plain, saving a bold cornice. At the corner, however, where the entrance is most conveniently placed, a tower is introduced with columns of Roman doric at its base, and Ionic above, and the whole is surmounted by a graceful campanile, decorated with panelled pilasters, and terminated with a finial. Upon entering, through a vestibule of considerable elegance, the great rotunda hall of the building, the airiness of the whole structure, lit up as it is by an ample glazed dome, at once surprises and gratifies the eye. Three tiers of galleries, formed of light iron-work, command the area of the hall, and, at the same time, are connected with a series of chambers in the rear. The whole is painted a bright creamy colour, with the exception of the piers, on which ornamental subjects, all illustrative of scenes connected with coal-mining, are executed in encaustic.

Markets.] The metropolitan markets are numerous, there being no less than 16 flesh-markets, and 25 markets for fish, poultry, corn, hay, vegetables, coals, and other particular articles of consumption. The flesh-markets are of various kinds; some for live stock, others for carcases, in bulk, and others for the retail of meat; some also are for pigs and pork, and others chiefly for fowls.—Smithfield, to the N. of Newgate-street, in the city, is the great cattle-market. It is a large open space surrounded by buildings, covered with pens, in numerous subdivisions, to contain cattle for the convenience of the dealers during examination and purchase. The annual value of the animals sold in Smithfield market is estimated at £8,000,000. Situated as it is, in the very heart of the city, Smithfield market has long been felt to be a great and dangerous nuisance, and an act has at last been obtained for its removal. It is proposed to form a new market adjoining the present site, both for live stock and dead meat, with a provision for lairage and slaughterhouses. The cost of this new market is estimated at £467,000. In the year 1725 the total number of cattle sold in a year in Smithfield was 73,691; and of sheep, 555,620. In 1828, about a century afterwards, the number of cattle sold in Smithfield was 155,714, and of sheep and lambs, 1,412,030. In 1849 the numbers had risen to—cattle, 236,971; sheep, 1,417,010.—In 1836 a splendid cattle-market was opened

at Islington.—Newgate market is one of the largest. Meat and vegetables are here dealt in by wholesale.—Lendhall market is a depot for meat and poultry, and rivals that of Newgate in carcass and cutting butchers. Nearly all the butchers in L. and its vicinity are supplied from Smithfield, Newgate, and Lendhall markets.—Farringdon market was erected a few years ago, in Farringdon-street, on a commodious plan, to supply the want of Fleet market, removed to form a good avenue.—Hungerford market is also a flesh-market, erected on the site of a former market at Hungerford stairs.—There are various other markets for butcher's meat, &c.—The slack season in all the wholesale markets is in August and September. Christmas, and the three or four weeks subsequent, are the busiest period. The supply of meat to the dead markets is now greatly in excess of what it was when Mr. McCulloch wrote; but the increase in the 'live' market has hardly been in the same ratio as the increase of the pop. It has been computed that the consumption of meat in Paris, in 1842, was 86 lb. per head; in Brussels, 89 lb.—Billingsgate, on the site of the river, below the custom-house, is still the chief fish-market, as it was long the only one. Indeed, in the time of Ethelred, about the year 1000, it was the only quay for the port of L. Fishmongers, from different parts of the metropolis, and costermongers, or those who hawk inferior fish about the streets, here congregate to transact business with the salesmen, to whom the fish is generally consigned. The corn-market, situated in Mark-lane, is a convenient structure, with an ascent of three steps to a range of lofty Doric columns. Within the iron gates is a paved quadrangle, surrounded by a colonnade; and the whole is lighted from the roof. The corn-factors have desks here on which the samples are shown. The market-days are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.—Covent-garden, the great vegetable market for the metropolis, is centrally situated to the N of the Strand, with which it is connected by Southampton-street. It was rebuilt in 1829-30, and is a handsome erection, of a quadrangular form. The southern range is a potato-market. Vegetables are sold in the wide space between this and the middle range. The middle range is chiefly for the sale of all the finer varieties of fruits and vegetables; and in the northern, oranges, apples, nuts, gooseberries, cherries, &c., are sold in their seasons. Flowers and every kind of horticultural produce, are sold at this market.—The great hay and straw markets are held in Whitechapel, Smithfield, the Borough, Haymarket, and near the Paddington canal.—There is but one annual fair in L., that of St. Bartholomew, which is opened on the 3d of September, and now continues for two days. It was formerly celebrated for extensive sales of cloth and other goods.

Port.] The regulation of the port of L. is intrusted partly to the lord-mayor, as conservator of the river, partly to a committee of the common council, styled the navigation committee; and certain rights upon the river are claimed by the corporation of the Trinity-house. The port, so far as it is under the jurisdiction of the corporation, reaches on the Kent side to Gravesend, and on the Essex side to the boundary-stone a little above Southend; but in the legal acceptance of the term, it extends from the N. Foreland in Kent, and Shoeberry-ness in Essex, to London-bridge. As actually occupied by shipping, it extends from London-bridge to Deptford, a distance of 4 m. It is divided into the upper, middle, and lower pools, with a space below extending to Deptford. The upper pool is about 1,600 yds. in length, and extends from London-bridge to Union-hole; the middle pool, 700 yds. long, extends downwards to Wapping-New-stairs; the lower pool, 1,800 yds. in length, to the Horseferry-tier, near Limehouse; and the space below, extending to Deptford, is about 2,700 yds. long. The average breadth is from 400 to 500 yds. Vessels of any burden can ascend the river to Deptford; the lower pool admits vessels of 400 tons, the upper those of 200; large barges can sail nearly 130 m. above L.-bridge. The tide flows up about 80 m. from the mouth of the Thames, but the water is not salt above Gravesend. Spring-tides rise about 18 or 20 ft.; neap-tides, 12 or 14 ft.

Docks.] Up to the beginning of the present cent. the city of L. had no docks at all. In fact, several interests were in the way. The proprietors of the various wharfs above and below the bridge were against any scheme of dock-building, and various projects for the improvement both of the legal quays and the sufferance wharfs were proposed in opposition. The legal quays were, however, only 1,464 ft. long altogether, and occupied precisely the same positions that they did at the time of the great fire;

while the imports of the port had, from 1700 to 1792, increased from £4,785,538 to £12,072,674, and the exports from £5,387,787 to £14,742,516. The wharfs and quays along the banks of the river, now almost exclusively occupied by coasting-vessels, with river and other steamers, having been found utterly inadequate to the general purposes of commerce, a proposal for the formation of docks was made in 1795; plans and estimates, laid before a general meeting of merchants, were unanimously approved of, and in a few hours a subscription of £800,000 was filled up for carrying the same into execution.

The *West India docks* were begun in 1800, and completed in two years. They are situated in the Isle of Dogs, across the narrowest part of which they extend, communicating with the river at both ends,—at Blackwall and at Limehouse,—so that vessels homeward-bound, which enter at the former point, avoid the circuitous course up the river. The docks are two in number. The northern one, which extends over 30 acres, and is 24 ft. deep, can accommodate 300 vessels, and is intended for vessels arrived from the W. Indies; the southern one, for loading outward-bound ships, covers 24 acres, and accommodates upwards of 200 vessels. The length of each is 2,600 ft. An open shed, along the whole length of the quays in front of the warehouses, receives the cargoes; and the goods are hoisted up to the different floors by means of cranes. All W. India produce imported into L. must be unloaded here. The canal to the S of the W. India docks was cut to enable vessels to avoid the circuitous navigation. It now forms a third dock, communicating with the others.

The *London docks*, situated between Ratcliff-highway and the Thames, and forming, it may be said, part of Wapping, were begun in 1802, and completed in 1803. There are two docks, one of 24 and the other of 14 acres, with basins for small craft. The great dock is 29 ft. deep, and is capable of containing 200 sail of merchantmen. Here are extensive and magnificent warehouses, including a tobacco warehouse, adjoining the tobacco dock, covering 5 acres of ground, and capable of containing 24,000 hhds. of tobacco. The vaults under these and the other warehouses are upwards of 18 acres in extent, and can store 66,000 pipes of wine.

The *East India docks*, situated at Blackwall, were founded in 1803, and completed in 1806. They consist of an import basin of 18 acres, an export basin of about 9 acres, and an entrance basin of 2½ acres. In front of these docks is a cast-iron wharf, 750 ft. long, and 900 tons weight, for steamers at all times of tide.

St. Katherine's docks, situated between the London docks and the Tower, were executed within 18 months, and opened in 1823. Nearly 11 acres are covered by the wet docks, and 13 by the warehouses and quays. A large part of the trade here carried on, is connected with the commerce to and from India. The water at the entrance to St. Katherine's docks is deeper than at any of the other docks. Vessels of 800 tons burthen can obtain convenient access.

The *Commercial docks*, on the Surrey side of the Thames, at Limehouse-reach, comprise an area of 49 acres, of which 33 are covered with water. The entrance is by a basin near Dog and Duck stairs. These docks consist of 5 distinct basins.

The *Surrey docks*, adjoining the Commercial, form the terminus of the Grand Surrey canal, and consist of an outer dock communicating with the Thames at Rotherhithe, and an inner communicating with the canal. Vessels for sale have been usually placed in these docks.

Docks for ocean steamers were recently projected to be formed between her majesty's dock-yard and Deptford creek, where 16 to 20 ft. of water can be obtained at low water neap-tide, and 39 to 43 ft. at high water ordinary spring-tides; and there is convenient proximity to the railways S of the Thames.

Shipping.] L., in respect to the extent of its shipping, and the activity and value of its commerce in general, both maritime and inland, stands without a rival. In 1701, the number of vessels belonging to the port of L. was 560, carrying 84,882 tons, and 10,065 men. In 1753, the number of vessels that cleared outwards to foreign parts alone was 1,369, carrying 180,250 tons; of these ships 150 were foreign built. In 1796, the number of vessels that entered the port, exclusive of coasting-vessels, was 4,176, carrying 723,985 tons; of these ships 2,169 were foreigners. The number of vessels entering coastwise was 11,176, carrying 1,059,915 tons. The number of vessels belonging to the port itself about the same period was 1,769, carrying 293,063 tons; besides Indiamen carrying 81,160 tons; in all, 374,223 tons. In 1825, 5,732 vessels of 1,000,687 tons aggregate burthen, loaded with the productions of every country in the world, entered the port of L., whilst the foreign commerce of France during the same year employed only a tonnage of 942,000 tons, distributed

among 8,704 vessels. At the same period the foreign commerce of the United States employed only 1,048,000 tons of shipping; that of Prussia only 572,000 tons; that of the Netherlands only 559,000 tons; and that of the immense empire of Russia only 310,000 tons. In Dec. 1835, the aggregate tonnage of the vessels belonging to the port of L. was 566,152 tons, which exceeded the tonnage belonging to the port of New York in 1835 by 162,338 tons, was nearly equal to a third of the tonnage of the entire mercantile navy of the United States in the same

year, and fell short of that of France in 1837 by only 130,826 tons. The number of vessels that entered the port of L. from foreign parts in 1835 was 4,837, carrying 929,148 tons; of the ships 3,780 were British, carrying 740,255 tons, all of which, except 174,103 tons, thus belonged to the port itself. The number of coasting vessels was 20,471, carrying 2,764,982 tons. The subjoined table exhibits a comparative view of the shipping trade of L., Liverpool, Newcastle, and Glasgow, for 1849:

	LONDON.		LIVERPOOL.		NEWCASTLE.		GLASGOW.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
I. COASTWISE VOYAGES.								
Sailing vessels inwards,	20,153	2,731,519	5,876	431,394	1,861	158,323	1,662	125,657
Steam ditto ditto,	969	304,465	3,046	898,759	341	63,131	916	276,932
	21,122	3,035,984	8,922	1,330,153	2,202	221,454	2,578	402,589
Sailing outwards,	9,749	668,206	5,813	389,473	11,584	1,507,523	8,580	220,102
Steam ditto,	966	303,470	3,036	841,800	346	63,629	992	285,633
	10,715	971,676	8,849	1,231,273	11,930	1,571,152	4,572	505,735
Total coastwise,	31,837	4,007,660	17,771	2,561,426	14,132	1,792,606	7,150	908,324
II. COLONIAL VOYAGES.								
Sailing inwards,	1,803	560,232	947	412,412	61	9,123	137	29,813
Steam ditto,	...	...	1	370	...	...	...	...
	1,803	560,232	948	412,782	61	9,123	137	29,813
Sailing outwards,	1,240	464,869	1,087	413,035	322	54,170	225	67,290
Steam ditto,	...	...	4	1,420	...	...	...	...
	1,240	464,869	1,091	414,455	322	54,170	225	67,290
Total colonial,	3,043	1,025,101	2,039	827,237	383	63,293	362	97,103
III. FOREIGN VOYAGES.								
Sailing inwards,	6,814	1,017,987	2,999	1,118,102	1,777	248,827	391	84,605
Steam ditto,	1,253	312,305	95	52,064	18	5,210	...	...
	8,167	1,330,292	3,094	1,170,166	1,795	254,037	391	84,605
Sailing outwards,	4,266	640,437	3,556	1,182,833	3,994	616,111	506	101,591
Steam ditto,	1,130	260,040	104	56,952	18	5,210	3	949
	5,396	900,477	3,660	1,239,785	4,012	621,321	509	102,540
Total foreign,	13,563	2,230,769	6,754	2,409,951	5,807	875,358	900	187,145
Grand total,	48,443	7,263,530	26,564	5,798,614	20,322	2,731,257	8,412	1,192,572
Of which sailing,	44,025	6,083,250	20,278	3,947,249	19,599	2,594,077	6,501	629,058
stedming,	4,418	1,180,280	6,286	1,851,365	723	137,180	1,911	565,514
inwards,	31,092	4,926,508	12,964	2,913,101	4,058	484,614	3,106	517,007
outwards,	17,351	2,337,022	13,600	2,885,513	16,264	2,246,643	5,306	675,565

In the above interesting statement, Liverpool suffers by the comparison, because the coastwise imports include the supply of coal which the metropolis receives by sea, while Liverpool receives hers by inland carriage.

The total tonnage of L. is 7,263,530, of Liverpool 5,798,614
Omitting coastwise inwards, 2,731,519 " 431,394

There remains, respectively, 4,532,011 " 5,367,220

The following is an account of the number of vessels, with their tonnage, that entered the port of L. from foreign parts in the years ended January 5, 1850, and 1851:

	1850.		1851.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
British,	6,917	1,444,311	6,497	1,376,233
Foreign,	3,040	443,923	3,413	527,174
Total,	9,957	1,888,234	9,910	1,903,407

The comparative amount of shipping engaged in the import trade, British and Foreign, which entered the port of L., from all quarters, except coastwise, in 1839 and 1849, and the countries whence it arrived, will be seen from the following table:—

I. SHIPS ENTERED FROM FOREIGN PARTS.

COUNTRIES.	1839.				1849.			
	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Russia,	606	138,207	83	26,911	548	124,140	88	27,345
Sweden,	14	2,577	84	27,881	99	11,212	290	55,908
Norway, . . . . .	...	...	121	36,693	...	...	155	42,424
Denmark,	17	1,915	282	28,085	217	30,392	609	47,182
Prussia,	234	36,594	348	72,010	479	71,073	189	38,073
German states,	245	60,690	261	18,497	311	68,116	337	25,655
Netherlands,	570	84,454	385	41,610	...	...	...	...
Holland, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	639	127,272	416	33,827
Belgium, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	562	65,068	119	25,317
France,	435	70,422	583	49,699	864	109,789	500	28,288
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira,	316	33,935	3	242	319	33,937	7	841
Spain and Canaries,	239	24,134	46	4,530	226	24,137	46	4,872
Italian states,	142	28,208	57	14,012	146	21,478	57	14,917
Ionian islands,	21	2,968	...	...	20	2,622	...	...
Turkey and Continental Greece,	54	8,651	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morea and Greek islands,	21	3,028	1	200	...	...	...	...
Turkey, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	52	7,928	...	...
Greece, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	71	10,161	5	1,698
Wallachia and Moldavia, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6	1,000	3	700
Syria and Palestine, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5	643	...	...
Egypt,	2	352	...	...	47	12,917	...	...
Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco,	26	3,124	...	...	15	1,878	...	...
Foreign possessions in Africa,	3	433	1	500	2	252	1	416
Foreign possessions in Asia,	38	15,760	2	646	83	38,902	1	488
China,	38	23,084	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America,	15	7,272	68	32,508	41	15,155	107	70,338
Foreign West Indies,	43	8,198	27	6,366	105	27,590	79	20,293
Foreign Continental colonies in America,	87	17,035	3	573	...	...	...	...
Central and S states of do., . . . . .	...	...	...	...	259	78,680	30	6,831
Total,	3,166	566,041	2,355	355,463	5,116	884,350	3,039	443,413

II. SHIPS ENTERED FROM COLONIES, &c.

	1839.		1849.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Gibraltar,	89	22,707	8	840
Malta,	12	2,259	8	1,525
British possessions in Africa,	161	35,110	156	40,965
Do. do. Asia,	250	109,136	414	215,528
Do. do. America, viz.: . . . . .	...	...	...	...
British Northern colonies,	259	94,441	351	146,937
Do. West Indies,	345	98,046	334	97,439
The Whale fisheries,	22	8,310	2	650
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man,	545	47,130	529	56,584
Total,	1,683	417,139	1,802	560,471

The steamer traffic is a very flourishing branch of the general shipping of the port of L., which has sprung up within the last few years. In 1830, the total number of steamers connected with the port did not exceed 50 vessels; in 1840, the river-steamers themselves alone amounted to that number, while the number of ocean-steamers, to almost all quarters of the globe, has increased to such an extent, that they are about to be accommodated with extensive docks for themselves. The view from London-bridge gives, perhaps, the best idea of the extent of the steam-navigation of the river. Looking downwards, the eye is attracted by a forest of funnels belonging to steamers lying off the custom-house, and various quays from that point to St. Katherine's dock, and thence as far as the sight can penetrate: these are chiefly foreign and coasting vessels. The river-steamers are chiefly clustered close under the bridge, both above and below it, on the city side. At some of the other bridges also, there are piers for their accommodation; and numerous convenient and substantial floating piers have recently been erected at

various points of the river. The object of the Black-wall railway in assisting to clear the river above Blackwall must have been in some degree successful, for in the year ending August 1851, 2,416,042 passengers had been carried along this short river-line, and in 1852, 2,718,978.

Imports and exports. The commerce of L. is an epitome of that of the whole world. It is the emporium of the products of all soils, and all climates; and there is always here, in store, ready for distant commerce, or for domestic use, whatever the ingenuity and industry of man in any part of the globe can spare, to exchange for what his own country or skill cannot yield him. "There is a sublimity in commercial accounts," remarks the popular author of *The Thames and its Tributaries*, "when the items are millions of gallons of wine or brandy, millions of hogsheads of sugar, or tens of millions of pounds of tea. The quantity of wine always in bond in the docks averages, it is computed, 5,000,000 of gallons; and the cellarage which contains these would, in earlier ages, have been esteemed a wonder of the world."

The average quantity of pepper in bond is estimated at 10,000,000 of pounds; of tobacco, manufactured, 22,000,000 of pounds, and of tea, at the East India docks, further down the river, 51,000,000 of pounds. The value of the latter alone, at the very lowest calculation, is £5,000,000 sterling. What a pyramid would it make were it piled in a heap! What bushes must have been planted, and flourished, and been stripped of their leaves, to produce it! and what an area it would cover if spread upon the ground! The wine annually brought into London, this huge den of living men, would form a lake where ships of war might ride; the rum, another; and the brandy a canal to join them together. The tobacco, were it distributed, would provide every man, woman, and child, in our island, with a pound of poisonous weed; and the indigo annually imported would dye Father Thames, in all his course from Coteswold to Gravesend, as blue as the skies above him." Even a slight sketch of the vast commerce of L. would occupy a space totally disproportionate to the limits of this work. No better idea or estimate of the actual amount and increase of the general commerce of the port of L. can be afforded, than what has been already comprehended in the statistical details of the preceding section. Referring, therefore, to that section, for an idea of the quantities, we shall here confine our attention to the value of the imports and exports, with a brief sketch of the progress of the trade, since beginning of last cent. In 1710, the customs of L. amounted to £1,268,095, while those of all the outports were only £346,081. During the reign of George I., trade made little if any progress, owing to the South-sea scheme, the Scottish rebellion, and the Spanish war: but in 1732, it began to revive. Its advances, however, were comparatively slow, till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, after which trade extended with uncommon rapidity. The next check it sustained was occasioned by the American war. But no sooner was peace proclaimed than it proceeded with renewed vigour; for, so early as 1784, the value of exports to America only had increased to £3,397,500,—considerably above the greatest amount in any year before the war; and the net amount of duties levied in the port of L., and paid into the exchequer that year, arose to the vast sum of £4,472,091. From this period, with the exception of a considerable check in 1790, the value of the commerce of L. continued uniformly increasing. In 1796, the exports amounted in value to £18,410,499, and the imports to £14,719,466. The official value of the imports in 1800 was £18,843,172; of the exports £25,428,922, of which £13,272,494 were in British merchandise. Their real value exceeded £68,000,000,—nearly two-thirds of the value of the trade of the whole kingdom. In 1806, the value of the imports and exports was £36,527,000; in 1819, £46,935,000; in 1825 they had increased to £96,936,000; in 1828 to £107,772,805. At present they probably exceed £140,000,000.—Till 1825, the returns of customs' receipts at the port of L. are very imperfect, chiefly in consequence of the destruction of documents in the fire at the custom-house in 1814. The following will show pretty accurately the fluctuations of trade since 1828:

GROSS RECEIPT OF CUSTOMS.

1800	£5,669,704	1830	£10,307,208
1805	6,907,027	1831	9,465,339
1810	8,472,207	1832	9,324,299
1815	7,789,726	1833	8,692,898
1820	7,474,387	1834	10,697,263
1824	7,679,409	1835	11,773,616
1826	10,291,877	1836	12,156,279
1827	10,402,859	1837	11,188,036
1828	10,529,115	1838	11,254,734
1829	10,211,037	1839	11,431,245

1840	11,116,685	1845	11,033,805
1841	11,757,262	1846	10,663,159
1842	11,422,251	1847	11,261,877
1843	11,354,702	1848	11,134,817
1844	11,778,516		

—Of the extent or value of the inland trade, by river, canal, and land-carriage, either import or export, it is impossible to form a just estimate; but it must be very great, as there is not a town or village of any note in the midland districts which does not keep up a constant commercial intercourse with the metropolis; and since the formation of railways this trade has increased to an immense extent.

Manufactures.] The manufactures of L. are very various, and some of them are conducted on a most extensive scale. The S banks of the river are for a considerable extent covered with the manufactories of iron-founders, dyers, soap and oil-makers, glass-makers, distillers, hat-makers, &c. The other principal manufactures consist chiefly of fine goods and articles of elegant use, such as cutlery, jewellery, gold and silver plate, japan ware, cut glass, cabinet work, carriages, &c. The breweries, ship-building yards, oil-cloth and paper-hanging manufactories, vinegar and chemical works, are also on a large scale; but the manufactures that employ the greatest number of men are the silk manufacture in Spitalfields, and the watch manufacture in Clerkenwell, which employs, when trade is brisk, about 700 persons. The retail trade, as already noticed, is immense.

Edifices connected with commerce.] The Bank of England is a heavy but magnificent mass of Grecian architecture, fronting Threadneedle-street, Lothbury, Bartholomew-lane, and Prince's-street. Its S front measures 365 ft. in length; the W 440 ft.; the N 410 ft.; and the E 245 ft. The principal front, seen from the corner of Cornhill, consists of a long line of wall, ornamented with fluted pillars, cornices, &c.; but the windows are blank, and deaden the general aspect of the building. The telling-room is a scene of extraordinary activity. The bullion-office, the treasury, and the printing-offices, are the most interesting parts of the edifice. There are employed in this most important institution nearly 900 clerks and porters. The salaries and pensions amount to about £220,000, besides house expenses and allowance to directors,—nearly £50,000 more. The Bank of England was established by act of parliament in 1693; original capital, £1,200,000.

The Mint, on Tower-hill, is a handsome Grecian structure, adorned with columns and pilasters, and consisting of three stories, having a centre and wings, the centre being surmounted by a pediment, the remainder by a balustrade. The coin of the realm is here manufactured by machinery invented by Bolton, with recent improvements. The average quantity of gold annually coined is between £2,000,000 and £2,000,000 sterling; of silver, about £300,000.

The Royal Exchange, on the N side of Cornhill, facing the Bank, was first erected in 1668, on the site of a former exchange burned in the great fire. On 10th Jan. 1839, this edifice itself was destroyed by fire; and a new exchange has since been erected on the same site, and of great splendour.

The India house, in Leadenhall-street, contains the home government offices of the East India company. The front, about 200 ft. in length, is in the Grecian style of architecture, and in the centre is a portico, rising to the full height of the building, supported on six fluted Ionic columns. The grand court-room, the sale-rooms, the library, and the museum, are particularly worthy of notice.

The General Post-office, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, is one of the most magnificent of the public edifices. It is of the Ionic order. The basement is of granite, but the building is of brick, faced with Portland stone. It is 400 ft. in length, and 80 ft. in depth. In the centre of the front is a portico, consisting of 6 columns of Portland stone, resting on pedestals of granite. The vestibule, or great hall, occupying the centre, forms a public thoroughfare from St. Martin's-le-Grand to Foster-lane. This hall is 80 ft. long, 60 ft. broad, and 53 ft. in height. On both sides of it are receiving-rooms for newspapers, inland and ship letters, &c., behind which are rooms for the letter-sorters and carriers. At the N extremity is a court-yard where the mail-coaches pull up and depart.

The Custom-house stands in Lower Thames-street, and fronts the river. The river front consists of a central division and two wings, each of which has a central colonnade of the Ionic order, resting on a rustic basement, and supporting an architrave, which in the centre is surmounted by a balustrade, and in the wings by attic stories. The long-room is 190 ft. long, 66 ft. wide, and 55 ft. high. The whole length of the building is 480 ft.; breadth 100 ft. The number of clerks, searchers, and other officers belonging to this establishment is about 2,000.

The Trinity-house & Tower-hill, erected in 1793, is constructed

of Portland stone, in the Grecian style, with a rustic basement, and is ornamented with busts and reliefs. The corporation of the Trinity-house is the guardian of the interests of British shipping in general. They examine such children as are educated for the sea in Christ's hospital, and the masters of king's ships; they also appoint pilots for the Thames, settle the rate of pilotage, &c.

Other edifices connected with trade are the excise-office in Broad-street, the Auction-mart in Bartholomew-lane, the Commercial-hall in Mincing-lane, the Corn exchange, Mark-lane; the Stock-exchange, Capel-street, near the Bank; the South Sea house, Threadneedle-street; Goldsmith's-hall, a new and very elegant and large Grecian edifice behind the post-office; Fishmonger-hall, another splendid modern edifice, forming a conspicuous and fine feature in the N approach to L-bridge. Three of the sides of this building are open to different and commanding points of view.

Railways and stations.] The Blackwall railway, though short, is a very interesting line, forming a communication between the city of London, the East and West India docks, and Blackwall. It was projected in 1828, and opened on 4th July, 1840, from Blackwall to a temporary station at the Mingies, a distance of 3 m. 900 yds.; the remainder of the line to Fenchurch-street, a distance of 330 yds., was opened on 2d August, 1841. The whole length of this railway is thus only 3½ m. The trains are propelled to Blackwall by means of 2 stationary engines of 115 horse-power each, worked in shafts sunk into the earth.—The Greenwich railway station is in Tooley-street, near London-bridge. The Croydon railway station is also near London-bridge. The Southampton, or South-western railway station at Nine Elms, Vauxhall, is extensive and commodious, and well-situated for economy and connexion with the Thames. The Great Western railway station is at Paddington. The grand gateway of the North-Western railway station, at Euston-square, exhibits the Grecian Doric style of architecture upon a scale far exceeding even that of the generality of ancient examples. The central edifice presents one of the noblest halls in the world. The London and Birmingham, and the Great Western, railways are connected by the Thames Junction at Wormwood Scrubs, passing under the Paddington canal. The Eastern Counties railway terminus is at Webb's-square, between Bishopsgate-street without, and Shore-ditch church. The Great Northern railway has its noble terminus near King's-cross.

Electric telegraph.] The electric telegraph company is rapidly effecting communication between L. and all the leading ports and towns of the kingdom. Their wires stretch from Glasgow on the N. to Dorchester on the S; from the E coast at Yarmouth to the W at Liverpool. They have brought upwards of 150 towns into instant communication with each other. They have a central office in Lothbury, London, and 5 branch receiving houses in various parts of the metropolis. From the main station at Lothbury their wires (carried in iron pipes under the streets) diverge to every town of importance in the country. In the metropolis alone they have upwards of 60 persons in their employment; and at each of their country stations they have, independently of messengers, not less than 2, and in many cases as many as 10 signal clerks, all of them skilled in manipulating and interpreting the telegraph. The wires which they have set up for the use of the public alone are upwards of 9,800 m. in length, and extend over a distance of 2,060 m.; and, exclusive of those running under ground and through tunnels or rivers, are stretched on no less than 61,800 posts, varying from 16 ft. to 30 ft. in height, and of an average square of 8 inches, with an apparatus of insulators and winders attached to each. As the most trifling derangement of the wires or apparatus will stop the communication, the utmost care and watchfulness is requisite to prevent and detect accidents; and when a derangement does occur it requires the nicest combinations to ascertain the exact point of the mischance, and great ingenuity and outlay to repair it without delay, and in such wise as to maintain the free passage of the electric current during the operation. Accordingly the whole distance is divided into districts, each district having a superintendent, and under him several inspectors, and a staff of workmen, battery-men, and mechanics, more or less numerous, according to the extent over which he presides. Above the dome of its W station, in the Strand, is a ball 6 ft. high, and 16 ft. in circumference, painted of a bright red colour, which, dropping simultaneously with the ball on the top of the Greenwich observatory, communicates the standard time of Greenwich and L., by the different lines of railway, to all parts of the kingdom.—The submarine telegraph now communicates with upwards of 200 continental towns, messages being transmitted and answers returned from Berlin, Antwerp, Brussels, or Ghent for a guinea, enabling foreign correspondents and commercial firms, in matters of emergency, to be in daily and hourly communication. A message may be sent from London to Lemberg, the centre of Russia, and an answer had the same day; and communication is ordinarily made between Dover and Paris in about a minute and a half.

Omnibus transit.] The total number of omnibuses traversing the streets of L. is about 3,000. The number of conductors and drivers is about 7,000. The receipts of each vehicle vary from 22 to 24 per day. Estimating the whole 3,000 at £200 follows that the entire sum expended annually in omnibus hire by the people of L. amounts to no less than £3,285,000, or more than 30s. a-head for every man, woman, and child in the metropolis. The average journey, as regards length, of each omnibus is 6 m.; and that distance is in some cases travelled 42 times a-day. Tak-

ing the average as between 45 and 50 m. a-day travelled by each omnibus, we have upwards of 140,000 m. daily, or 50,000,000 m. yearly. And that this estimate in no way exceeds the truth, is proved by the sum annually paid to the excise for 'mileage,' which amounts on an average to £9 each 'boss' per month, or collectively to £234,000 per ann.; and this, at 1½d. per mile (the rate of duty charged), gives 51,840,000 m. as the distance travelled by the entire number of omnibuses every year. On each of its journeys, an omnibus carries on the average 15 persons. This computation, reckoning 10 journeys a-day, gives 400,000 passengers. This vast extent of omnibus transit has been the growth of 20 years. [*Morning Chronicle.*]

Diocese and sec.] L. appears to have anciently been the seat of an archbishop, whose jurisdiction extended over all England except the N parts. The total number of benefices in 1838 is stated in a parliamentary return to have been 603; average gross income of incumbents, £418. The revenues of the bishopric, 26° Henry VIII., were valued at £1207. The average gross yearly income of the see, for 3 years ending 31st Dec. 1831, was £15,133. The average net yearly income of the dean and chapter, or corporation of the cathedral, during the 3 years ending in 1831, was £11,140; the chapter consisting of the dean and 3 canons residentiary. The dean and chapter have houses assigned to them for residences. An income, chiefly arising from £20,000 South sea annuities, is devoted to the repair of the cathedral and other necessary expenses.

Ecclesiastical edifices.] So numerous are the metropolitan churches, and so diversified in style of architecture in some instances, that it would be a most tedious and unsatisfactory task to enter into anything like a particular description of them all, even did our limits permit; we shall therefore confine ourselves to an account of the two chief ecclesiastical edifices, the cathedral of St. Paul's and the abbey of St. Peter's; to a few particulars regarding the next most interesting of the ancient sacred edifices, viz., the Temple church; and to some miscellaneous observations on the number and the architecture of the parish-churches, chapels, &c., in general.

St. Paul's.] After St. Peter's at Rome, the cathedral of St. Paul's in L. is the finest specimen of Italian architecture in the world. It stands at the head of Ludgate-street, between Chesham and Fleet-street, on the site of an ancient Gothic structure which perished in the great fire of 1666. The first stone of the new structure was laid on the 21st of June 1675, and the whole erection was completed in 35 years, under one architect, Sir Christopher Wren. It is built of Portland stone, in the form of a Latin cross, and measures 514 ft. in length; 286 ft. in breadth; and 370 ft. in height to the topmost pinnacle. Externally, the walls, which have a dark sooty appearance, except where bleached with rain, exhibit a double range of windows. By two rows of massy pillars the church is divided into a nave and side aisles. At the extremities of the great transept are semicircular projections for porches; and at the angles of the cross are square projections, which, besides containing staircases, vestries, &c., serve as buttresses of the dome. The W front toward Ludgate-street is extremely noble. The portico forming the grand entrance consists of 12 Corinthian columns, with an upper portico of 8 columns of the composite order, supporting a triangular pediment. Each end of the E front is terminated by an elegant campanile, each terminating in a dome. The N turret contains the belfry; the southern, the clock. At each end of the transept of the church is a semicircular portico, formed of a dome supported by 6 Corinthian columns, with sculptured entablature. The E end of the edifice is semicircular, and ornamented with sculpture. The dome, which is the principal feature of the building, rises from the intersection of the cross; the lower part is surrounded by 32 columns surmounted by a balustrade and range of Attic antes, on which rests the proper dome, surmounted by a lantern with a ball and cross.—The interior is remarkably imposing. The pavement is formed of alternate slabs of black and white marble. The walls are to a certain extent ornamented (?) with marble monuments to illustrious men, chiefly naval heroes. The choir is divided from the body of the church by the organ gallery.

St. Peter's.] The abbey of St. Peter's, Westminster, stands nearly opposite the houses of parliament. The oldest part of the present edifice was erected in the reign of Edward the Confessor, on the site of an older structure. A large part was built by Henry VIII. Sir Christopher Wren completed the W front by the erection of the towers; and within these few years the exterior has undergone another renovation and extensive repair, and the chapel of Henry VII. has been restored. The length of the abbey is 416 ft.; breadth at the transept, 203 ft.; nave, 102 ft.; height of the W towers, 225 ft. The Gothic arches which separate the nave from the side aisles, are supported by 48 pillars of grey

marble. The exterior of Henry VII.'s chapel, in the later style of architecture, is unusually rich and varied, and is adorned with crocheted turrets rising from the buttresses, and ornamented with a profusion of sculpture. Along the sides of the nave of this chapel are the stalls of the knights of the bath, constructed of oak with Gothic canopies, and under each seat is the seat of the esquires of whom each knight has three. The roof of the chapel is nearly flat, and is supported on arches between the nave and side aisles, which turn upon 12 Gothic pillars curiously adorned with figures, fruit, and foliage. The whole ceiling is of stone, elaborately carved, with fanwork and pendants.

Temple church.] The Temple church, between White-friars and Essex-street, is one of the most interesting and curious, as well as most singular in structure, of all the churches in the metropolis. The body, or E part of the church, appears to have been built about 1240. The entrance is through a superb Norman porch. The societies of the Inner and Middle Temple have recently restored this edifice to its pristine beauty, justly regarding it as one of the most ancient and beautiful ecclesiastical monuments in England.

A large proportion of the churches of L. were erected by Wren, the architect of St. Paul's; but that noble edifice has perhaps procured for his other works more celebrity than they actually deserve.—In the next age a different mode of design began to be adopted for churches; and those of St. George's, Hanover-square, St. Martin's, and St. George's, Bloomsbury, derive classical dignity from their porticoes. The year 1809 is the date from which the metropolitan architecture of the present cent. may be said to begin. The two Grecian orders, Doric and Ionic, were now, for the first time, adopted as the standard mode, and insulated columns took place of engaged ones and pilasters. From this time porticoes became of as general as they were before of rare application. Most of the new churches in L. and the suburbs professing to be Greek, are little better than parodies and travesties of the style. Some of the more recent buildings show a desire to return to the Italian.—The following table was given in the *Congregational Calendar* for 1840:

	Parish and district churches.	Proprietary chapels.	Nonconformist chapels, &c.
	No. Sittings.	No. Sittings.	No. Sittings.
City of London,	75 47,728	—	47 30,589
City of Westminster,	23 27,749	15 13,174	38 21,642
Mary-le-bone,	20 28,762	14 15,934	40 24,008
Finsbury,	30 33,087	5 4,446	56 34,041
Tower hamlets,	30 39,398	5 3,824	104 52,852
Southwark,	12 15,758	3 2,927	38 29,952
Lambeth,	12 20,530	10 8,856	43 23,640
	202 213,467	52 49,161	366 206,725

The progress of church extension has been recently manifested in the metropolis, by the erection of 33 new churches, with sittings for 45,000 persons, one-half of which are free. Amongst dissenting chapels, exclusive of places of worship belonging to the Jews, and various other small sects of Christians, there were recently 72 Independent, 38 Wesleyan Methodist, 30 Calvinistic Methodist, 32 Baptist, 6 Quaker, 16 Presbyterian, and 28 Roman Catholic, chapels.

Cemeteries.] Each of the Established churches is surrounded with a small burying-ground, and many churches have vaults beneath for sepulture. The odious practice of burying in these confined situations is gradually going out of use. Many interments take place in new cemeteries in the environs. These cemeteries, the property of joint-stock companies, are laid out in a neat manner. The oldest established is that at Kensal Green, in the NW environs, on the road to Harrow. Others are at Norwood in the S, Highgate in the N, and Stoke-Newington in the NE environs: several others are in course of establishment.

Religious societies.] Amongst those societies the object of which is the distribution of bibles, tracts, &c., are the Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge, consisting of members of the Establishment, and the British and Foreign Bible society, composed of all denominations; the Naval and Military bible society; the Merchant seamen's bible society, &c. Amongst those the object of which is the spread of the gospel in this and other European countries, are the London Itinerant society, the Port of London society for promoting religion among seamen, the Port of London and Bethel-Union society, the Episcopal Floating Church society, the Village Itinerant society, the British and Foreign seamen's society, the Christian Union, the Hibernian, the Irish Evangelical, and the Baptist Irish societies, the Continental society, &c. Amongst those the object of which is the spread of the gospel in distant lands, there are the Society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts; the Church missionary society, the London, the Wesleyan Methodist, and the Baptist, missionary societies. Exeter-hall, in the Strand, is

an elegant structure, most appropriately fitted up, for the purpose of holding the meetings of these various societies, and raising money to carry out their respective objects.

Learned societies.] The meetings of the various learned societies of the metropolis come into full activity the first week in November, and continue so until June. There then meet periodically about 40 societies for reading papers and the discussion of the various matters of literature, science, and art, which they respectively embrace, in addition to those for the delivery of lectures, and which hold occasionally *soirées*. As the parent of the whole stands the Royal society, embracing the whole range of the various departments of mathematics, natural philosophy, and natural history. There are 4 devoted to antiquities: the Society of Antiquaries, established in 1717; the Numismatic society, the British Archaeological society, and the Archaeological institute of Great Britain. Natural history, in its various departments, is cultivated by 11: the Linnæan, Zoological, Entomological, Horticultural, Royal Botanic, Botanical, Medico-Botanical, Floricultural, Microscopical, and now the Pathological society, whilst the Royal Agricultural society also holds monthly meetings for the discussion of the practice and science of that art. The science of medicine has 9 devoted to its especial cultivation: the Westminster, London, South London and North London Medical, with the Medico-Chirurgical, Physical, Hunterian, Harveian and London Homœopathic societies. For the cultivation of chemistry there are 3—the Pharmaceutical and Chemical societies, and the Royal college of Chemistry. The study of the heavens embraces the resources of 2—the Royal Astronomical and Meteorological societies; whilst 3 devote their attention to the earth, its structure and human inhabitants—the Royal Geographical, Geological, and Ethnological societies. Addressed to specific objects there are the Statistical and Royal Asiatic societies; and for the prosecution of literature there are 2—the Royal society of Literature, and Philological society, in addition to 7 which hold no periodical meetings, with the exception of their anniversaries, and are confined to the republication of the works of the earlier writers. These are the Camden, Parker, Cavendish, Ray, Shakspeare, and Sydenham societies, with the Oriental Translation fund. The useful arts and the kindred subjects of architecture and engineering, embrace the services of 3—the Society of Arts, Institution of Civil engineers, and Royal institute of British architects.—At the Royal, London and Russell institutions, lectures of the highest order of merit on different branches of science are given; whilst 16 other institutions, in which lectures on the general branches of literature and science are delivered weekly, are scattered throughout the metropolis and suburbs. Of the above learned societies, 4 only receive national support in the grant of gratuitous accommodation—the Royal, Astronomical, and Geological societies, and Society of Antiquaries; and two royal grants for premiums to the Geographical society and Royal institute of British architects. The revenues vary much, the two highest being the Zoological and Horticultural societies: but the gross amount of the sums annually expended by the members in the prosecution of objects of scientific and intellectual research, may be stated on a moderate estimate as £56,700 dispensed through their means, to which may be added at least £7,000 for the support of the sixteen minor institutions for scientific instruction. To the above may be added the sinecure endowment of Gresham college, where 7 courses of lectures are delivered at the commencement of every term.

British museum.] The buildings devoted to the purposes of this noble institution stand in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. As it now exists, the British museum is an edifice, or rather series of edifices, of great magnitude, forming a spacious quadrangle. The façade presents a noble range of Ionic columns, of one uniform and complete design. The basis of the splendid National museum now exhibited here, consists of the collections made by Sir Hans Sloane, and Sir Robert Cotton. The whole expenditure on this great national establishment has already probably exceeded a million. The library of the British museum contains about 450,000 vols., of which at least 200,000 have been presented or bequeathed. The average annual addition to it is about 30,000 vols. The entire annual amount at present allotted to the service of the library, in all its departments, is £23,261, viz. for salaries in the department of MSS., £2,169; in that of printed books, £7,122; and in the reading-room, £904; for purchases in the department of MSS., £1,823, and in that of printed books, £3,000; for bookbinding, £3,600; for printing catalogues, £873; and for proportion of the expense of secretary's department and of ordinary house expenditure, &c., about £1,370. The aggregate of the sums expended in the purchase of printed books, including maps and musical works, for the museum, from its foundation in 1753, to Christmas 1847, was £102,446; and in the purchase of manuscripts, £42,940. The sums expended during the same period, in prints and drawings, amounted to £29,318; in antiquities, coins, and medals, to £125,357; and in specimens of natural history, in all its branches, to £49,599.

National gallery.] The edifice now occupied by the pictures, &c., belonging to this institution, on the N side of Trafalgar-square, in the Grecian style, and of great length in front, extending across the whole breadth of the square. The gallery is open to the public. A new site and building for the national collection is admitted to be a desideratum.

Metropolitan press.] The first printing press in

England was erected in 1474. The metropolis is still the great luminary of England. Far more works of all descriptions are printed and published in L. than in all England besides. There are at least 5,000 men engaged in the typographical and printing departments alone. From 500,000 to 600,000 copies of quarterly and monthly, and 200,000 copies of weekly, periodicals, exclusive of newspapers, are regularly sold in L. The number of these weekly periodicals is about 50; of quarterly and monthly periodicals, about 120. The number of daily newspapers published, in 1817, was 5 only, those published every other day, 7; others on particular days, 7. At that period the number of weekly provincial newspapers was 142: Scottish papers, 25; Irish, 44; smaller island, 7. This was considered at the time to constitute a prodigious circulation; but the number of daily papers published in the metropolis now is 14, with a daily circulation of about 60,000. There are also 38 papers published twice or thrice a-week, 24 weekly, and others at longer intervals.

Theatres, &c. Besides the exhibitions, and the parks and gardens, already separately noticed, the chief places of public amusement are the theatres. Among these are the Queen's theatre, or Italian opera house, in the Haymarket, erected in 1818; the theatres Royal, Drury-lane; Covent-garden and Haymarket; the English opera house, or Lyceum, in the Strand; the Surrey theatre; the Victoria, or Coburg; Prince's, Adelphi, Fitzroy, Olympic, and St. James's; also various others of an inferior description. Concerts, oratorios, &c., take place at stated seasons; and there are musical societies, such as the Philharmonic and the Cecilia, the Madrigal club, the Antient concerts, the Vocal concerts, &c.

University of London. This important institution was incorporated in 1837, with a chancellor, vice-chancellor, and 36 fellows, empowered to confer degrees in arts, law, and medicine. Institutions of competent educational means have the privilege of sending students to this university to graduate. These are now 28 in number, besides 57 medical institutions. The candidate is required, first, to matriculate; that is, he must pass an examination comprising—1. The simple problems of arithmetic and algebra, and the first book of Euclid; 2. The usual branches of natural philosophy as popularly treated; 3. Chemistry; 4. One Greek and Latin book of the easier class, the grammatical structure of the English language, and the history of England to the end of the 17th cent. If he shows a competent knowledge in three out of four of these—the option lying between chemistry and natural philosophy—he may proceed for honours to examinations. Two years afterwards he may present himself for the B.A. examination, in which he is required to show a competent knowledge in all of four branches, including mathematics and natural philosophy, classics, animal physiology, and logic and moral philosophy. Classics includes, besides the usual subjects, French or German, and modern English history. Mathematics is on much the same plan as at Cambridge. In logic and moral philosophy the textbooks are Whately, Butler, and Paley. In all these subjects the student must pass as well as he must do in any at Oxford or Cambridge. If successful, he may try for honours, and may now select any one or more of the departments. Two years afterwards he may present himself for the M.A. degree, the examination in which is understood to be equivalent to that of B.A. in honours; and may again select any or all of the three branches—classics, mathematics, philosophy.

University college was founded by subscription, in 1825: it has since received various endowments. The edifice, situated in Gower street, is classical and elegant. There are well-arranged lecture and apparatus rooms, a spacious library, and an anatomical theatre. Pupils in law, medical studies, general science, classics and modern languages, are received.

King's college was founded subsequently to the preceding rival institution, and in a similar way. It is patronized by the dignitaries of the church, &c. The edifice adjoins Somerset-house, forming one of its wings fronting the river. It was opened in 1831. The course of education is similar to that of the preceding, only instruction in the Christian religion, and daily worship, are added.

The college of Physicians was established in 1523. The college buildings are situated in Pall-Mall East, and contain a small but neat theatre, a library, reading-room, &c. The college is constituted by a president, elects, and fellows, who license all physicians to practise within the bills of mortality, and grant extra licences to others to practise in the rest of the empire. The fellows can only be appointed by such as have graduated at Oxford or Cambridge.

The college of Surgeons has its place of meeting in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. The exterior is handsome and classical, with an Ionic portico; in the interior are board and council-rooms, libraries, theatre, &c., and a spacious museum containing John Hunter's celebrated preparations. Without the examination of this college no person can practise surgery in London or Westminster, or in a circuit of 7 m. round the hall. Medical officers for the

navy and army, and for the East India service, are examined by this college.

Sion college is more a religious and charitable than an educational institution. It was founded in 1630; and is composed of the clergy of London as fellows, with a president, deans, and assistants, and the bishop of London as visitor. There is a valuable library attached to this institution, of between 35,000 and 40,000 vols., for the use of the studios of the London clergy. The income of this establishment in 1835 was £1,162.

Lectureships. Besides the courses of lectures delivered at the colleges, and at various scientific and literary societies, &c., lectures on the various branches of medical science are delivered at some of the hospitals afterwards noticed, and at various private establishments; and lectures on anatomy, sculpture, architecture, perspective, and painting, are delivered at the Royal academy, and on music at the Royal academy of music. Mechanics' institutes have been also established in Spitalfields, Rotherhithe, Chancery-lane, &c., where lectures have been delivered on various subjects, chiefly scientific.

Schools. No succinct and separate estimate, of a satisfactory nature, has yet been made, of the number and species of schools in the metropolis. The principal educational establishments in L., more or less of the nature of charitable institutions, are as under. In the first 12, children are not only educated but maintained; in the remainder, the object is chiefly or exclusively education.

Christ's hospital, or Blue-coat school.

Grey-coat hospital, Westminster.

Green-coat school, Westminster.

Emanuel hospital school, Westminster.

Protestant Dissenters' charity school.

St. Ann's society schools.

Raiae's school, St. George's-in-the-East.

Sir John Cass's school.

Bancroft's school, St. Dunstan, Stepney.

Orphan Working school, established 1760.

Charity schools, St. Giles', Cripple-gate.

School for indigent blind, established 1799.

Westminster school, or St. Peter's college, 1590.

Charter-house school, 1611.

St. Paul's school, 1510.

Merchant Tailors' school, 1661.

St. Olave and St. John's free grammar-school, Southwark.

St. Saviour's free grammar-school, Southwark.

Newcomen's school, Southwark.

Highgate free grammar-school.

Hammersmith school (Latimer's).

British and Foreign society's schools.

National society's schools.

Schools of society for promoting Christian Knowledge, 1669.

In addition to these and numerous other endowed schools, in which many thousands of children are educated and maintained, almost every parish supports a free school by voluntary contribution, whereby alone about 12,000 children are educated. According to the reports of the charity commissioners, the income of endowed schools in the city of L. alone, amounted, at the period of the inquiry terminating in 1835, to £13,082 per ann.; and in Westminster to £4,600 per ann.; besides which, the income of those within the co. of Middlesex, exclusive of the above, amounted to £11,313. These, of course, are exclusive altogether of charity schools supported otherwise than by endowment.—Besides the schools above-named, we may here also particularize the city of L. corporation schools and those in connection with King's college; and several normal institutes.—The L. central school of design, a government school, the first of its kind in this country, was opened 1st July 1837, on the model of the continental schools of design, for the education of apprentices and others, chiefly manufacturing operatives. Other branch schools of design have since been established. Mechanics' institutes exist in various quarters of L., and of the vicinity.

Hospitals. Amongst the richly endowed and numerous hospitals within the limits of the metropolis, the royal hospitals at Chelsea and Greenwich, with the other charitable institutions connected with them, have already been treated of under articles CHelsea and GREENWICH: see these articles. Those more commonly called 'the Royal hospitals of London,' are the five named St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Bridewell, Bethlehem, and Christ's hospital, or the Blue-coat school. Though termed 'Royal hospitals,' these noble institutions appear, in fact, to have been founded by the citizens, to clear the streets of vagrants and mendicants; and for this purpose the several hospitals formed parts of one entire system. The reception into none of them was voluntary. The sick were taken to St. Bartholomew's or St. Thomas's to be cured; destitute children were sent to Christ's hospital for education; while the idle and sturdy were set to labour in Bridewell, to which place were also sent such children as were not found "apt to learning" at Christ's hospital, that they might be instructed in some useful trade or occupation. Their separation into distinct and unconnected institutions, the various subsequent benefactions which have been made to some of them, and the changes produced by the lapse of years, have caused an entire departure from the original purposes of these foundations: admission to Christ's hospital, for instance, which was once compulsory, is now a matter of valuable patronage. Modern L. contains, for its nearly 3,000,000 of inhabitants, 13 general hospitals, all of them well appointed with every appliance for the relief of suffering humanity. In this list we include St.

Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Guy's, the Westminster, St. George's, the London, the Middlesex, University college, Charing-cross, King's college, the Royal Free, and St. Mary's. The 13 hospitals possess a collective staff of from 140 to 150 physicians and surgeons. Besides the accredited medical staff of each hospital, at least an equal number of qualified medical practitioners are attached to them as resident medical officers, pathologists, registrars, and assistants of various kinds. The poor, and others—for all hospital patients are not poor—seeking relief from this hospital-system amount to no less than 800,000 annually. The largest of the nosocomical establishments, the Royal hospital of St. Bartholomew, succours nearly 5,500 in-patients annually, and its in and out-patients nearly reach 80,000 in the year.

Bridewell.] This hospital is situated in Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Previous to its present foundation, in the reign of Edward VI., Bridewell was a royal palace, wherein dwelt several of our monarchs, including Henry VIII. The buildings consist of a quadrangle, three sides of which are occupied by prisoners, this hospital being a house-of-correction for disorderly persons, idle apprentices, and vagrants. Bridewell and Bethlehem are under the same government.

Bethlem.] This hospital, now commonly called Bedlam, was originally founded as a convent, in 1247. The present buildings, in St. George's-fields, near Westminster-bridge, were erected in 1812-14, at a cost of upwards of £120,000. The front is very imposing in its aspect, ornamented with an Ionic portico, and surmounted by a central dome. The entire length of the facade is 697 ft. In the entrance-hall are Cibber's celebrated statues representing raving and melancholy Madness. Both curable and incurable patients are admitted, the latter being restricted to persons who, after a year's treatment in the house, have been discharged as incurable. Insane criminals are also received. The number of this class at present within the walls is 85. Government allows £38 6s. 8d. per ann. for the maintenance of each criminal. The gross annual income of the hospital, on an average of 10 years to 1837, amounted to £16,263.—The metropolitan commission of lunacy comprehends 15 to 20 commissioners, 5 of whom must be physicians, and 2 barristers. They are bound to visit every asylum once at least a quarter, and may go as often as they please, not less than 3 constituting the visitation. The owners of asylums never know on what day they will be visited, and as the commissioners grant no license to houses without being in possession of a ground-plan and sections of the buildings, there cannot be any places of concealment.

Miscellaneous charities.] A mere index and digest of the names, &c., of the endowed charities of a miscellaneous description connected with the metropolis, occupies a very considerable portion of a large folio volume appended to the charity reports. The income of those under the exclusive management of the corporation of the city of L. and its chartered companies alone, amounts to £59,403 per ann., exclusive of others, also under the head of the city alone, amounting to £34,520; and the income of those exclusively connected with the city of Westminster amounts to £11,849 per ann.; while those connected with all the other great districts of the metropolis are so mixed up with the miscellaneous charities of Middlesex and Surrey, that they cannot be readily discriminated. The amount of those comprehending all Middlesex, exclusive of the cities of L. and Westminster,—namely, £33,195 per ann.,—may serve in some measure as a criterion of the value of those belonging under such exclusion to the metropolis, including the Surrey side. These charities consist of benefactions for innumerable purposes.

Mendicancy.] In the metropolis, begging is systematically followed as a means of obtaining a livelihood; nevertheless, although it is alleged that there are 15,000 regular beggars of various kinds in L., fewer signs of absolute mendicancy and misery meet the eye here than in other large towns.—On an area of 115½ sq. m., embracing the whole of the metropolis, with a pop. of 1,943,969 in 1841, the money expended in relief to the poor in the year ending Lady-day 1847, was £634,369; and the rate in the pound of expenditure on the annual value of rateable property was 1s. 5½d.

Police.] The comparative efficiency of the present system of police in the metropolis can only be duly appreciated by contrast with the deplorable insecurity of property and life under which, till a very recent period, society notoriously suffered. The new metropolitan police was instituted in 1829, and fairly embodied in 1830. The whole force is under the management of two commissioners, in direct communication with the secretary-of-state for the home department. The average strength of the whole force, during the 8 years subsequent to its formation, was 3,314 men; to maintain which it was found necessary to recruit annually 1,100 new members. The constables and officers when appointed must be under 35 years of age, of good character, and able to read and write. They wear a blue uniform, and are in general a fine-looking body of men. The river police, consisting of 22 surveyors and 70 constables, with jurisdiction extending over the river and its banks, quays, wharfs, and docks, from Vauxhall to

Woolwich, except the city part, on the N bank, between the Temple and the Tower stairs, is under the charge of 3 stipendiary magistrates. The 9 police offices constitute a further provision for the peace of the metropolis.—The gross total receipts on account of the service of the metropolitan police amounted in 1846 to £381,503; the gross total disbursements to £326,925. Of the receipts, £286,976 was derived from receipts on rate-warrants issued during the year, the remaining items being miscellaneous ones of comparatively trifling amount. Of the amount concurrently expended, £8,094 was appropriated to office expenses, including the salaries of 2 commissioners at £1,200 a-year each; £1,705 to law-charges; £281,453 to the pay, clothing, and equipment of the police force; £2,003 to medical expenses; £7,290 to horses, vans, &c.; £12,339 to the expenses of police-stations and station-houses; £9,452 to fuel and light; and £1,073 to miscellaneous charges. The total receipts on account of the service of the metropolitan police courts amounted to £47,960, of which £10,646 was derived from fees and penalties levied at the aforesaid police courts, and paid over to the receiver, whilst the concurrent disbursements amounted to £47,208, of which £33,656 was swallowed up by the salaries of magistrates, clerks, and others. There are 22 police magistrates, each of whom receives a salary of £1,000, and one who receives £1,200.—The total number of persons belonging to the metropolitan police force on the 1st of January 1847, amounted to 4,792, of whom 18 were superintendents, 114 inspectors, 493 sergeants, and 4,166 constables.

Criminal courts.] The lord-mayor sits daily at the mansion-house, and an alderman at Guild-hall, to judge and inflict punishment, by fine or imprisonment, in minor offences. The stipendiary magistrates alluded to in the preceding section, exercise similar powers in their respective offices. These magistrates, as well as those of the city, also examine into crimes of the highest nature, and on finding the charge made probable, commit suspected parties to prison for trial at the jail delivery.—The city-sessions are held 8 times a-year before the lord-mayor, aldermen, and recorder. The recorder, however, is the acting judge. Courts of conservancy of the river, in the nature of courts of criminal judicature, are held periodically by the lord-mayor.—The central criminal court was established in 1834, as an extension of the Old Bailey sessions.

Prisons.] There are 13 prisons which may properly be called London prisons: viz., Newgate, Clerkenwell, Pentonville, Coldbath-fields, Millbank, the Queen's prison, the Tower, Bridewell, Giltspur-street, Whitecross-street, Horsemonger-lane, Brixton, and Tothill-fields.—The Queen's prison—with which the old Marshalsea and Fleet were united by a recent act—was the prison of the Star chamber.—Millbank is the largest prison in England. It is near Vauxhall-bridge, upon the river bank, and is the general depot for convicts waiting to be sent elsewhere. It has no permanent inmates, but it incessantly receives the very worst class of criminals.—Pentonville prison is a 'model' jail, founded upon the American system. The expenses of the management of the model in 1849 were £16,392; the daily average of prisoners being 457; the cost per head, therefore, nearly £36. The cells are comfortably, almost elegantly fitted up, ventilated on the most scientific principle, and kept, by means of warm air, at an agreeable temperature.—The last execution at Tyburn took place on the 7th Nov. 1783; the first before Newgate, in the following month. The change was made at the suggestion of Howard. Newgate was a prison in King John's time, and was rebuilt in 1423. It is still, says Mr Dixon, one of the worst hot-beds of vice and moral disease in London. The average number of prisoners for the year is about 3,000.—Clerkenwell will hold 800 prisoners, and cost £28,000. It is a house-of-detention, in which the stern system of isolation is carried out with terrible severity.—Coldbath-fields occupies 9 acres of ground, and holds about 1,300 prisoners on an average.—Tothill-fields prison, situated near Buckingham-palace, was built in 1618, but rebuilt in 1838. It is "vast, airy, light, but inexorably safe." This prison holds about 800 prisoners, but has separate sleeping cells for only 270.—Giltspur-street, a filthy prison, opposite to St. Sepulchre's church, is divided into two parts—the computer, and the house-of-correction for the city. It was built in 1791.—Bridewell, in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, originally built by Henry VIII., was a royal palace, "until Bishop Ridley begged it from Edward VI. as a work-house for the poor, and a home for the vagabond." It is a sort of house-of-correction to the city of L. The number of prisoners is usually about 100.—Whitecross-street is entirely a debtors' prison.—Horsemonger-lane jail, the common jail for Surrey, on the 8 side of Newington-causeway, was built at the suggestion of Howard.—Brixton jail is in an admirable situation.

but is unhealthy, and inaccessible to public inspection and control.

Criminal statistics.] Though the system of police in the metropolis be now, in the general estimation, 'very greatly improved,' yet the number of commitments is far greater now than previous to the modern improvements. "Many things have been made crimes within a few years past which were scarcely considered crimes formerly." Were we, therefore, to present any statistical details of the number of commitments under the old system, for comparison or contrast with those of a more recent date, the result would inevitably be fallacious, as "the number of commitments is no criterion of the number of crimes;" a greater number, in certain circumstances, only, perhaps, proving the increased vigilance of the magistracy. Nevertheless, this very vigilance cannot but tend to lessen the number of commitments by preventing crimes. Since the establishment of the new police, crime appears to be on the decrease. The numbers taken into custody were in 1831, 72,824; in 1852, 77,543. These numbers may be compared with those of the subjoined table of commitments from 1839 to 1848. In January, 1840, the police district was extended to 135 parishes, hamlets, and liberties, with a pop. of 267,266, which accounts for the apparent increase of that year, while 1845 presents the lowest number. The charges of drunkenness have materially decreased; as in 1831 the numbers were 23,788, while in 1846 the numbers were 17,563. The following table exhibits the proportion of metropolitan offenders of all ages to the pop.:

Years.	Taken into custody.	Estimated pop. of the metropolis.	Number of pop. to one taken into custody.
1839	65,965	1,836,204	one in . . . 27
1840	70,717	1,854,940	" . . . 26
1841	68,961	1,873,676	" . . . 27
1842	65,704	1,892,412	" . . . 28
1843	62,477	1,911,148	" . . . 30
1844	62,622	1,929,884	" . . . 30
1845	59,123	1,948,620	" . . . 32
1846	62,834	1,967,356	" . . . 31
1847	62,181	1,986,092	" . . . 31
1848	64,480	2,004,828	" . . . 31

Upon an average for the last ten years, only about 7 per cent. of those who are taken into custody are tried.—The following table will show the proportion of the criminals under 20 to the pop. of the metropolis under the same age:

Years.	No. of persons under 20 yrs. taken into cust.	Estimated pop. under 20 yrs.	Number of pop. under 20 years to one taken into custody.
1839	13,587	733,487	one in . . . 53
1840	14,031	740,971	" . . . 52
1841	17,425	748,455	" . . . 42
1842	16,987	755,939	" . . . 44
1843	16,316	763,423	" . . . 46
1844	13,600	770,907	" . . . 56
1845	15,128	778,391	" . . . 51
1846	15,552	785,875	" . . . 50
1847	15,698	793,359	" . . . 50
1848	16,917	800,843	" . . . 47

Inns of court.] The institution of lawyers as a body is traced to the time of Edward I. To qualify for being called to the bar, 12 terms must be kept in one of the inns of court, and the student be a certain number of years a member of such inn. In the Middle Temple it is 3 years only; at Lincoln's inn it is 5 years. There are about 2,000 barristers and special pleaders at the bar.—The Temple consists of a number of buildings, quadrangles, courts, &c., extending, partly within the city of L. and partly without, from Whitefriars nearly to Essex street. It has 2 halls, 2 libraries, a fine church, and gardens on the bank of the Thames. The fellows or the societies of the Inner and Middle Temple have their separate establishments, members, revenues, and regulations; but they possess the church in common; and the chaplain, whose office is valuable and honourable, is called the Master.—*Lincoln's inn* is situated on the W side of Chancery lane, partly in the liberty of the Rolls, and partly in Westminster. This inn forms a great quadrangle, with gardens, and is composed of the gate-house, the hall on the W, a spacious apartment often used by the lord-chancellor as the High court of Chancery, the chapel on the N, several chambers, and other erections.—*Gray's inn* stands on the N side of Holborn, opposite Middle-row, and on the W side of Gray's-inn-lane. The principal entrance is from Holborn; and the premises consist of several spacious courts, a large square opening into Gray's-inn-lane, and two new ranges of building to the N with open gardens.—*New inn*, in Wyck-street, adjoining Clement's inn, is an appendage to the Middle Temple, governed by a treasurer and 12 ancients.—*Sergeant's inn*, in Chancery lane, is chiefly occupied by servants-at-law. There are various other piles of building still called *inns*, and probably once occupied as preparatory schools of law, or by the attorneys and attendants on the courts.

High courts of Judicature.] Westminster hall is at present the principal seat of all the supreme courts of law and equity, under parliament. The hall has long been reputed to be the greatest room in Europe which is not supported by pillars. Its length is 270 ft.; breadth 74 ft.; and height in proportion. The roof is constructed with wonderful art, and elaborately carved. This beautiful Gothic hall is open for the free intercourse and walking

to and fro of lawyers, members of the house-of-commons, and others. The fabric forms the central object in a somewhat confused group of offices for the courts-of-law and other structures, on the S side of Palace-yard, Westminster. The four great courts of judicature held at Westminster-hall are the courts of chancery, exchequer, Queen's bench, and common pleas.—*The court of Chancery*, the highest court of judicature in the realm, under parliament, is held in Westminster-hall during term time; out of terms, or during the intervals, at Lincoln's inn; and at the Rolls in Chancery-lane. It was till recently divided into three apartments,—the Lord-chancellor's court, the court of the Vice-chancellor, and the court of the Master-of-the-Rolls; but under the act for expediting the business of the court of chancery, recently passed, two Vice-chancellors have been appointed, and courts erected in Old square, Lincoln's inn, for their accommodation. The principal part of the business of chancery consists in the administration of equity.—*The Court of Exchequer*, anciently called *Camera Scaccarii*, has cognisance of all causes relating to the national revenue, treasury, fines, customs, &c., and has also lately acquired a jurisdiction in all ordinary questions of common law, concurrently with the Common Pleas.—*The Court of Queen's Bench* is the supreme court of Common law. It is authorized to hear causes for libels, or other misdemeanors, pleas of the Crown, &c., and its jurisdiction extends over all England. It is called Queen's Bench, or King's Bench, because the sovereign sat anciently in person in it, and is still presumed to be present. The judges president are the lord-chief-justice, 4 judges, the marshal and associate to the chief justice, and 2 *custodes brevium*, with various other officers and clerks.—*The Court of Common Pleas* is for the trial of matters of civil right throughout England. It consists of 4 judges.—The other chief courts are—the Insolvent Debtors' court, the High court of Admiralty, and the Ecclesiastical courts.

Ecclesiastical courts.] These are held at Doctors' Commons. Besides civil or spiritual matters affecting the church, such as regulating induction to church-preferments, rights of pews, churches, and burial grounds, probates of wills, and granting administration in cases of intestacy; they also take cognisance of blasphemy, heresy, divorces, adultery, fornication, simony, incest, and some other crimes. There are two classes of practitioners in these courts, proctors and advocates. The former must be admitted by a fiat from the archbishop of Canterbury, before the judges will admit them to practice. The advocates are only such as have taken the degree of doctor-of-laws in one of the universities. The chief ecclesiastical courts consist of the court of Archbishops, of Delegates, of Faculties and Dispensations, and of Prerogatives.—*The Court of Archbishops* is the highest ecclesiastical court in the realm, forming a court of appeal from the other ecclesiastical courts. The name was derived from its having formerly been kept in Bow-church, Cheapside, originally built on arches, and thence called St. Mary of the Bows or Archbishops, or St. Mary de Arcibus.—*The Court of Delegates* is the high court for civil affairs connected with the church, to which appeals are now carried from the spiritual courts instead of to Rome, as previous to the Reformation.—*The Court of Faculties and Dispensations* has the power to marry without publication of banns, to instal the son in an ecclesiastical benefice held by the father, and in general to do such acts as in usual course of law could not be done.—*The Court of Prerogatives* is so named from the prerogative here exercised by the archbishop of Canterbury, who, by an especial privilege, can try all disputes concerning the last wills of testators resident within his province.

Corporation of L.] The leading points in the rise of this celebrated corporation are traced in our historical paragraphs on the origin and rise of the city. The corporate territories comprehend the city 'without the walls,' and the city 'without the walls,' extending from St. Sepulchre, St. Luke-Middlesex, and St. Leonard-Shoreditch, on the N, to the Thames, on the S; and from the Tower, and Christ's-Church-Spitafields, on the E, to the Temple, the Rolls, and St. Andrew-Holborn, on the W. A few small districts, however, are locally within the corporate boundary, without participating in all the liabilities and privileges of the rest of the municipal territory. The corporate limits are divided into 25 wards, and a supernumerary or additional ward, namely, Bridge-ward-Without. Each of the city wards is, in some respects, as already said, a separate community. The aldermen and common councilmen, who are chosen from it, to represent the ward in the city parliament, form a ward council; and they have the control of many of the local affairs of the ward. Their comparative wealth and importance will be seen from a glance at the following list:

Wards.	Amount of Rental.			No. of rated Houses.
	1771.	1801.	1841.	
Bassishaw	£4,858	£3,796	£6,819	130
Lincoln's	8,128	6,976	12,719	192

Dowgate,	10,144	12,156	14,897	203
Candlewick,	8,444	8,424	15,067	210
Cordwainer,	8,847	9,288	11,503	315
Vintury,	8,546	9,842	14,480	260
Walbrook,	9,301	11,072	17,421	266
Queenhithe,	8,182	8,982	13,709	350
Cornhill,	12,167	11,811	23,899	167
Bridge,	10,230	10,179	19,036	198
Bread-street,	10,041	11,788	19,154	290
Billingsgate,	16,465	14,568	20,776	343
Cheap,	16,410	18,394	27,733	360
Broad-street,	27,982	31,835	31,903	560
Tower,	17,480	27,807	34,437	530
Langbourn,	23,668	25,405	46,356	600
Castle Baynard,	16,558	19,807	38,311	542
Aldersgate, w. and w.	16,001	17,527	33,297	726
Coleman-street,	14,282	18,951	34,785	761
Aldgate,	21,082	26,467	42,529	770
Portsoken,	19,051	18,297	33,060	1,216
Farringdon, within,	28,172	35,573	55,794	1,008
Bishopsgate, w. and w.	34,472	37,041	66,436	1,460
Cripplegate, w. and w.	16,800	17,284	68,999	2,079
Farringdon, without,	72,702	77,368	138,572	3,080
Total,	£457,701	£507,372	£855,724	16,466

The *freemen* of the city are those by whom, and from amongst whom, the common councilmen, aldermen, and mayor of the corporation, are elected. Until within the last few years, no one could become a freeman who had not been admitted into one of the 89 municipal companies or guilds of corporation. None of the guilds are now exclusively composed of persons belonging to the trade from which the company takes its name: in few of them are even the majority so composed.—The *Livery*, which is possessed by most of these companies, consists of a part of their body under the name of 'liverymen,' who enjoy privileges which other freemen do not possess: such are the voters for the mayor, sheriff, chamberlain, &c. The terms of admission to this indirect species of qualification vary from a few pounds to 200 guineas. The number of liverymen in 1850-51 was 7,312..

Common council.] In the various wards within the limits of the city, such householders of the ward as are freemen of the city, being £10 householders, or paying local taxes to the amount of 30s. per annum, meet annually, on St. Thomas's day, in what is called a Wardmote, and elect the common councilmen of the ward.—The *Court of Common council* resembles a house-of-commons annually elected; but differs from it in this respect, that the aldermen, the parallel of the peers, attend and vote with the assembly, which is also presided over by the supreme civic magistrate, the mayor. The title of the court, indeed, is 'The Lord-mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.' The aldermen have an elevated row of seats at one end of the court, which is held in a commodious apartment in Guildhall: their votes are counted with those of the Common council, who are seated on the floor. The mayor, or an alderman as his *locum tenens*, two other aldermen at least, and as many common councilmen as will complete the number of 40, are requisite to constitute the court. The Court of Common council elects the great majority of the most important officers, including the city-clerk. The council has also the exclusive management of the common seal, and thus reserves power over the disposal of the great landed property of the city.

Aldermen.] In each of the city wards, except 2, an alderman is elected for life, at a wardmote, by the same electors who appoint the common councilmen. An alderman, elected, who refuses to serve the office, may be fined in £500, unless he give oath that he is not worth £30,000. The aldermen constitute the bench of magistrates for the city. By rotation, one of them attends in the capacity of justice-of-peace, for a week at a time, at the Guildhall justice-room.—The *Court of Aldermen* consists of the

mayor and the 26 aldermen. The sheriffs also attend. This court elects several officers whose functions are, for the most part, connected with the administration of justice, the police, and the prisons. It also tries the validity of the elections of some officers; and in the election of mayor, it possesses the power of selecting one of two nominees of the common hall.

Lord-mayor.] The liverymen in Common-hall, on 29th Sept., annually select 2 of the aldermen who have served the office of sheriff, of whom the court of aldermen selects 1, ordinarily the senior one, for lord-mayor elect. Previous to his installation, on 9th Nov., he must be presented to the lord-chancellor, who signifies the assent of the Crown to his election. On the day on which he enters into office,—usually called 'Lord-mayor's day,'—he proceeds from London to Westminster in procession, in the city state-coach and state-barge, with an extraordinary display of municipal splendour, to be presented to the barons, of exchequer, and take the oath of office. His official income is nearly £8,000, a sum which in general is by no means equal to the expenses which custom has imposed on him. The official residence of the mayor during his year of office is the mansion-house, which is splendidly furnished, and provided with valuable plate and jewelled ornaments. His functions are multifarious, and appear, indeed, to have been accumulated on a single officer, merely on the general principle of placing the chief functionary of the corporation at the head of every department. Much of his time is absorbed in magisterial duties; he presides over the courts of aldermen, common-council, and common-hall; he presides as judge in the court of-hustings; as first commissioner of the central criminal court, conservator of the Thames, admiral of the port, chief commissioner of the lieutenancy of the city, justice of jail-delivery in Newgate, chief commissioner of the river Lea, perpetual coroner and escheator in L. and Southwark.—*et multis aliis.*

Revenues.] The income of the corporation is derived from various sources, such as rents of premises, dues, and market-tolls. The ordinary income of the corporation, calculated chiefly on an average of 3 years ending with 1832, was in round numbers £148,000; the average annual expenditure during the same period was about £133,000.—The corporation has the management of large estates, distinct from the corporate property, for the maintenance and repair of L-bridge and Blackfriars-bridge. The average income of the Bridge-house estates, calculated, as the corporate property was, to 1832, appears to have exceeded £21,000.

Edifices connected with the corporation.] The *Guild-hall*, an irregular edifice at the N end of King-street, Cheapside, was first erected in 1641, but partly rebuilt in 1699. It contains the principal public offices of the corporation. The hall, which is used for all meetings of the freemen and liverymen, as well as for the city elections and feasts, is 153 ft. in length, 48 ft. in breadth, and 53 ft. in height. The common council chamber contains a valuable collection of paintings.—The *Mansion-house*, or official residence of the lord-mayor, situated at the W end of Cornhill, was built in 1739-53. The principal front is ornamented with a lofty portico, composed of six fluted Corinthian columns. The principal apartment, called the Egyptian-hall, is very large, and is occasionally used for public meetings of the metropolitan merchants and bankers, and for other purposes of a similar description; it is also used for the great dinners of the lord-mayor.—The *Companies' halls* can scarcely be classed with edifices connected with the corporation. Two of the most noticeable have been recorded under the head of 'Edifices connected with commerce.' Many of the other guilds or companies have halls. Merchant Tailors'-hall, belonging to one of the richest guilds in the city, stands in Threadneedle-street. Stationers'-hall is a large plain edifice, in a court out of Ludgate-hill. Mercers'-hall, in Cheapside, was originally the hospital of St. Thomas. Grocers'-hall is a handsome edifice.

Southwark.] The dependency of Southwark, comprehending nearly all the borough, has repeatedly been granted to the city. The lord-mayor acts in Southwark by deputy, and appoints a steward and bailiff.

Westminster.] The government of this city continued under the arbitrary jurisdiction of the monks and abbots till the Reformation. The principal magistrate is the high-steward, usually a nobleman, and chosen by the dean and chapter. His post resembles that of a chancellor to a university, and is held for life. On his death or resignation, the dean takes his place till a chapter be called and a successor elected. The next great officer is the high-bailiff, who is chosen by the high-steward, to whom he pays a considerable sum for the post, which is productive of great emolument from fines and forfeitures. He holds his office for life; has the chief management of the election of members of parliament for Westminster, and the subordination of all the other bailiffs. He summons juries, and in the courts-leet sits next

to the deputy-steward. There are also 16 burgesses and their assistants, who exercise functions in their several wards similar to those of the aldermen of L.

Franchise.] The city of L. was enfranchised 49° Henry III. Previous to the passing of the reform act, the right of voting for the 4 members representing the city, was exclusively vested in the freemen, being liverymen. The greatest number of electors polled within 30 years previous to 1831 was 8,639. Under the reform act, the inhabitant householders at £10 and upwards were of course enfranchised; and the number of electors registered in 1837 and 1850-51 was as under:

	1837-38.	1850-51.
Householders,	10,673	13,230
Freemen, being liverymen,	9,005	7,312
	19,678	20,542

The city still returns 4 members.—The borough of Southwark returns 2 members. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 5,641; in 1847, 8,463.—The borough of Lambeth returns 2 members. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 7,040; in 1847, 13,885.—The city of Westminster returns 2 members. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 15,745; in 1847, 14,125.—Mary-le-bone is a new borough, returning 2 members. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 11,799; in 1847, 16,812.—Finsbury is also a new borough, returning 2 members. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 13,300; in 1847, 15,821. The only other metropolitan borough, except Greenwich, is Tower-hamlets, also a new borough, and returning 2 members. The number of electors registered for this borough in 1837 was 13,318; in 1847, 19,361. The unrepresented metropolitan parishes are Chelsea, with a pop. of 56,538 in 1851; Kensington, with a pop. of 44,053; Hammersmith, with 17,760; and Fulham, with 11,886.

Houses of Parliament.] In November 1834, the house-of-commons, the far-famed and interesting chapel of St. Stephen's, was completely ruined by fire. The Commons afterwards occupied a hall previously appropriated to the Lords, which formed part of the premises occupied by the court-of-requests, till the Union of Great Britain with Ireland. Another apartment adjoining Westminster-hall was appropriated to the use of the Peers. From the time of Simon de Montfort, for three centuries, the Commons held their meetings in the chapter-house of the Benedictines, directly opposite the palace, and adjoining the SE end of the abbey. The Lords were accommodated with an apartment in the palace. The first general meeting of parliament, under that name, within the walls of Westminster palace, was that which assembled to try Richard II., and which deposed him in the same hall which he himself, little more than a year before, had enlarged and adorned. The chapter-house continued to be used for the Commons house of parliament until the destruction of the dwelling part of the palace by fire drove Henry VIII. from Thorney Isle to the neighbouring mansion at Whitehall; and St. Stephen's chapel, being no longer used by the king, was some time after the fire given up for the accommodation of the Commons, and so it remained their house of parliamentary meeting until they too were burnt out in 1834. The calamity which swept away the chapel of St. Stephen's was not an unmixed evil, for it swept away also the heterogeneous and unsightly pile of disorderly and shapeless structures with which the bad taste of centuries had incumbered and surrounded the remains of the elegant palace of the Saxon Edward and his Norman successors. It caused the necessity of building for the first time an edifice especially intended for the use of parliament, and afforded the opportunity of erecting upon the old time-honoured site, where the representative system had grown up to its full strength and perfection, a structure of magnitude and magnificence, proportionate to the grandeur of its destination, and the greatness of the British nation. It was resolved to invite all the artists of the empire to a free competition for the design, and there was no limitation set to the expense. No less than 90 artists had the spirit to enter into the competition. The design selected was that of Mr. (now Sir) Charles Barry. In prosecution of the works it became necessary to construct an artificial embankment or sea-wall, which being in a sufficiently forward state, the first stone of the building was laid on April 28, 1840. This façade of the new front is composed of four distinct parts; a centre, consisting of two pinnated towers, flanking what here appear to be the principal apartments, with which they form one central mass; on either side of these is an extensive wing, containing in the first story over the basement, the libraries and some other apartments of

the two houses, and in the upper story, the committee-rooms. These wings, again, are flanked each by a tower-like pavilion, that upon the N end, next to Westminster Bridge, containing the Speaker's house, whilst the other, at the S extremity, is appropriated to the residence of the usher of the Black rod. The length of this side of the building is 900 ft.; the height of the towers is 90 ft.; whilst that of the rest of the façade is but 70 ft. The expectation has not been realized of an elegant water-side terrace to a regal edifice. Instead thereof, we have merely a narrow quay of great length but of ordinary meanness. The plain basement has a double row of flat-pointed windows enclosed in square mouldings, and occupying but half the space between the buttresses in this story, the rest of which is without tracery or any adornment. In the towers of this façade there are three stories of windows, but in the other more extensive but less lofty part there are but two; these, however, occupy nearly all the space between the buttresses, which (as well as every portion of the front not filled with glass) are elaborately enriched, terminating in light pinnacles, thickly adorned with crockets. There are but 6 statues in this front. They represent St. Peter and St. Paul, who are the patron saints of the two great metropolitan churches, and the patron saints, St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. David of Wales, and St. Patrick of Ireland. These are set up in niches of the towered pavilions at each end of the façade. In the bands of division, between the stories or tiers of windows, are sculptured the arms of the sovereigns of England from William the Conqueror to Queen Victoria. The Victoria tower, a principal feature of the design, is intended to group with the abbey, and give due importance to the parliamentary buildings when contrasted with that enormous structure, as well as to form the royal entrance. Its height will be 300 ft.; its external square at the base, 78 ft. It is proposed that, on occasions of the queen's visit to the house, the state carriages should drive into the tower, turn round the pillar within it to the left, set down at the foot of the royal staircase, and make their exit through the gateway in the S flank.—The principal story is on a level throughout with the old floor of St. Stephen's chapel. The two houses are placed as nearly as possible in the centre of the whole mass of buildings, this being considered the position best adapted for communication with each other, and with their respective offices and accommodations. To give facility for lighting, warming, and ventilating the houses, they are carried up much above the surrounding buildings, and have no rooms or chambers above or beneath them except such as may be necessary for the purposes alluded to. It has been the aim of the architect to reduce the size of both houses within the narrowest possible limits compatible with the required accommodations; and to give them that form and arrangement which afford the greatest number of sittings in the smallest space, and bring the members nearest to each other and to the speaker. The libraries and committee-rooms of each house are placed towards the river, for the convenience of light, and freedom from noise and disturbance. The whole of the official residences have separate external entrances and staircases, and direct communication with the principal floor of the building. To provide against extensive injury from fire, the entire edifice is built upon a fire-proof principle; and all communication with the private residences is shut off by iron doors set in thick party-walls. The adaptation of Westminster hall as a vestibule to the halls of the legislature "is a bold and daring attempt on the part of the architect; and from the mode in which the adaptation is made, eminently successful." *House of Peers.]* This hall of legislature is 90 ft. long, by 45 ft. wide and high. On its E and W sides are 6 windows; and in its S or throne end, and N end, are 3 compartments corresponding with the windows in general shape and dimensions, to be filled in with frescoes. The architecture is of a piece with that of the exterior; and ultimately every square foot of surface in this apartment will be covered with carving, colouring, gilding, fresco-painting, or stained glass. The ceiling is flat, and divided longitudinally and transversely, by beams, into 18 compartments, each of which is subdivided into 16 panels, all of them filled in with heraldic emblazons of the royal badges of the United Kingdom, on a blue ground bordered with red and gold. The beams of the ceiling are of a deep gold colour. The upper part of the walls is of a brownish stone colour. The piers between the windows are occupied by buttressed niches, 18 in all, to be filled with bronze statues. The throne, or rather its canopied screen, is in three compartments, all wrought in solid oak, and relieved by gilding. The throne itself is a sumptuous chair of state carved and gilt, and studded with enamels and crystals. A chair on the dexter side is for the Prince of Wales; and that on the sinister side for the Prince-consort. The Peers' lobby is a fine apartment of about 35 ft. square, with folding-doors, wrought in brass, opening into the house.

House of Commons.] The extreme length of the Commons' apartment from N to S is 84 ft.; its width from E to W, is 45 ft.; its height 45 ft. The speaker's chair is at the N end, the bar at the S; five rows of benches rising gradually from the floor are placed at either side, and these are capable of accommodating about 250 or 260 members. The galleries which extend along the E and W sides contain only one row of benches each, and will not suffice for the accommodation of more than 60 members; but a spacious gallery is placed at the S end, where at least 150 members may be seated at their ease, furnishing in the whole room for 450 or perhaps 500 members. Two tones alone pervade the apartment—those of the stone window traceries, and of the oak panelling. A quiet white and dark brown, therefore,

constitute the combined idea of the interior. The roof is lofty, and galleries surround the house. Above these galleries, and rising to the roof, is a row of windows on each side, so continuous as to render the whole of each side of the upper portion of the house one vast window, variegated by Gothic tracery. At the end of the house, opposite the speaker, are three huge openings, with window-tracery, behind which are two galleries, one above the other; this end, therefore, preserving the same character as the windows. These galleries may be considered as outside the house; but below them, and sloping down towards the speaker, is a large gallery containing six rows of seats, and these are, like the side galleries for members, and communicate with the body of the house. Above the speaker's chair, and of course behind it, is the gallery for the representatives of the press. Behind and above that are two galleries for strangers and for ladies. At the bottom, below the members' gallery, are small pews or pens in which a few members of the house-of-lords may watch the proceedings of the nether house. The whole of the house, except where the white stone-work is seen, is in oak. But an important improvement will be occasioned by the filling the windows, now in white glass, with glass heralically coloured; and a number of small shields, running round the outside of the galleries, and to be painted with the local arms of represented cities, will add a feature which will tend to relieve the still, colourless aspect of the chamber.

Offices of state.] The chief offices of state are situated in Whitehall-street, and Downing-street, in the environs of the ancient palace of Whitehall, Westminster; in Pall Mall; and in Somerset-house, or palace, Charing-cross. Those in Whitehall-street are the Privy Council office, and Board of Trade; the Treasury chambers; the office of the Home secretary; the Horse guards, or offices of the Commander-in-chief, Secretary at war, &c.; the office of the Paymaster of the Forces; and the Admiralty. Those in Downing-street are the offices of the Secretary of state for Foreign affairs, and for the colonies, and the Official residences of the First lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The office of Ordnance is situated in Pall Mall. In Somerset-house are the Victualling office, Navy board, Boards of taxes and stamps, Privy seal, signet, and duchy of Cornwall, offices, &c. The State-paper office is in Duke-street, Westminster.—The *Privy Council office*, forming one corner of Downing-street, was erected, in 1826, as part of Sir John Soane's splendid design for rebuilding Whitehall. It is surrounded with Corinthian pillars supporting an entablature and balustrade, above which is an attic story also surmounted by a balustrade. The Council-chamber is a magnificent apartment, rising to the entire height of the edifice, the roof being supported by scaglioline pillars of the Ionic order of architecture. The Privy council here advise the sovereign for the public good, judge of all offences alleged against the government, or hear appeals from the subordinate colonial tribunals, or from the Admiralty. The Lord-president is the chief officer of state. A standing committee acts as a Board of Trade. The Cabinet council, consisting of ministers of state, transacts the chief affairs of the state. The building contains offices for clerks, and rooms for the presidents, secretaries, &c.—The *Treasury* is an elegant structure displaying architecture of the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders, and communicating with the Privy Council office by a gallery, and with the official residence of the First lord of the Treasury.—The *Horse guards*, so named from being the station where the Queen's guards do duty on parade, has no peculiar architectural claims to attention.—The *Admiralty office* has an Ionic portico and wings. On the top is the telegraphic establishment, whereby, until the recent establishment of the electric telegraph, correspondence was maintained with the chief naval ports.

The Tower.] This renowned, though not very impregnable, fortress, is situated on the N bank of the Thames, at the E extremity of the city. The White tower appears to have been built by William the Conqueror, and it then formed the principal nucleus, as it still presents the most prominent feature, of the present imposing aggregate of towers and fortifications. The Tower, as it now exists, is a great irregular pile of buildings, surrounded by a ditch, now dry, and separated from the Thames by a platform. The exterior circuit of the ditch is 3,156 ft. The Tower is capable of accommodating upwards of 900 soldiers; but the force usually occupying it does not exceed 500 or 600. The new jewel-office, erected in 1840, is of the Elizabethan style of architecture, and of very massive construction, the walls being upwards of 3 ft. in thickness, and the whole bomb proof in every part. The regalia are placed in the centre of the apartment in a case of plate glass mounted in polished brass, and surrounded by an octagonal enclosure of iron-railing. The room is lit by four windows so constructed as to direct a full blaze of light upon the jewels, which are raised upon pedestals covered with rich purple velvet.

History.] In the Celtic or aboriginal era, previous to the Roman invasion, L. appears to have been the chief city—if, indeed, a collection of mud huts in a swamp, inhabited by aboriginal savages, and surrounded by equally aboriginal forests, can be called a city.—of the *Trinovantes*, a tribe of Britons. It was not till the reign of Claudius that the Romans took possession of L. In the time of Nero, according to Tacitus, it had become distinguished for its great concourse of merchants and its commerce.—*Copia negotiorum et connectu valde celebris.* The Romans appear to have enlarged the precincts and altered the form of L. They erected it into a prefecture; but the inhabitants, though the name of citizens of Rome was conferred on them, were governed by

military magistrates annually sent from Rome. Previous to its abandonment by the Romans, L. appears to have increased rapidly in importance as a commercial emporium, if not as a luxurious capital. In the year 359, it had no less than 800 vessels of various sizes employed in the exportation of corn alone. Few if any Roman architectural antiquities now stand above ground in L.; but numerous relics of this people have been found, "beneath the protecting 'paste and cover' of the dust and rubbish which 14 centuries have deposited upon the original floor of this great gathering-place of human beings, and centre of industry and commerce. The modern Londoner dwells at what was a considerable height up in the air to his predecessor of the Roman age.—in general from 15 to 20 ft. overhead of the ancient city."

Saxon era.] L. was taken about the year 477, by the Saxon invaders, under Hengist and Horsa. Ambrosius retorted it after the death of Hengist, in 488, and it remained in the hands of the Britons for nearly a century. Afterwards it formed the metropolis of the E. Saxon kingdom. On the introduction of Christianity, Lundenburg, as it was then called, was nominated as the see of a bishop. The first bishop, Melitus, was appointed in 604, and the cathedral was founded in 610, on the site now occupied either by St. Paul's cathedral or Westminster abbey. During the Saxon heptarchy, history relates little respecting this city beyond a series of disasters. Plague ravaged it in 664; and fire in 764, 798, and 801. Nevertheless, "there want not innumerable testimonies out of the Saxon histories," says Lambard, "that during all the time of their government it bare the bell." After Canute had succeeded in establishing himself securely on his throne, he proceeded to levy an impost of £11,000 on the city, the payment of which is a strong proof of the wealth to which it had then already risen.

Norman era.] William the Conqueror prudently chose to secure the allegiance of L. by erecting the White tower, then the chief rudiment of that since renowned and imposing fortress, the tower of L. The prosperity of the city was checked by the exactions of William II., or Rufus; but more decidedly by devastating fires, and violent hurricanes and extensive inundations. Fitz-Stephen, a monk of Canterbury, gives an interesting picture of the metropolis and its customs in the time of Henry II. The number of conventual churches in the city and its suburbs was 13, besides 126 lesser parochial ones. On the N side were open meadow and pasture-lands, and beyond, a great forest, in whose woody coverts lurked "the stag, the hind, the wild boar, and the bull." Without one of the gates in a certain plain field—Smithfield—on every Friday, "unless it be a solemn festival," was "a great market for horses, whither earls, barons, knights, and citizens repair, to see and to purchase." To this city, he adds, "merchants bring their wares from every nation under heaven. The Arabian sends his gold; the Sabeans, spice and frankincense; the Scythians, armour; Babylon, its oil; Egypt, precious stones; India, purple vestments; Norway and Russia, furs, eagles, and amber-grease; and Gaul, its wine. The only plagues are the intemperate drinking of foolish people, and the frequent fires." Richard I. granted several charters, on one of which the corporation have established their claim to the conservatorship of the Thames. In 1176 a bridge of stone was built across the Thames. In 1191, it was ordered that "all houses to be erected in L. hereafter should be built of stone, with party-walls of the same; and should be covered over with slates or tiles, to prevent those dreadful calamities which were frequently and chiefly occasioned by houses built with wood, and thatched with straw or reeds."

Plantagenet era.] In the reign of Edward I. the city was first divided into 24 wards, each of which was then permitted to elect an alderman and common councilmen. In 1348, a terrible plague spread from the East, devastated the continent, and appeared in England. It is chronicled that upwards of 50,000 persons were interred within the precinct of the Charter-house alone, on this occasion, besides many thousands more in the different churchyards and cemeteries within and without the city walls. In 1380, the celebrated rebellion of Wat Tyler occurred.

Lancaster and York era.] In 1406 another plague occurred, in which 30,000 people died. Ten years after this the streets were first lighted with lanterns. In 1460, the earliest historical and explicit notice of the use of bricks in the construction of houses in L. occurs. The middle of the 15th cent. was the period in which the first printing-press was established by William Caxton.

Tudor era.] Soon after Henry VII. came to the throne, in 1485, the inhabitants of L. suffered, in common with the rest of the kingdom, from a severe nondescript epidemic called "the sweating sickness." In the reign of Henry VIII. the city received many improvements. The royal palaces of St. James's and Bridewell were erected; the police was put under improved regulations; nuisances were removed, and streets were widened and paved. The attempts made by Henry to exact money were obstinately and successfully resisted by the citizens. The reign of Edward VI. was chiefly memorable from the erection of the hospitals of St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, and Christ's, and the conversion of the palace of Bridewell into an hospital. The prosperity of the city advanced during the whole of the reign of Elizabeth. The refugees from the Netherlands being kindly protected and fostered by the government, in return introduced numerous manufactures previously unknown in England, to the great benefit of the whole empire, and especially of L., the chief centre on which the trade turned. In 1594, during the same auspicious reign, the Thames water was first raised for the supply of the city.

Era of the Stuarts, &c.] In 1603, the eventful year of the

succession of James I. of Scotland, the plague appeared in L., and cut off 30,578 persons. The commerce of the city, however, was now in a highly flourishing state; and the citizens were able to contribute to the fleet sent against the Spanish armada 16 ships fully equipped, and manned with 10,000 men. The year 1604 was memorable for the gunpowder plot. In 1613 Sir Hugh Myddleton completed the New river. In 1616 the paving of the sides of the streets with flag-stones was first introduced. In 1618, James issued a proclamation against the further extension of the city, which, however, appears to have been as little attended to as those of his predecessors. The 'great' plague, so called to distinguish it from former visitations of pestilence, including one in the beginning of the reign of Charles I., which proved fatal to 40,000 persons, commenced in December 1664, and had not entirely ceased in January 1666. It is supposed to have been brought by infection from Holland, and broke out first in Long Acre. All business was suspended, and even the centre of the exchange and some of the most public streets were overgrown with grass. The return of deaths from plague was 68,950, but it is thought that the actual number was upwards of 100,000, or nearly a third of the whole pop. Since this period the plague has never re-appeared in London as an epidemic.—The great fire, as if it were a dispensation of Providence to cure one evil by another, immediately succeeded the great plague. It broke out on Sunday morning, September 2, 1666, at a house in Pudding-lane, not far from Thames-street, and raged during four days and four nights. Within the walls it consumed about five-sixths of the city, and without the walls about one-fifth as much. The fire extended its ravages over a space measuring upwards of 1 m. in length and a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. The city was re-constructed in about 4 years; and the work was well-conducted, for, though some houses have since been destroyed by fire, or otherwise removed to make way for more noble structures, a great part of the public and private edifices still existing were erected at that period. Yet there was still a prejudice against the increase of the city; for in 1674 an act was passed imposing severe penalties on the erection of houses on new foundations. In 1683 the penny-post was established. The revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, however, brought to L. numerous French protestant families about the former period, who introduced the manufacture of silk, and peopled Spitalfields. The year 1703 was remarkable for a terrible storm which raged during the night of the 29th of Nov., and terribly injured the city and the ships in the river.

(Hanoverian era.) In 1714 George I. made his public entry into L. In 1722, the Chelsea water-company was formed, for supplying Westminster and the western suburbs with water. In 1763, during the peace of Paris, which followed the accession of George III., the metropolis continued to extend; most of the city gates were removed, and many important improvements were effected. In 1768, commissioners were appointed by parliament to superintend and regulate the stands of hackney-coaches, and the paving, lighting, cleaning, and watching of the streets. Various companies for supplying water and gas were then, and have since been, established. According to an estimate dated December 1785, there were then, "in and near the city of L., 100 almshouses, 20 hospitals and infirmaries, 3 colleges, 10 public prisons, 15 flesh-markets, 1 market for live cattle, 2 for herbs, and 23 for corn, coals, hay, &c.; 15 inns of court, 27 public squares, 49 halls for companies, 8 public or free schools, 131 charity schools, 207 inns, 447 taverns, 551 coffee-houses, 5,975 ale-houses, 1,000 hackney-coaches, 400 hackney-chairs, and 7,000 streets, lanes, courts, and alleys. After the accession of Pitt to the head of the ministry, the advance of improvement became more rapid, and has never since flagged or retrograded. The accession of George IV. to the regency, however, in 1812, was the era whence must be dated the decided commencement of that rapid advance in elegance of design, excellence of workmanship, and enormity of extension, which the metropolis now displays, and still holds forth in future prospect.

LONDON, a district, township, and town of Upper Canada, in the co. of Middlesex. The district is bounded on the S by Lake Erie, and is watered by the rivers Thames and Aux-Sables, and by Otter, Bear, Kettle, and Catfish creeks. It contains 17 townships; and has an area of 999,000 acres, of which 624,650 were occupied in 1848. Pop. in 1842, 31,350; in 1845, 41,241; in 1848, 46,547. The soil is generally fertile, and to a great extent well-cultivated. The township is separated from Westminster by the river Thames, and is watered by the river Medway and Springer's creek, both affluents of the Thames. Pop. in 1842, 3,955.—The town is finely situated at the junction of the two branches of the Thames, 85 m. from Hamilton, 26 m. from Port Stanley, and 17 m. from St. Thomas. Pop. 3,500. It has numerous churches and chapels, a handsome jail and court-house, large barracks, a theatre, and 2 market-buildings.

LONDON, a village of Union township, Madison

co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 27 m. W by S of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 500.—Also a village of Laurel co., in the state of Kentucky, 94 m. SW of Frankfort, on a branch of Laurel river.—Also a township of Monroe co., in the state of Michigan, 45 m. SW of Detroit. Pop. 425.

LONDON (New), a county in the SE part of the state of Connecticut, U. S., comprising an area of 600 sq. m., bounded on the S by Lond island; on the SE by Pawcatuck river, and on the SW by the Connecticut, and watered by Thames river and its branches. It is generally fertile, and has several excellent harbours. Pop. in 1840, 44,463; in 1850, 51,826. Its chief towns are New London and Norfolk.—Also a township of Merrimac co., in the state of New Hampshire, 30 m. NW of Concord, bordered on the SW by Sunapee lake, and watered by several large ponds. Pop. in 1840, 1,019.—Also a city, port-of-entry, and semi-capital of New London co., in the state of Connecticut, on the Thames, 3 m. from its entrance into Long Island sound, 44 m. SE from Hartford, 52 m. E from New Haven, and 55 m. SW of Providence, in N lat. 41° 24'; 72° 30' W long. from Greenwich, and 4° 0' 48" E from Washington. Pop. in 1810, 3,238; in 1820, 3,330; in 1840, 5,519; and in 1850, 9,006. It occupies the slope of a declivity, and possesses consequently but little regularity. The harbour is the best in the state, and carries on an active trade chiefly with the West Indies and with the Southern states.—Also a village of Verona township, Oneida co., in the state of New York, 117 m. WNW of Albany, on the Erie canal. Pop. in 1840, 200.—Also a township of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 36 m. SW of Philadelphia. The surface presents a gentle declivity, bounded on the W by Elk creek, and watered by Clay creek. The soil consists of sandy loam. Pop. 1,553.—Also a village of Campbell co., in the state of Virginia, 127 m. W by S of Richmond, on a branch of Staunton river. Pop. about 150.—Also a township of Huron co., in the state of Ohio, 96 m. N of Columbus. Pop. 1,218.—Also a village of Ralls co., in the state of Missouri, 98 m. NNE of Jefferson city, on the S side of Salt river. Pop. 263.

LONDON-BRITAIN, a township of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 35 m. SW of Philadelphia. It has an undulating surface, and is watered by White Clay creek. The soil consists of sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 641.

LONDONDERRY, a maritime county of Ireland, in the N of Ulster; bounded on the N by the Atlantic ocean; on the E by co. Antrim; on the S by co. Tyrone; and on the W by co. Donegal. The outline of the county is proximately triangular, presenting a side of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the ocean; of 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to co. Antrim and Lough Neagh; of 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to co. Tyrone; and of 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to co. Donegal and Lough Foyle. Its area comprises 318,282 acres of arable land, 180,709 of uncultivated land, 7,718 of continuous plantations, 1,559 of towns, and 10,327 of water,—in all, 518,595 acres.—The surface consists of a band of low country, of about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in mean breadth, along Lough Neagh and the Bann, in the E; a narrow band of low coast along the ocean and Lough Foyle, in the N; the lower or terminating part of the valley of the Foyle, tumulated and hilly, around the city of Londonderry, in the W; the valley of the Roe, coming down from a defile among the mountains, and spreading out into beautiful, champaign ground in the centre; and a great, far-expanding, and many-featured congeries of mountains, along all the S and athwart the greater part of the interior. The principal mountain-summits on or near the S boundary, are Slievegallon, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Moneymore, 1,730 ft. of alt. above sea-level; Muinard, 1,550 ft., a

height $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Muinard, 2,064 ft.; Sawel, 2,236 ft.; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Sawel, 2,037 ft.; Dart mountain, 1,612 ft.; and Slievekirk, 1,225 ft. The principal summits in the interior, between the Bann and the Roe, are Streeve, 1,280 ft.; White mountain, 1,996 ft.; Carnogher, 1,521 ft.; Benbradagh, 1,490 ft.; Donald's-hill, 1,815 ft.; and Benyevenagh, 1,260 ft. The principal summits in the interior, between the Roe and the Foyle, are Mullaghash, 1,518 ft.; and Legavannon, 1,289 ft. The principal summits W of the Foyle are Hollywell-hill and Keelagh, respectively 860 and 645 ft. alt.

Waters.] Lough Neagh is reckoned to belong to the co., over the mean distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the shore. The political boundary-line with Antrim passes through Loch Beg, and that with Tyrone through the small Lough Fea. The river Bann receives from the interior of the co. the tributary streams of the Moyola, the Clady, the Agivey, and the Macosquin; but cannot be navigated above Coleraine. The majestic Foyle is navigable for large sea-borne vessels to the city of Londonderry, and for river-craft over the whole of its connection with the co. The 'muddy' Roe rises close on the S boundary; flows N to the E side of Lough Foyle; and receives, as its chief tributaries, the Owenbeg, the Owenmore, the Gelvin, the Balteagh, the Castle, and the Curley. The grassy Faghan rises at the base of Sawel mountain; flows NW to the vicinity of the city of Londonderry, and thence to the head of Loch Foyle; it receives, as its chief tributaries, the Glenrandle and the Gubbin rivulets, and is navigable for small craft over scarcely one mile from its embouchure.

Climate.] The mean temp. of the city of Londonderry, as indicated by the mean temp. of six wells in different parts, is 49° , the extreme being 17° and 71° . The range of the barometer is from $28^{\circ}6'$ to $30^{\circ}6'$. The mean annual depth of rain, according to the Memoir of the Ordnance Survey of the parish of Templemore, is $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Geognostic structure.] The surface rock, of about 450 sq. m., in the W division of the co., is mica-slate; and upwards of two-thirds of this is the talcose variety. Primitive limestone occurs in frequent patches and nodules, throughout the mica-slate district. Yellow sandstone, and sandstone conglomerate, form a belt of from 1 m. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, S from the E side of Slieve-Gallion down the E side of the valley of the Roe, and also along the head of Lough Foyle to the N environs of Londonderry. A field of carboniferous limestone, about 9 sq. m. in extent, lies on the E side of the yellow sandstone. A great field of overlying trap occupies all the remainder of the co. to the E, constituting part of the vast tabular trap or basalt district of Antrim and Down.

Soils.] The parts of the valley of the Bann, and the shores of Lough Neagh, whose subsoil is hard basalt, have in general a rusty, loose grit soil, without sufficient cohesion or fertility for wheat crops. A district of rich open country, constituting the most extensive tract of good ground in the county, lies W of Lough Neagh and the upper part of the Bann, extending between the basalt and the primary rocks, and S into co. Tyrone. The opulent plain of Moyroe, which extends from the base of Benyevenagh across the opening of the valley of the Roe, consists of a loamy alluvium of considerable fertility and strength. The schistose district between the valley of the Roe and that of the Faghan, is to a great extent moorish. The valley of the river Faghan possesses a considerable resemblance in both structure and soil to the valley of the Roe. The valley of the Foyle consists, in the higher grounds, of silicious soil, occasionally but not often stony, sandy, and meagre; and, in the lower grounds, of light productive clays and loams.

Agriculture.] Small farms are much more numerous than large. The greater part of this co. is held by lease under the Irish society, and the Twelve London companies. In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the co., 7,866 farms of from 1 acre

to 5 acres; 8,755 of from 5 to 15 acres; 2,675 of from 15 to 30 acres; and 1,143 of upwards of 30 acres. In the same year, there were within the co. at large, including both rural and civic districts, 15,688 farmers, 25,285 servants and labourers employed in agriculture, 89 ploughmen, 1,398 herds, 6 land-agents, and, 74 land-stewards. The number of acres under crop in 1848 was 168,710; viz. under wheat, 6,829 acres; oats, 94,396 acres; barley and rye, 3,960 acres; pease and beans, 1,844 acres; potatoes, 21,159 acres; turnips, 10,513 acres; flax, 9,242 acres; mangle-wurzel, carrots, and cabbage, 1,129 acres; meadow and clover, 19,638 acres. The native garron horse is used in the mountainous districts; it seldom stands higher than 14 hands. Cattle, on the whole, have been very little improved; and a prevailing and not unreasonable opinion is, that on the small farms where grazing cannot be much attended to, the common Irish breed is best suited to the indifferent food it obtains. Sheep-farming is discouraged in some districts; as the common breed of sheep are not easily restrained within the ordinary fences. In 1841, and within the rural districts of the co., the live stock, with their respective estimated value, were 17,418 horses and mules, worth £139,344; 64 asses, £64; 51,392 cattle, £334,048; 18,063 sheep, £19,869; 21,895 pigs, £27,368; and 158,736 poultry, £3,969. Grand total, of value of live stock in the rural districts, £524,662.

—The total extent of continuous woods and total number of detached trees, in 1841, comprised a grand total of 11,297 acres of woods.

Manufactures and trade.] The export and import trade may be estimated by reference to the articles LONDONDERRY (CITY OF), COLERAINE, and PORTRUSH; yet the exports and imports of Londonderry must be remembered to include a large proportion of the trade of both Tyrone and Donegal. The staple manufacture of the whole co., but emphatically of the valleys of the Roe and the Faghan, is the weaving and bleaching of linen.

Communications.] The only internal navigations are those of the river Foyle into the co. of Donegal and Tyrone, that of the river Bann to Coleraine, and those of the rivulets Faghan and Roe, a few perches from their mouth.—One line of railway comes northward, by way of Omagh, Newtown-Stewart, Lifford, and down the valley of the Foyle to Londonderry; and another is to run from Londonderry to Coleraine. Much of the benefit of this railway will depend on whether the Bann can be made navigable from Lough Neagh to the ocean. With railways from Belfast and Carrickfergus meeting at Antrim, and running round to where the Bann issues from the lough, large districts will be put into communication with the sea at the N, if only the difficulty of the bar at the mouth of the Bann can be got over. When the Coleraine railway was originated, a grand scheme of reclaiming 20,000 acres of land from Lough Foyle was connected with it. These 20,000 acres, at a rent of £3 per acre, were to yield a revenue of £60,000. Already, however, there has been a government grant of £70,000, and the proprietors are believed to have spent £200,000 of their own. A great sweep was made out over the surface of Lough Foyle to comprehend the 20,000 acres. Then, as it was not supposed that the railway could be strong enough to meet the tides, it was carried nearer inshore, and an embankment was carried over the original line for as far as it went. The railway works proceed, but the embankment has stopped.—The co. surveyor had under his charge, in 1842, about 1,450 m. of road. The principal roads within the county are the mail-road from Londonderry S to Strabane, Omagh, Monaghan, and Dublin; the mail-road from Coleraine S to Maghera, Moneymore, Cookstown, Dungannon, Armagh, and Dublin; the mail-road from Londonderry E to Newtownmavaddy, Coleraine, Ballymoney, and Belfast; and the direct or stage-coach road from Londonderry to Belfast by way of Dungiven, Maghera, and Toome-bridge.

Divisions and towns.] The co. is politically divided into the NE liberties of Coleraine, on the E side of the Bann; the barony of Coleraine, in the NE of the co.; the barony of Loughisholin, in the SE of the co.; the barony of Kenaught, in the centre; the barony of Tyrkeeran, in the W; and the NW liberties of Londonderry, on the W side of the Foyle. The principal towns and villages are Port-stewart, Coleraine, Ballinacree, Garvagh, Draperstown, Cas-

tle-Dawson, Magherafelt, Inishrush, Portgleneone, Newtownlimavaddy, Feeny, and Londonderry.—The S division of the barony of Loughisholin is in the dio. of Armagh; all the remainder of the co. is in the dio. of Derry.—The county gaol is at Londonderry; and the bridewells are at Newtownlimavaddy, Coleraine, and Magherafelt. The annual amount of property valued for the poor rate is £331,863. The co. sent to the Irish parliament 2 members from its rural districts, 2 from the city of Londonderry, 2 from the borough of Coleraine, and 2 from the borough of Newtownlimavaddy; and it sends to the imperial parliament 2 members from its rural districts, 1 from Londonderry, and 1 from Coleraine. Constituency of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,718; in 1849, 1,017.

Population. Pop. of the co., in 1792, 125,000; in 1813, 186,181; in 1821, 193,869; in 1831, 222,012; in 1841, 222,174; in 1851, 191,744. Inhabited houses, in 1792, 25,007; in 1813, 31,287; in 1821, 34,691; in 1831, 39,077; in 1841, 38,657; in 1851, 35,610.—The following statistics are all of the year 1841: Males, 106,825; females, 115,349; families, 41,114. First-class inhabited houses, 858; second-class, 9,719; third-class, 11,568; fourth-class, 12,512. Families residing in first-class houses, 1,001; in second-class houses, 10,711. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 23,089; in manufactures and trade, 15,169; in other pursuits, 2,856. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1,111; on the directing of labour, 16,113; on their own manual labour, 23,389. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 20,594; who could read but not write, 48,053; who could neither read nor write, 33,458. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 8,865; attending superior schools, 488. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 8,134; attending superior schools, 159. In 1848, there were 159 national schools in operation, attended by 12,783 children.

History. At the dawn of record, the septa of O'Neill and O'Loughlin possessed the W parts of the territory now constituting the co. of Londonderry; and the tribe of O'Cahan, who were tributary to these septa, held the central and the E parts. The English appear to have early re-acquired full power around Coleraine, and to have wielded it with such effect as to erect the E and central parts of what now constitutes the co. into shire ground. The native Irish maintained entire possession of the country from 1333 till the middle of the 16th cent. The flight of O'Donnell and of the earl of Tyrone in 1607, and the rebellion of Sir Cahir O'Dogherty in 1608, placed the whole of L., in common with five other counties, at the disposal of the Crown. James I. determined, in order to support his power, to make use of the reformed religion as a means of establishing a settlement on the forfeited lands, composed of such English and Scottish Protestants as he could induce to settle amongst a people so turbulent as the natives of this part of the country then were; and with the view to the formation of such an establishment, applied to the city of London, and offered to grant the citizens a great part of the forfeited estates as an inducement for them to undertake the proposed plan of settlement. The citizens, accordingly, undertook the plantation; and James granted them a charter for carrying the same into effect; and although they encountered great difficulty, by reason of the enormous expense which attended the measure, and the opposition they met with, yet they finally succeeded in accomplishing the intended object. A body of 26 men, consisting of a governor, a deputy-governor, and assistants, were appointed by the common-council to manage the estates; and this body, commonly called the Irish society, as constituted by a renewal charter of Charles II., their estates were erected into one co., to be called the co. of Londonderry; and, immediately after the granting of the first charter, were distributed in portions among the different London companies, and into a remainder to belong to the Irish society or general corporation. Four of the companies—the goldsmiths, the haberdashers, the vintners, and the merchant-tailors—have, at various times, sold their proportions in perpetuity; 3 of the companies—the drapers, the mercers, and the grocers—retain their estates in their own possession, and manage them by resident agents; and the remaining 5 companies have underleased their lands. Almost the only events of note since the Protestant colonization occurred during the wars of the revolution, and belong more properly to the history of the city than to that of the county.

LONDONDERRY, a sea-port town, a city, the co. town of Londonderry, and the cap. of the extreme

N of Ulster, partly in the parish of Clondermot, but chiefly in the parish of Templemore, co. Londonderry, on the river Foyle, 11½ m. N by E of Strabane, 24½ m. WSW of Coleraine, 96 m. WNW of Antrim, 69 m. NW by W of Belfast, and 113½ m. NNW of Dublin.—The site of ancient Derry, and of all the present city within the walls, or of Londonderry-proper, is an oval hill, usually called 'the Island of Derry,' 119 ft. in alt., and 199 acres 3 roods in area, nearly insulated by a majestic sweep of the broad and voluminous Foyle. One suburb, called Waterside, stands on the opposite bank of the river; another suburb, called Edenballymore, and promising speedily to rival 'the Island of Derry' in pop., extends away from the base of the hill down the flat valley of the river toward the Lough; and while the ancient part of the city rises tier above tier till it acuminates in the spire of the cathedral, this principal suburb expands in a brilliant sheet of opulence, prosperity, and urban beauty and pretension. The river Foyle, a fine broad river, makes a noble sweep on one side of the town, and expands immediately below it into a wide estuary, which terminates in the broad waters of Lough Foyle. The walls of L. are now its most ancient remains. They were erected during several years commencing in Nov. 1609. Between 1806 and 1808 they were repaired at the cost of £1,119; but in 1824 the NW bastion was demolished to make room for the erection of a market; and in 1826, the central W bastion was modified for the reception of the beautiful monumental pillar, called Walker's testimonial. The total number of cannons remaining in the city and suburbs is nearly 50.—The original English town of Derry, erected by Sir Henry Docwra, was destroyed by Sir Cahir O'Dogherty in 1608, and the present town may be considered as founded by the Londoners' colonization. The streets within the walls have undergone little alteration in form or alignment since they were originally constructed. A quadrangular area, called the Diamond or Market-place, is situated in the centre of the town, and has the corporation-hall in its own centre; and from the middle of the sides of this, four principal streets go off to the four original gates, thus cutting the town into four quarters. The private residences of every description are now built in a superior style, and some of the shops are spacious and handsome.

Edifices. The cathedral of Derry stands on the summit of the hill of Derry. Apart from the tower, it measures 114 ft. in length, 66 ft. in breadth, and 46 ft. in height; and the spire ascends to an altitude of 178½ ft. from the ground.—The episcopal palace is a substantial but plain building, erected during the prelacy of Dr. Barnard, almost rebuilt by the Earl of Bristol when bishop, used as a barrack and damaged in 1798, and subsequently repaired by Bishop Knox.—The deanery is a large unadorned brick building, erected in 1833. There are a chapel-of-ease, a Free church, 3 Presbyterian meeting-houses, a Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house, an Independent chapel, a Primitive Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a New Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel.—The town-house was built by the corporation on the site of a former structure, and renovated or reconstructed in 1823-6. The upper story contains the common council room, and an assembly-room which measures 75 ft. by 36.—The court-house was built in 1813-17, at an expense of £30,479. Its façade exhibits a tetrastyle portico of the Ionic order.—The jail, erected in 1819-24 at the cost of £33,718, measures 242 ft. along the front, and 400 ft. from the front to the rear.—The district lunatic asylum for the cos. of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Donegal, in the N environs of Edenballymore,

was built in 1827-9, at an expense of £25,678. It presents to the Foyle a façade, consisting of a central building with pavilions, from which extend wings, with airing-sheds, terminating in angular pavilions; it measures 364 ft. along the front, and 190 ft. from the front to the rear.—The custom-house forms a hollow quadrangle, measuring 171 ft. along the front which faces the river, and 80 ft. by 57 ft. in the interior open area.—The linen-hall is supposed to have been built in 1770. It consists of small dilapidated houses, surrounding a court of 147 ft. by 39.—The new barrack, on the E side of the Foyle, was built in 1837, at an expense of £6,000. The free grammar-school, also called Foyle college, is situated near the river, in the N environs of the city. It was founded in 1814, and built at the cost of £12,079. Its business is conducted by a head-master, a second-master, two classical assistants, and a language-master.—The public library and news-room, built in 1825 at the cost of £1,800, is a plain structure.—The wooden bridge across the Foyle at L. was commenced in 1789, and opened for foot-passengers in 1790. It measures 1,068 ft. in length, and 40 ft. in breadth, and cost for its original erection £16,294. The piles of which the piers are composed are from 14 to 18 ft. long, made of oak, and 16½ ft. asunder. On each side of the platform there is a railing 4½ ft. high, and a broad foot-way, provided with gas lamps. At one quarter of the length of the bridge, measured towards its W extremity, a turning-bridge has been constructed in place of the original draw-bridge.—Walker's testimonial, one of the chief ornaments of the city, stands on the central W bastion. It was erected in 1828, at the cost of £4,200, and is a well-proportioned column, surmounted by a statue of the famous clerical governor of L. during its memorable siege. The column is of Portland stone, 6 ft. 9 in. in diam., 66 ft. in height, and resting on a pedestal whose height, steps included, is 15 ft. A spiral staircase ascends the interior of the column.

Institutions, &c.] The diocesan library is tolerably rich in old books of divinity. The library association, or public library and news-room, founded in 1809, was re-established in 1824. The corporation-hall news-room was opened in 1830. The L. literary society was instituted in 1834, for debating and lecturing. The Mechanics' institute was formed in 1829. Gwyn's charitable institution was founded by will of Mr John Gwyn, who died in 1829, and bequeathed property worth £40,000 for the feeding, clothing, and educating of the poorest male children in the city and precincts of L.—The infirmary and fever hospital stands without the city on the N. It was built in 1810, to replace an old poor-house and infirmary; and measures 90 ft. long, 50 ft. broad, and 50 ft. high.

Manufactures and trade.] At the close of 1843, there were, in the city and suburbs, including Edinballymore, 2 flax-mills, 3 distilleries, 2 breweries, 2 founderies, 5 tan-yards, and 2 large and several small rope-walks. The quantity of linen exported from L. in 1818 was 3,844,055 yds. The quantity of linen sold in the linen-hall of L. in 1827 was 1,212,848 yds.; in 1834, 972,088 yds. The trade in eggs very rapidly increased after the introduction of steam navigation; and against 1835, it arose, in amount of exports, to 8,264 boxes. About two-thirds of the quantity are shipped for Liverpool, and the remainder for Glasgow. The dealers expect the eggs to produce from 8d. to 10d. a hundred more in the British markets than in Derry; this is the average profit in summer, but in winter it fluctuates more, and rises to 1s. 2d. The quantity of oats exported in 1828 was 16,981 tons; and in 1836, 11,459 t. The

quantity of wheat exported in 1828 was 61 t., and in 1836, 2,255 t. The average annual quantity of butter brought to market, during the 7 years preceding 1833, was 17,800 firkins. In 1835 there was exported corn, meal, and flour to the amount of £120,676; provisions, £275,266; flax and tow, £212,940; linen, 5,035,592 yards, £314,749; eggs, 33,056,000, £55,094; hides and skins, £11,235; besides minor commodities; total, £1,040,918. The salmon-fishery of Lough Foyle and river is very productive; upwards of 82,000 fish are taken annually, the greater part of which is shipped to Liverpool.—There are 6 steamers belonging to the port, which ply to Liverpool, Glasgow, Greenock, and Gampbelton, occasionally touching at Portrush for goods and passengers.—The coasting-trade is considerable; an extensive emigration takes place from this port, chiefly to the United States, Canada, and New Brunswick. There is a building-yard on the strand, at which several ships for the East India trade were built, and two steamers, one for the Liverpool and the other for foreign trade. The number and tonnage of sailing vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1848, was 12 under 50 tons, and 23 of 50 tons and upwards; their aggregate tonnage, 6,828: steamers 7, of 1,856 tons. In the cross-channel and coasting-trade, the number and tonnage of sailing vessels that entered the port in 1848 was 620 vessels, 53,849 tons; and of steamers, 298 of 80,773 tons. The number of sailing vessels outwards during the same period was 337 of 23,357 tons; and of steamers, 299 of 81,849 tons. In the British colonial trade the number and tonnage of vessels that entered inwards in 1848 was 17 vessels, 6,797 tons; and outwards, 12 vessels, 4,219 tons. In the foreign trade, the number and tonnage of vessels that entered inwards in 1848 was 48 of 9,704 tons; and outwards, 41 of 12,604 tons. The gross produce of the customs' duties of the port in 1834 was £87,023; in 1838, £94,022; in 1843, £99,265; in 1844, £105,830; in 1848, £104,991. The excise duties of the district in 1834 amounted to £64,458; in 1838 to £74,222; in 1848 to £52,853.—The amount of postage collected in the town of L. was in 1842, £1,755; in 1844, £2,202; in 1846, £2,544; in 1848, £2,762.

Municipal affairs.] The municipal government, since the recent date of municipal reform, is vested in a mayor elected by the corporation, 6 aldermen elected by the borough, and 18 councillors, besides 4 borough magistrates, appointed by the lord-lieutenant. The city is the seat of the assizes for the co., and of courts of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions. The total rent roll of the corporate property in 1831, held by a lease from the Irish society for 61 years, amounted to £2,019. The revenues of the corporation aggregately amounted, during the 20 years 1804—1833, to £174,027. The city sends 1 member to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1841, 906; in 1849, 568.

Statistics.] Area of the Templemore section of the city, 406 acres; of the Clondermot section, 91 acres. Pop. of the Templemore section in 1831, 10,130; in 1841, 14,530. Houses 2,005. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 503; in manufactures and trade, 1,612; in other pursuits, 520. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 162; on the directing of labour, 1,467; on their own manual labour, 894. Pop. of the Clondermot section in 1841, 666. Houses 105. In 1834, the number of English within the walls was 780; of Irish, 639; of Scotch, 723. The number of English without the walls was 2,091; of Irish, 6,209; of Scotch, 2,172. The number of members of the Established church, within the walls was 663; of Presbyterians, 790; of Roman Catholics, 689; and the number of members

of the Established church without the walls was 1,909; of Presbyterians, 2,151; of Roman Catholics, 6,409. Pop. in 1851, 19,888.

History. In 1568, the rebellion of the celebrated Shane O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, gave the first occasion for the presence of an English garrison in Derry. At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1641, the insurgents desiderated the surprise and capture of Derry as an object of prime importance; but their plot against the city miscarried; and Derry became the chief place of refuge in the north for the despoiled and alarmed colonists from England and Scotland.—In 1649, Derry and Culmore were besieged by Sir Robert Stewart. The garrison consisted of 800 foot and 180 horse, under the command of Sir Charles Coote. After a siege of 4 months, and when it was reduced to the greatest extremities, Derry was relieved by Owen Roe O'Neill. The third siege of Derry, which occurred in 1689, figures so celestially in history as completely to eclipse the fame of the city's first and second sieges. James II. having landed in Ireland, at the head of his French allies, very soon afterwards directed his attention to the north, with a view chiefly to the subjugation of L., where the governor, Landy, in reality a partisan of James, was ready to open the gates, betray the garrison, and sacrifice the cause. The king had actually reached the walls, expecting quiet possession, when the pretence broke—a tumultuous and untractable rabble, forso they were described to his majesty—rushed to their bastions, and fired their cannon upon his troops. When the first sudden agitation had subsided, the resolution of the citizens grew composed and deliberate: they suffered the timid to depart unmolested, and Landy, by connivance of the new governors, escaped to the ships. Eleven days James continued his assaults with repeated mortifications, and without any prospect of success. Ultimately, and after enduring fearful privations, the town was relieved, and the enemy retired.—Of 7,500 men regimented in Derry, 4,300 only remained to be witnesses of this deliverance; and of these more than 1,000 were incapable of service. The besiegers lost 8,000 men by the sword and by various disorders, in a siege of 105 days.—L. has given titles to the noble families of Ridgeway, Pitt, and Stewart.—Robert Stewart, Esq., descendant of a common ancestor with the earl of Galloway, was created Baron Stewart of Londonderry in 1789, Viscount Castlereagh in 1795, earl of Londonderry in 1796, and marquis of Londonderry in 1816. Robert, the second marquis of Londonderry, better known as Lord Castlereagh, figured prominently as a statesman during 26 years; he succeeded his father as marquis of Londonderry in April 1821, and died in Aug. 1822; and he was succeeded by his half-brother, Charles William Vane, the third earl of Londonderry.

LONDONDERRY, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland. Pop. 246.

LONDONDERRY, a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 34 m. SSE of Concord, bordered on the NW by the Merrimac, and watered by Beaver river. Pop. in 1840, 1,556.—Also a township of Windham co., in the state of Vermont, 96 m. S of Montpelier, watered by West and Winhall rivers, and Utly brook. Pop. 1,216.—Also a township of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 35 m. SW of Philadelphia. It has a level surface, and is drained by Doe run, and by the head-streams of Elk and White Clay creeks. The soil consists of sandy loam. Pop. 608.—Also a township of Bedford co., in the same state. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by Will's creek. Pop. 809.—Also a township of Dauphin co., in the same state, 14 m. SE of Harrisburg. The surface is hilly, and is drained by Spring and Conewago creeks. The soil consists of calcareous loam and gravel. Pop. 1,990.—Also a township of Lebanon co., in the same state, 8 m. SW of Lebanon, bounded on the N by Swatara creek, and watered by Conewago and Quitaphilla creeks, and by Klinger's run. It is hilly in the N and S. The soil consists of calcareous loam and clay. Pop. 1,762.—Also a township of Guernsey co., in the state of Ohio, 95 m. E of Columbus. Pop. 1,606.

LONDON-COLNEY, a chapelry in the ps. of St. Peters and St. Albans, Herefordshire, 3 m. SE of St. Albans, on the NW bank of the Colne, which is here spanned by a bridge of 7 arches.

LONDON-GROVE, a township of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 35 m. SW of Philadelphia. The surface is undulating, and is drained by White Clay creek and its branches. The soil consists of calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,246.

LONDON SHOALS (East and West), two clus-

ters of rocks in the China sea, between Borneo and Cochinchina, in N lat. 9° 55'.

LONDONTORPE, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. NE by E of Grantham. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 187; in 1851, 222.

LONE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 3 m. S of St. Jean-de-Lone, and 23 m. ENE of Beaune. Pop. 1,041.

LONEUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Horion-Hozemont. Pop. 160.

LONG, an island off the SW side of Skull harbour, in the p. of Skull, co. Cork, about 3 furl. from the coast. It is 2 m. in length, and a ½ m. in extreme breadth, and has a coast-guard station. It was formerly called Innisfadda, or the Island of Dogs.

LONG, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, about 40 m. in circumf., off the coast of New Guinea, between the mainland and Mysory island.—Also an island in the strait of Gaspar, between Banka and Billeton islands, in N lat. 2° 50', E long. 107° 30'.

LONG, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. of Ceilly-le-Haut-Clocher. Pop. in 1841, 1,573.

LONG (Loch), a ramification of the frith of Clyde, extending between the district of Cowal in Argyshire, and Dumbartonshire. It opens from the Clyde nearly opposite Gourcock, and, with a breadth of from 2 m. to 6 furl., stretches away about 22 m. into the interior; and at half-distance it sends off, on the W side, and in a NW direction, **LOCH-GOIL**: which see. At two points on the Dumbartonshire side, it is distant respectively from the head of the Gairloch only 1½ m., and from Tarbet on Loch-Lomond only 1½ m. Its general depth is from 15 to 20 fath., and its tidal current runs at the rate of about 2 m. in the hour.—Also a marine projection from the head of Loch-Alsh in Ross-shire, bending from a N to an E direction, and separating the district of Loch-Alsh from that of Kintail. Its extreme length is about 4 m.; its mean breadth nearly a ½ m. Loch-Duich and it go off in such a manner in opposite directions from the head of Loch-Alsh, as to present on the map nearly the outline of a pair of antlers.

LONGA, a small island in the Skye group of the Hebrides, 1½ m. NE of Scalpa, and 2 m. NNW of Pabba. It is about 1½ m. in circumf., and rises to the height of about 200 ft. above sea-level.

LONGA, an island of Brazil, in the Atlantic, off the coast of the prov. of Porto Seguro, and to the S of Point Gorda, in S lat. 16° 40'.—Also a river in the prov. of Piaui, which rises to the N of the Rio Poti; passes near Campo-Maior; and, after a course of about 150 m., joins the Parahiba, on the r. bank, 36 m. above its entrance into the Atlantic. Its principal affluents are the Maratahoan, Sorubim, and Piraeruca; the latter two it receives on the r. Its banks are flat, and studded with small lakes, which, however, frequently dry up during periods of prolonged heat.

LONGA, a river of Lower Guinea, in the N of Benguela, which issues from a lake in the country of Libolo, and which, after a course of about 240 m., throws itself into the Atlantic, a little to the NW of the mouth of the Cuvo, in S lat. 11° 50'.

LONGA, or ROGUE, the most northerly of the group of the Querimba islands, in the NW part of the Mozambique channel, and to the SE of Cape Delgado.

LONG-A-COMING, a village of Gloucester and Waterford township, Gloucester co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 44 m. SSW of Trenton. Pop. in 1840, 150.

LONGAGES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. of Carbonne, 9 m. SSW of Muret. Pop. 1,038.

LONGAMILLA, a village of Chili, in the dep. of Maule, at which the government troops under General Bulnes defeated the insurgents under General Cruz, in a severe battle between the 8th and 11th of December 1851.

LONGANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, cant. and 6 m. S of Isernia, and 24 m. WSW of Campobasso. Pop. 1,280. It has manufactories of cutlery.

LONGARE, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 4 m. S of Vicenza, on the r. bank of the Bacchiglione. Pop. 675. It has several quarries of fine freestone.

LONGARE'S, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 22 m. SW of Zaragoza, and partido of Almunia-de-Dona-Godina, in an extensive plain. Pop. 1,200.

LONGARONE, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 11 m. NNE of Belluno, and 60 m. N of Venice, on the r. bank of the Piave. Pop. 2,000.

LONG-DES-BOIS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Leernes. Pop. 260.

Longborough-with-Bankflee, a parish in Gloucestershire, 3 m. N by W of Stow-on-the-Wold. Area 2,770 acres. Pop. in 1851, 656.

LONG-DE-BOUT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Herseaux. Pop. 361.

LONG-BRANCH, a village of Shrewsbury township, Monmouth co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 30 m. S of New York. It is situated on a long peninsular beach in the Atlantic, and is much frequented in summer.

Longburgh, a township in the p. of Burgh-on-the-Sands, Cumberland, 6 m. NW of Carlisle, crossed by the Ship canal. Pop. in 1851, 127.

LONGCHAMP, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and 8 m. SE of Bar-sur-Aube, on the Angeon. Pop. 570. It has 2 forges.—Also a village in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. of Genlis, 13 m. ESE of Dijon. Pop. 426.—Also a department, commune, and village of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. of dep. 517; of v. 443.—Also a department and commune in the prov. of Luxembourg, arrond. of Neufchateau. Pop. of dep. 879.—Also a commune in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Waremmé. Pop. 265.

LONGCHAUMUIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 6 m. SW of Morez. Pop. 2,021.

LONG-CORRON, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Ghlin. Pop. 528.

LONGEAU, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, and arrond. of Langres. The cant. comprises 29 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,825; in 1841, 9,896. The town is 6 m. S of Langres, on the Vingeanne. Pop. 307.—Also a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, dep. of Messapay. Pop. 137.

LONGECOMBE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 3 m. SW of Hauteville, and 16 m. NNW of Belley. Pop. 600.

LONGCOTT, a chapelry in the p. of Shrivensham, Berks, 3½ m. S by W of Great Farringdon, in the line of the Great Western railway. Pop. 468.

LONGDON, a parish in Staffordshire, 4 m. NW by N of Lichfield, in the line of the Grand Trunk canal. Area 4,511 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,147; in 1851, 1,148.—Also a township in the p. of Leek, Staffordshire, 2½ m. W of Leek. Pop. in 1831, 398; in 1851, 428.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 3 m. SSW of Upton-on-Severn. Area 3,903 acres. Pop. in 1831, 612; in 1851, 577.

LONGDON-UPON-TERN, a parish in Salop, 3½ m. N by W of Wellington, on the river Tern, and

crossed by the Shrewsbury canal. Area 796 acres. Pop. in 1831, 109; in 1851, 88.

LONGECOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 10 m. ENE of Verdun-sur-Saone, near the r. bank of the Doubs. Pop. 750.

LONGES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 8 m. SW of Sainte-Colombe. Pop. 1,433. It has a lead-mine.

LONGESSAIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 6 m. NNW of St. Laurent-de-Chamousset. Pop. 700.

LONGEVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 4 m. SE of Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 1,475.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 8 m. ESE of Talmont. Pop. 1,357.

LONGEVILLE-LES-SAINT-AVOLD, or **LOUVELEN**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 8 m. N of Faulquemont, and 21 m. E of Metz. Pop. in 1841, 2,148. It has several distilleries, and contains a copper-mine.

LONGFAUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Baudour. Pop. 122.

LONGFIELD, a parish in Kent, 5 m. SE of Dartford. Area 581 acres. Pop. in 1851, 162.

LONGFORD, a parish in Derbyshire, 5½ m. SE by S of Ashborne, on a branch of the Dove, comprising the townships of Alkington, Hollington, and L., the liberty of Hungry-Bentley, and the hamlet of Rodsley. Area 3,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,233; in 1851, 1,162.—Also a hamlet in the p. of St. Catherine, Gloucestershire. Pop. in 1851, 205.—Also a hamlet in the parish of St. Mary de Lode, Gloucestershire, 3 m. NE of Bath. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 178; in 1851, 315.—Also a parish in Salop, 1½ m. W by S of Newport, crossed by a branch of the Birmingham and Liverpool canal. Area 1,306 acres. Pop. in 1831, 206; in 1851, 225.

LONGFORD, an inland co. of the prov. of Leinster, situated nearly in the centre of Ireland; and bounded on the NW by Leitrim; on the N by Cavan; on the E and S by Westmeath; and on the W by Roscommon. Its outline is nearly oblong, extending from NNE to SSW. Its greatest length is 21 m.; its greatest breadth, 13 m. Its area comprises 191,823 acres of arable land, 58,937 of uncultivated land, 4,610 of continuous plantations, 364 of towns, and 13,675 of water,—in all, 269,409 acres.—The Cairn-Clonhugh hills extend about 10 m. from NE to SW, between Lough-Gouna and the Shannon; and have for their chief summits, Crott in the NE, Edenmore in the centre, and Cairn-Clonhugh in the SW; the first 686, the second 768, and the third 912 ft. of alt. above sea-level. The tract between the SW end of the Cairn-Clonhugh hills and the Shannon, is an open well-cultivated district; the tract between the Cairn-Clonhugh hills and Lough-Gouna forms part of the upper extremity of the great basin of the Erne, and is screened by the flanks of the Cairn-Clonhugh hills rising from 200 to 400 ft. above the level of the lake. The district in the SW, along Loughs Ree and Killymore, is flat and boggy.

Waters. The Shannon, in consequence of the extent and intricacy of its lacustrine expansions, has a coast-line of contact with the co. of not less than 50 m.; and is navigated, to the commencement of its contact with the co., by barges of from 20 to 30 tons; it communicates, in passenger boats by Lough Ree with Athlone, and by the Royal canal with Dublin. The principal tributaries of the Shannon within Longford or on its boundaries, are the rivulet Rinn in the extreme N; the Camlin, which rises nearly in the extreme E, and flows W a little N of the centre of the county; the Keenagh rivulet, a considerable affluent of the Camlin; and the Inny, which comes

in from Westmeath, and flows to the head of Lough Killymore. The drainage of the small district which lies within the basin of the Erne, is effected by rills to Lough Gouna.—The Royal canal leaves the Shannon, through the mouth of the Camlin, and at an elevation of 139 ft. above sea-level; traverses the county S to the vicinity of Ballymahon, and thence E to Westmeath; it makes an aggregate ascent of 7 locks between the Shannon and Abbeyshrule, and attains at the latter place an elevation of 223 ft. above sea-level. It sends off, from the vicinity of Killahee, a branch of 6 m., to the town of Longford; and it affords to nearly the whole county, daily, a facile communication for both goods and passengers to Dublin.—The lakes on the NW boundary are Drumshambo, Tullagh, Clooncoose, Nabellery, Doogary, Gortermone, South Tully; and Beaghmore; those on the N boundary are Gulladoo, Lower, Guinikin, and Gouna,—the last possessing a surface-elevation of 214 ft. above sea-level; those on the E boundary are Kinnail and Glen, possessing an elevation of respectively 212 and 209 ft. above sea-level; and those in the interior are Corglass, Annagh, Gorteen, Killeen, Currygrove, Derragh, Cloonhin, Bannow, Derrymacar, and Derry,—the last possessing a surface-elevation of 127 ft. above sea-level.

Minerals.] The NE district of the co., with a breadth of 10 m., consists of part of the great transition or greywacke and clay slate formation, which extends eastward to the Irish sea, and is supposed to pass under that sea to the great expanse of the same formation in Southern Scotland. A short and narrow belt of old red sandstone occurs on the W edge of the transition district. One tract of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the boundary with the county of Leitrim, another of about 40 sq. m. around the town of Longford, and another of about 16 sq. m. a little NE of Keenagh, consist of yellow sandstone and sandstone conglomerate. All the remainder of the co., amounting to probably a little more than one-half of the entire area, is part of the vast central flinty limestone plain of Ireland.

Agriculture.] The soil of most of the limestone district, particularly within the basin of the Inny, is a rich vegetable mould, producing heavy crops of grain or fattening pasture; that of the W district is incumbered with bog and flooded with surface water; and that of the N district is to a large extent moorish. Most of the co., excepting the rich vegetable mould portions of the limestone district, is grazing-ground. Large quantities of butter are made by both the farmers and the cottiers. In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the county, 4,396 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 4,880 of from 5 to 15 acres, 1,045 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 411 of upwards of 30 acres. The number of acres under crop in 1848 was 78,405; of which 5,495 were wheat; 39,283 oats; 4,629 barley; 84 pease; 7,240 potatoes; 2,177 turnips; 547 mangel-wurzel, &c.; 104 flax; 18,846 meadow and clover.—In 1841, the live stock, within the rural districts of the co., together with their respective estimated value, were 5,652 horses and mules, £45,216; 1,358 asses, £1,358; 23,064 cattle, £149,916; 13,458 sheep, £14,804; 17,971 pigs, £22,463; and 156,674 poultry, £3,917. Grand total of value of live stock in the rural districts, £237,674. In the same year the live stock, within the civic districts, was valued at £3,856.—The total of acres of continuous woods, within the co. in 1841, was 4,610 acres; total of detached trees, 220,223, equivalent to 1,377 acres.

Manufactures and trade.] The personal statistics of productive industry in 1841, show 78 millers, 7 distillers, 13 cattle-dealers, 20 pig-jobbers, 3,407 spinners of flax, 786 spinners of wool, 5,175 spinners of unspecified classes, 325 weavers of linen, 23 weavers of woollen, 640 weavers of unspecified classes, 478 boot and shoe makers, 470 carpenters, 293 blacksmiths, and 92 nailers.—The navigations of the Shannon and the Royal canal are of great local value.

A proposed but not executed line of railway defects from the Dublin and Enniskillen line at Kells, touches Granard, and terminates at Longford. The projected great North-western line was to run from Sligo, by Newton-Forbes, to Longford, thence to Rathowen, Athboy, and Dublin; with a branch from Longford, through Athlone, to Banagher; and another branch from Longford to Roscommon. The co. surveyor had under his charge, in 1841, 534 m. of road. The principal road through the co. is the mail-road from Dublin to Sligo.

Divisions and towns.] The county is divided into the six baronies of Longford in the NW, Granard in the NE, Ardagh in the centre, Moydoe to the S of Ardagh, Abbeyshrule in the SE, and Ratheline in the SW.—The towns and chief villages are Newtown-Forbes, Drumlish, Longford, Granard, Abbeylara, Ballinalee, Ardagh, Edgeworthstown, Killahee, Barry, Kenagh, Lanesborough, and Ballymahon.

Population.] Pop. in 1792, 50,100; in 1813, 95,917; in 1821, 107,570; in 1831, 112,558; in 1841, 115,491; in 1851, 83,198, being a decrease of 28 per cent. in 10 years. Houses, in 1792, 10,026; in 1813, 16,346; in 1821, 18,987; in 1831, 19,418; in 1841, 19,195; in 1851, 14,679. The following statistics are all of the year 1841: Males, 57,610; females, 57,881; families, 20,579. First-class inhabited houses, 259; second-class, 3,290; third-class, 10,080; fourth-class, 5,566. Families residing in first-class houses, 323; in second-class houses, 3,564. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 15,363; in manufactures and trade, 3,705; in other pursuits, 1,511. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 525; clergymen of the established church, 27; Presbyterian ministers, 7; Roman Catholic clergymen, 31. The number of children attending public schools in 1841 was, in rudimental schools, males 3,113, females 2,752; in superior schools, males 170, females 82; total, 6,117. In 1848, there were 54 national schools in operation, attended by 6,679 children.—The county contains 26 parishes. It is in Ardagh dio., with a small portion in Meath. It returns 2 members to parliament; constituency in 1849, 779. The assizes are held in Longford; and the quarter-sessions there, and at Ballymahon and Granard. The county prison and the county infirmary are in Longford. The net annual value of property rated to the poor in the co. is £170,207; the amount of property valued under the act 6 and 7 William IV., is £150,784. The co. is within the military district of Athlone, having a barrack for cavalry at Longford. The staff of the county militia is stationed at Newtown-Forbes. The head-quarters of the constabulary force, consisting of 231 men, are at Longford.

History.] The territory which now forms the co. of L. was part of the ancient kingdom of Meath. In the 11th year of Queen Elizabeth it was erected into a co. In 1615, the lands of the co. were declared to belong to the Crown by virtue of the act of absentees, and were disposed of to patentees. In 1641, the whole co., with the exception of the castles of Longford and Castle-Forbes, was seized by the O'Farrells; and, after the close of the rebellion, it was nearly confiscated, and distributed among new proprietors.

LONGFORD, a post and market-town, the cap. of the co. of Longford, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the p. of Templemichael, on the mail-road from Dublin to Sligo, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Newtown-Forbes, $20\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Athlone, and $59\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Dublin. It stands on the river Camlin, amidst a plain which exhibits a chequer-board series of demesnes, meadows, arable lands, bogs, and swamps. It is well-built, and has a cheerful and prosperous appearance. The portion of the town on the N bank of the river contains the horse barrack, the artillery barrack, the jail, and other public buildings. The church is a handsome and spacious modern structure

The Roman Catholic chapel serves as the cathedral of the Roman Catholic dio. of Ardagh, and is a new edifice of Grecian architecture. Its front exhibits 6 magnificent Ionic columns, enclosing a spacious portico, and surmounted by a triangular pediment, whose apex and end bear aloft pieces of statuary; its tower is nearly 200 ft. high, and is partly composed of alternate tiers of Corinthian pillars; its interior is divided into 3 aisles, contains 7 marble altars, and sustains the roof by 26 Ionic columns of polished variegated marble. The co. jail is on the semicircular plan. The other existing public buildings are a capacious court-house, a cavalry barracks, an artillery barrack, a workhouse, an infirmary, a market-house, a butter-market, and shambles. Lord Longford has built, at his own expense, shambles, a butter-market, and a new market-house. The corporation sent 2 members to the Irish parliament, but was disfranchised at the Legislative union. Pop. of the Longford section in 1831, 874; in 1851, 437; of the Ardagh section in 1831, 3,642; in 1851, 3,707.—L. has given the title of Earl to the noble families of Aungier and Pakenham. The earldom, as possessed by the former of these families, became extinct at the death of the second earl, in 1704. Thomas Pakenham, Esq., the nephew-in-law of that earl, was created Baron Longford in 1756. The daughter of Edward, second Lord Longford, married the duke of Wellington in 1806, and died in 1831.

LONGFORGAN, a parish stretching in a narrow oblong SE from the Sidlaw hills to the frith of Tay, in the extreme E of Perthshire. Area 8,990 acres. Three summits, Dron, Balle, and Lochtown, all at the NW end of the p., are conspicuous, and have alts. respectively of 667, 992, and 1,172 ft. above sea-level. The village of L. stands 6 m. from Dundee, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the nearest point of the frith of Tay. Pop. 463. Pop. of p. in 1831, 1,638; in 1851, 1,787.

LONGFORMACUS, a parish in the Lammermoor district of Berwickshire. Area about 33 sq. m. Meikle-Cess-law, in this p., on the boundary with Haddingtonshire, and near the W extremity, is one of the highest of the Lammermoors. Dorrington-Great-law and Dorrington-Little-law, the former 1,145 ft. high, are fine conical hills, visible at a great distance. The village of L. stands on the Dye, $\frac{6}{7}$ m. W of Dunse, and $\frac{7}{8}$ m. N of Greenlaw. Pop. in 1831, 425; in 1851, 411.

LONGHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. NW of E. Dereham. Area 1,304 acres. Pop. in 1851, 337.

LONGHERANO, a village in the duchy of Parma, in the district and 15 m. SSW of the town of that name, and 21 m. WSW of Reggio, near the l. bank of the Parma.

LONGHOPE, a parish in Gloucestershire, 5 m. S by W of Newent. Area 3,070 acres. Pop. 1,070.

LONGIANO, a village of the Pontifical states, in the legation and 18 m. SE of Forlì, and 12 m. NNW of St. Maria.

LONG-ISLAND, the largest group of the Western islands of Scotland, separated from the continent by the broad sound called the Minch, and from the Skye group by the considerable sound called the Little Minch. This group, owing both to its extent and the distinctness of its position, has occasionally monopolized the whole Hebridean name, and by general consent is called the Outer Hebrides. Its popular and prevailing name of Long-Island seems to have arisen from observation of the closely continuous continuity of the numerous islands which compose it; or probably from a consentaneous belief that they were all formerly united, and have undergone dismemberment by the erosion of the weather and the sea. The principal islands, reckoning from the north southward, are Lewis, Harris, N. Uist, Benbecula, S. Uist, and Barra. The secondary and minor islands—diminishing from considerable islets to mere rocks—are too numerous to bear separate mention. From the Butt of Lewis on the N, to Barra-head on the S, they extend SSW about 120 m., and they have probably a mean breadth of about 8 m. Many of them are separated only by channels which are dry at low-water, or by very narrow belts of sea which are navigable only by yawls and wher-

ries. Their largest marine bisection is the sound of Harris, between the cognominal island and N. Uist, remarkable for the number of its islets, and the great variation of its currents. The Lewis part of the group, about 40 m. in length, belongs to Ross-shire; all the remainder, to Inverness-shire. Excepting a peninsula of conglomerate E of Stornoway, a hard variety of gneiss, frequently traversed by veins of granite and of trap, composes the whole of the L. group. The general aspect of the country, owing to the total absence of wood, and the prevalence of heath and peat-bogs, is cheerless and desolate; yet the pop. is so positively redundant, that in spite of the appliances of fisheries, a remedy against an altogether undue pressure in the means of subsistence can be found only in emigration. A large proportion of the inhabitants, especially in the S half of the group, are Roman Catholics.

LONG ISLAND, an island of British North America, in Hudson's strait, near the N coast of Labrador, to the NW of Ungava bay, in N lat. 61°, W long. 70° 30'. It is about 12 m. in length from N to S. It is also called Atpatop.—Also an island in the SE part of Hudson's bay, in N lat. 55° 10', W long. 79° 40'. It is about 36 m. in length, from NE to SW.—Also an island in the bay of Fundy, near the W coast of Nova Scotia, and to the SW of St. Mary's bay, in N lat. 44° 24', W long. 66° 18'. It is 12 m. in length from NNE to SSW, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. In the centre is a small lake, from which 2 rivers flow in opposite directions.—Also an island in the Atlantic, in the state of New York, U. S., and separated from the continent by a channel of the same name, comprising an area of 1,500 sq. m., and intersected from W to E by a chain of hills. Its southern shore is flat and sandy, and possesses several bays and inlets. The N and E are bold and rocky, and have several lighthouses. The soil is well-watered, and in some parts fertile. Pop. in 1820, 56,978; in 1840, 110,406. It comprises 3 counties, viz., King's, Queen's, and Suffolk. Its chief towns are Brooklyn, Jamaica, and Sag-Harbour. From the former a railway runs to Suffolk station, at the E end of the island.

LONG-ISLAND, YUMA, SAOMETO, or ISABELLA, an island of the Bahama archipelago, stretching from 22° 51' to 23° 42' N lat., between Exuma island on the NW, and the Crooked islands. It is 60 m. in length, and varies in breadth from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 18 m. It is to a great extent well-cultivated, and has extensive salt-works. Pop., including slaves, in 1851, 1,477.

LONG-ISLAND SOUND, an arm of the Atlantic, extending between the island of the same name and the state of Connecticut, U. S., 110 m. in length, and varying from 2 to 20 m. in breadth. It communicates with the Atlantic on the E by a rapid strait, and on the W by East river and New York bay.

LONGJUMEAU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, and arrond. of Corbeil. The cant. comprises 24 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,079; in 1841, 13,185.—The town is 9 m. NW of Corbeil, and 13 m. S of Paris, on the Yvette. Pop. in 1841, 1,998. It has extensive tanneries, and carries on an active trade in spices, grain, flour, wine, leather, cattle, legumes, and fruit. Bees and roses are extensively cultivated in the environs.

LONG-KEY (NORTH, MIDDLE, and SOUTH), a group of islands, 3 in number, in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Guatemala, and to the SW of the Turneff islands.

LONG-KEY, or ISLE OF FORTUNE, an island in the Bahama archipelago to the S of Crooked island, and to the NW of Acklin island, in N lat. 22° 32'; W long. 74° 23'. It forms a narrow strip of land 24 m. in length.

LONG-LAKE, a township of Hamilton co., in the state of New York, U. S., 35 m. N of Lake Pleasant. It contains numerous lakes and streams, and is generally uncultivated. Pop. in 1840, 59.

LONGLIER, a department and commune of Bel-

gium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Neuf-château. Pop. of dep. 1,211; of com. 109.

LONG-MEADOW, a township of Hampden co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 95 m. WSW of Boston, bounded on the W by the Connecticut. It is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,270.

LONGNEY, a parish in Gloucestershire, 6 m. SW of Gloucester, on the banks of the Severn. Area 1,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 453; in 1851, 504.

LONGNI, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Orne, arrond. of Mortagne-sur-Huine. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,594; in 1841, 10,607.—The town is 10 m. E of Mortagne, and 34 m. ENE of Alençon. Pop. in 1841, 2,946. It has a spinning-mill, several iron-works, and manufactures of agricultural implements.

LONGNIDDRY, a village in the p. of Gladsmair, Haddingtonshire, with a station on the North British railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Tranent, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Haddington. Pop. about 200.

LONGNOR, a parish in Salop, 8 m. S of Shrewsbury. Area 1,200. Pop. in 1831, 244; in 1851, 278.—Also a chapelry and market-town in the p. of Alstonefield, Staffordshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Leek. Area 850 acres. Pop. in 1831, 429; in 1851, 561.

LONGOBARDI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 12 m. S of Paola, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,500.

LONGOBUCO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 12 m. N of Rossano, and 23 m. NE of Cosenza, in a deep valley. Pop. 5,000. It contains 6 churches. In the vicinity is a mine of argentiferous lead.

LONGO-SARDO, a town and port of Sardinia, in the prov. of Ozieri, 60 m. NE of Sassari, and 26 m. N of Tempio, at the W entrance of the strait of Bonifaccio, and near a cape of the same name, on which is a small fort. L. was the *Tibula* of the Romans.

LONGOTOMI, a river of Chili, in the district of Petorca, which has its source at the base of the volcano Ligua; runs W; and throws itself into the Pacific, near a village of the same name, 60 m. N of Valparaiso, and after a course of about 90 m.

LONGPARISH, a parish in Southamptonshire, 3 m. SW of Whitechurch. Area 5,250 acres. Pop. 875.

LONG-POINT, or **NORTH FORELAND**, an island of Upper Canada, in the district of London, in the N part of Lake Erie. It is nearly 20 m. in length from E to W, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in medium breadth. A lighthouse has been erected on its E extremity.

LONG-PONT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 7 m. ENE of Villers-Cotterets, on the Sivere. Pop. 160. It has a tile-work, a lime-kiln, and a manufactory of saltpetre.

LONG-PONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Ghoy. Pop. 127.

LONG-PRE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Couthuin. Pop. 236.—Also a commune in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Incourt. Pop. 138.—Also a commune in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Saint-Amand. Pop. 155.

LONGPRE-LES-CORPS-SAINTS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 2 m. NE of Hallencourt, and 8 m. SSE of Abbeville. Pop. 1,140.

LONG-RECIF, or **GLOVER'S REEF**, a cluster of rocks in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Guatemala, and to the S of the Turneff islands, in N lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$, W long. $87^{\circ} 40'$.

LONGRIDGE, a chapelry in the p. of Ribchester, co. palatine of Lancaster, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Preston, intersected by the Preston and Longridge railway.

LONG-ROCK, a cluster of rocks about a mile from the coast of co. Down, opposite Ballywalter. It is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in extent from N to S.

LONGROY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 7 m. SW of Eu. Pop. 288.

LONG-SART, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Senefie. Pop. 282.

LONGSIDE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, to the W of Peterhead, containing an area of about 19 sq. m. Pop. in 1801, 1,825; in 1851, 2,952, of whom 384 were in the village of L.

LONGSTOCK, a parish in Southamptonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Stockbridge, on the river Test, and crossed by the Andover canal. Area 2,962 acres. Pop. in 1831, 428; in 1851, 460.

LONGSTONE (GREAT), with **HOLME**, a chapelry in the p. of Bakewell, Derbyshire, 3 m. NNW of Bakewell. Pop. in 1831, 506; in 1851, 564.

LONGSTONE (LITTLE), a township in the p. of Bakewell, Derbyshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Bakewell. Pop. in 1831, 146; in 1851, 154.

LONGSTOW, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 2 m. S of Caxton. Area 1,412 acres. Pop. in 1851, 242.

LONGSWAMP, a township of Berks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 72 m. E by N of Harrisburg, watered by Little Lehigh river. Its surface is hilly, and its soil consists of calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,836.

LONGTHORPE, a chapelry in the parish of St. John the Baptist, Northamptonshire, 2 m. W by S of Peterborough, on the N bank of the Nen. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 265; in 1851, 262.

LONGTON, a chapelry in the p. of Penwortham, Lancashire, 5 m. SW of Preston, on the banks of the Ribble. Area 3,692 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,687.

LONGTOWN, a small market-town in the parish of Arthuret, Cumberland, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Carlisle, on the banks of the Esk, near its confluence with the Liddel. The houses are neat modern erections, and the streets are regular and spacious. The inhabitants are partly employed in hand-loom weaving. Pop. in 1801, 1,335; in 1841, 1,990; in 1851, 2,234.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Clodock, Herefordshire, 14 m. SW of Hereford, on the river Monnow. Pop. in 1831, 938; in 1851, 861.

LONGWITTON, a township in the p. of Hartburn, Northumberland, 8 m. NW of Morpeth. Pop. in 1831, 143; in 1851, 149.

LONGUE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, arrond. of Baugé. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,964; in 1841, 14,762. The town is 13 m. S of Baugé, at the confluence of the Lataux with the Authione. Pop. in 1841, 4,287. It has several tanneries, manufactories of linen, shoes, and of oil, and carries on an active trade in grain, fruit, and hemp. It was formerly divided into two parts, named Longué-en-Franchise, and Longué-hors-Franchise. Leeches are caught in great numbers in the vicinity.

LONGUEIL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Offranville. Pop. 1,023.

LONGUEIL, a township of Upper Canada, in the Ottawa district, bounded on the N by the Ottawa river. The soil is cold and damp, and to a great extent unfit for cultivation. Pop. in 1842, 1,122. Its chief town is L'Original.

LONGUE-SAULX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Eure. Pop. 101.

LONGUEVILLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, and arrond. of Dieppe. The cant. comprises 23 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,510; in 1841, 8,428. The town is 11 m. S of Dieppe, and 27 m. N of Rouen, on the Scie. Pop. 544. It has several spinning-mills, manufactories of cotton and linen fabrics, an oil-mill, several lime and brick kilns, &c.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Bra-

bant, and arrond. of Nivelles. Pop. of dep. 816; of com. 745.

LONGVILLERS, a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 2 m. SE of Villers-Bocage, and 17 m. SW of Caen, near the l. bank of the Orne. Pop. 1,140.—Also a village in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 5 m. NE of Etaples, on the Dordogne. Pop. 500.

LONGWILY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Neufchâteau. Pop. of dep. 592. It has a mine of sulphureous lead.

LONGWOOD, a chapelry in the p. of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Huddersfield. Area 910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,111; in 1851, 3,023.

LONGWOOD, a village in the p. of Clonard, co. Meath. Area 45 acres. Pop. in 1851, 380.

LONGWOOD, a plain in the E part of the island of St. Helena, noted as the place of residence of Napoleon Bonaparte during his exile in that island.

LONGWOOD, a village of Albemarle co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 97 m. WNW of Richmond. Pop. in 1840, 175.

LONGWORTH, a parish in Berks, 7 m. SE by E of Great Farringdon, including the chapelry of Charney and the hamlet of Draycott-Moore. Area 4,415 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,034; in 1851, 1,119.—Also a township in the parish of Bolton, Lancashire, 5 m. N by W of Great Bolton. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 179; in 1851, 152.

LONGWY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, arrond. of Briey. The cant. comprises 25 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,577; in 1841, 11,527. The town is 23 m. NW of Briey, and 37 m. NW of Metz. Pop. in 1841, 2,430. It consists of an upper and a lower town: the former stands on a steep rock and forms a regular hexagon; the lower town rises amphitheatrically on the side of the rock near the r. bank of the Chiers. The streets of the upper town are straight and spacious, and it has a public square surrounded by handsome buildings, a custom-house, an hospital, and a military prison. It possesses manufactories of calico, carpets, earthenware, wax-work, clocks, jewellery, parchment, leather, and hats, a copper foundry, several tanneries, and a distillery of brandy; and carries on an active trade in ham, lard, and sausages. This town was founded in the 3d cent., and became in the 13th cent. capital of the county of Longwy. In the 17th cent. it was taken and dismantled by the French, and in 1678 was reunited to France by the treaty of Nimègue. In 1792 it was held for three days by the Prussians, and it again fell into their hands in 1815.

LONIGO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Venice, delegation and 14 m. SW of Vicenza, on the l. bank of the Gua. Pop. 1,610. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and contains a Benedictine abbey and several churches.

LONINGEN, an amt or bail and market-town of Oldenburg, in the duchy of Oldenburg, circle and 15 m. SW of Kloppenburg, on an arm of the Hase. Pop. of p., 5,583; of town, 1,257.

LONLAY-L'ABBAYE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Orne, arrond. and cant., and 5 m. NW of Domfront. Pop. 3,571.

LONMAY, a parish of Aberdeenshire, comprising an area of 24 sq. m., bounded on the N and E by the North sea, and watered on the S and SW by an affluent of the Ugie. Pop. in 1851, 1,964.

LONNERSTADT, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 3 m. W of Höchstadt, and 20 m. SSW of Bamberg, at the confluence of the Weisach and Aisch. Pop. 300.

LONNEUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Chenée. Pop. 307.

LONSIR, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 15 m. NE of Wankareer, on a rocky mountain.

LONS-LE-SAUNIER, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Jura. The arrond. comprises an area of 154,524 hects., and contains 11 cant. Pop. in 1801, 108,620; in 1841, 109,231. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 17,397; in 1841, 18,578. The town is 50 m. SW of Besançon, 246 m. SE of Paris, in N lat. $46^{\circ} 40' 28''$, and E long. $0^{\circ} 53' 11''$. Pop. in 1789, 6,500; in 1821, 7,796; in 1831, 7,918; in 1841, 8,565. It is situated at the confluence of the Seille, Solman, and Vallière rivers, in the midst of lofty mountains. It is well-built; the streets are straight, spacious, and well-paved; and it contains an extensive parade, in which are a handsome church and several fine fountains. The only other buildings worthy of note, are the communal college, the public library, the museum, and the theatre. The salt-works, to which the town owes its celebrity and name, are in its nether part. It has, besides, manufactories of hosiery and of bonnets, several dye-works, and carries on an active trade in grain, iron, timber, wine, cheese of local manufacture, woodenware, iron-wire, plate-iron, nails, and leather. This town is noted in history so early as 382. Its salt-works were destroyed in 1291 by order of the princes of Burgundy, but were re-established in 1733. After changing hands several times, it was finally taken by the French in 1637.

LONTAR, an island in the N part of the strait of Malacca, near the W coast of Lower Siam, in N lat. $7^{\circ} 40'$, and E long. $99^{\circ} 3'$. It is 21 m. in length from N to S, and 6 m. in medium breadth. It, in common with some of the adjacent islands, is inhabited by Ichthyophagi, called, from their habits, by the Malays, Orang Laut, or 'Men of the sea.' They are said to be mild and inoffensive in disposition.

LONTOIR, a district in the S part of Banda island, in the group of the Molucca islands, Asiatic archipelago. It contains a Dutch fort.

LONTRA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Cabo-Frio, and joins the São João, between the rivers Ipuca and Donrado.

LONWEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Opladebeck. Pop. 142.

LONYA, a river of Croatia, which has its source 14 m. SSW of Warasdin, at the NE extremity of the comitat of Agram, which it separates from that of Kreutz; flows afterwards into that comitat; runs along the confines of Slavonia; and joins the Save, on the l. bank, at a village of the same name, and after a course, in a generally SSE direction, of 75 m.

LONZAC (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, cant. of Treignac, 6 m. SSW of Uzerche. Pop. 2,356.

LONZÈTE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. of dep., 987; of com., 971.

LOO, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Furnes. Pop. of dep., 1,709. The town is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Furnes, on a canal of the same name. Pop. 1,680.—Also a commune in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Broechem. Pop. 126.—Also a com. in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Dieghem. Pop. 142.—Also a com. in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Hamont. Pop. 104.—Also a com. in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Lovendegem. Pop. 643.

LOOBERGHE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. SE of Bourbourg, near the Canal-de-Bergues. Pop. 1,130.

LOOBROEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Grand-Brogl. Pop. 105.

LOO-CHOO. See **LIEU-KIEU**.

LOOCHRISTY, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Ghent. Pop. of dep., 1,386; of com., 968. The town is 6 m. ENE of Ghent, and 14 m. WNW of Dendermonde. It has manufactories of linen, coarse cotton cloth, gingham, and starch, and several breweries.

LOOHUN, a village in the Punjab, near the r. bank of the Ghara, and 60 m. SE of Multan.

LOOE (EAST), a chapelry and sea-port, in the p. of St. Martin, Cornwall, 21 m. S by W of Launceston, on the N bank of the river Looe, at its efflux into the English channel; connected with West L. by a narrow and ancient stone-bridge across the Looe, and with Liskeard by the Looe and Liskeard canal. Pop. in 1801, 467; in 1831, 865; in 1851, 970. Two members were returned by this borough till the passing of the reform act, when it was disfranchised. In the reign of Edward III., it was the only sea-port of any importance in Cornwall except Fowey. The inhabitants have been much employed in the pilchard fishery, and had formerly considerable trade with France, Spain, and the Mediterranean. An inconsiderable coasting trade is still carried on. Tin, copper, lead, timber, salt, bark, and fish, are exported. The town is chiefly built on a small flat piece of land bounded by the sea on the S, and the river on the W. It consists of several short and narrow streets or alleys, extremely picturesque in appearance and situation, being surrounded, like West L., by high and steep acclivities, covered with terraced gardens.

LOOE (WEST), a chapelry, and an ancient borough, in the p. of Talland, Cornwall, 28 m. E by N of Truro, on the W bank of the river Looe, and opposite to East L. Pop. in 1801, 376; in 1831, 593; in 1851, 746. Till the passing of the reform act, when it was disfranchised, it returned 2 members to parliament. The pilchard fishery has been the principal support of the inhabitants. The town chiefly consists of a single street, picturesquely situated, on the side of a hill, with some buildings along the bank of the river. There is a small harbour, defended by a battery of 10 guns, on the beach.

LOOE, or **TRELAWNEY**, a river in Cornwall, rising near St. Cleer, and flowing S to the British channel, between the towns of East and West Looe; previous to which it is joined by a considerable branch, from which it is sometimes distinguished by the name of East L. river. It is 10 m. in length, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. of which only it is tidal. The Looe and Liskeard canal is an artificial cut, navigable from the sea to Liskeard, a distance of 5 m.

LOOE, or **LOE**, a river in Cornwall, rising to the W of Penryn, and flowing S by Helstone into the British channel. It is prevented from being tidal by a bank of shingle, thrown up by the sea at the mouth of the valley, converting the inner portion into a beautiful lake, called the Looe pool.

LOOKOUT (CAPE), a headland of British North America, on the S side of Hudson's bay, in N lat. $55^{\circ} 30'$, and W long. $85^{\circ} 10'$.

LOOKOUT (CAPE), a headland of the state of North Carolina, U. S., at the S extremity of a long island, in the co. of Cartaret, 78 m. SW of Cape Hatteras, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 34'$, and W long. $76^{\circ} 37'$.—Also a headland of the Columbia territory, to the SW of the mouth of the Killamont, and 60 m. S of that of the Columbia.

LOOKOUT (POINT), a headland of New South Wales, at the NE extremity of Stradebrook island, Moreton bay, in the co. of Stanley.—Also a moun-

tain, near the junction of the rivers Darling and Murray.

LOOKOUT, or **DESVELO** (POINT), a headland of Patagonia, on the E coast, between the gulf of George in the N, and Port S. Julian, in S lat. $48^{\circ} 30'$.

LOON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 4 m. N of Gravelines. Pop. 1,634.

LOON (NEDER), or **LOON-OP-ZAND**, a market-town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, cant. and 1 m. SE of Ravenstein, and 19 m. ENE of Boile-Duc, in a marshy district. Pop. 4,000. It contains 4 churches and a synagogue, and has several spinning-mills. Its trade consists chiefly in corn.

LOONBECK, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Yssche. Pop. 407.

LOONEE, a village of Afghanistan, on the Gomul river, 35 m. W of Dera-Ismail-Khan.—Also a v. of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurangabad, 11 m. ESE of Punah.

LOONGHEE, a town of Burmah, in the district of Mramapye, on the Irawaddi, 16 m. SW of Patanago.

LOOP-HEAD, a headland on the N side of the mouth of the Shannon, in the p. of Kilballyowen, co. Clare. It rises to the height of 232 ft. above sea-level, and has a lighthouse, in N lat. $52^{\circ} 33'$, W long. $9^{\circ} 56'$.

LOOS, or **LOS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Haubourdin, and 3 m. SW of Lille. Pop. in 1841, 3,404. Previous to the first French revolution it contained a magnificent abbey, now used as a house-of-detention. It has manufactories of linen, plain and damask, calico, prunella, shoes, carding-combs, white lead and other chemical substances, printed muslins, an oil and several spinning-mills, and a tile-work. See also **LOSING** and **LOSS**.

LOOSDORF, a town of Austria, in the archd. of Austria, and upper circle of the Wienerwald, 12 m. WSW of St. Polten, near the Bielach. Pop. 722. It has a salt-work, a paper-mill, and a manufactory of saffron.

LOOSDRECHT (NEUW), a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, arrond. and 17 m. SSE of Amsterdam, and 7 m. N of Utrecht. Pop. 2,290.

LOOSDUNEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, cant. and 5 m. N of Naaldwyk, and 4 m. SW of the Hague. Pop. 1,550.

LOOTENHULLE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Ghent, watered by the Poncke-Beke. Pop. 3,017.

LOOVELL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Aeltre. Pop. 195.

LOOZ, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, arrond. of Bruges. Pop. of dep., 1,386. The town is 10 m. S of Hasselt. Pop. 968.

LOOZEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Bocholt. Pop. 166.

LOOZENHOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Keerbergen. Pop. 400.

LOPAN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 29 m. N of Kharkov, on the r. bank of a small river of the same name.

LOPATKA (CAPE), a headland of Russia in Asia, at the S extremity of the peninsula of Kamtschatka, in N lat. $51^{\circ} 0' 15''$, E long. $156^{\circ} 28' 30''$.

LOPENITZ. See **SCHLAFENITZ**.

LOPERA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 27 m. NW of Jaen, and partido of Andujar, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2,179. It has a parish-church, an hospital, a custom-house, a public granary, and a convent. The manufacture of com-

mon cloth, and agriculture, form the chief branches of local industry.

LOPEREC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 7 m. E of Le Faou. Pop. 1,897.

LOPERHET, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Daoulas, 9 m. E of Brest. Pop. 1,271.

LOPEMSUM, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 13 m. NNE of Groningen. Pop. 1,710.

LOPEZ, or **LOPEZ-GONSALVO** (CAPE), a headland on the S confines of Upper Guinea, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $8^{\circ} 35'$. It is steep and woody, and forms the NW point of an island which encloses on the SW the bay of Nazareth, and which is separated from the continent by only a narrow channel.

LOPHEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. of Bruges. Pop. of dep. 1,386; of com. 968.

LO-PING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Faou-chu-fu, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 57'$, E long. $117^{\circ} 16'$.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Shan-se, 18 m. S of Ping-ting, and 72 m. ESE of Tae-yuen-yu, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 37' 50''$, E long. $113^{\circ} 45'$.

LO-PING-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. and 105 m. E of Yun-nan, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 58' 48''$, E long. $104^{\circ} 18' 10''$.

LOPINNO, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, and reg. of Bromberg, circle and 14 m. ESE of Wongrowiz, on a lake. Pop. 605.

LOPO, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Sapucahi.

LOQUEFFRET, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Pleyben, 15 m. NE of Chateaulin. Pop. 1,861.

LOQUEZ (PORT), a bay of Madagascar, on the NE coast, to the S of Cape Ambro.

LOQUITZ, a river of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in the amt of Saalfeld, an affluent of the Saal.

LOQUIVY-PLOUGRAS, a commune of France; in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Plouaret, 18 m. S of Lannion. Pop. 2,541.

LOR, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which has its source in the Cantabrian mountains, near Riocereyja; runs SW; and throws itself into the Sil, on the r. bank, 12 m. SE of Santa-Maria-Monforte-de-Lemus, and after a course of 36 m.

LORA, a river of Afghanistan, which has its source about 50 m. NE of Quetta, and, after a course of about 80 m., in a SW direction, is lost in the desert of Khorasan. Its waters are briny.—Also a district between Ghuzni and Cabul. It is well-watered, and contains several villages.

LORA-DEL-RIO, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Sevilla. The partido comprises 10 pueblos. The town is 29 m. ENE of Sevilla, and 11 m. NE of Carmona, on the r. bank of the Guadalquivir, and at the foot of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 4,590. It has a parish-church, a convent, an hospital, and a public granary; and has manufactories of hats, woollen fabrics, and leather, and numerous oil-mills. The environs afford silk in large quantities, and have several mineral springs. Cattle are also reared in large numbers in the locality.

LORAIN, a county in the N part of the state of Ohio, U. S., comprising an area, generally fertile, of 550 sq. m., watered by two branches of Black river, and by Beaver creek. Pop. in 1840, 18,467; in 1850, 25,757. Its cap. is Elyria.—Also a township of Shelby co., in the same state. Pop. 904.—Also a township of Jefferson co., in the state of New York, 15 m. S of Watertown. It was a hilly surface, and is drained by Sandy creek and its tributaries. The soil consists of clay and sandy loam. Pop. 1,690.

LORANCA-DEL-CAMPO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 27 m. W of Cuenca, partido and 8 m. S of Huete, at the foot of the Sierra-de-Altamira. Pop. 533.

LORANCA-DE-TAJUNA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 14 m. S of Guadalajara, and partido of Pastrano, partly on the slope of a hill near the r. bank of the Tajuna, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 1,109. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and an hospital. Charcoal is extensively made in the environs.

LORANCE, a township of Cape Girardeau co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. 1,543.

LORANGO, a river of Mozambique, in the gov. of Quilimane, which runs SE, and throws itself into the channel of Mozambique, 75 m. NE of Quilimane.

LORANQUILLO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 22 m. ENE of Burgos, and partido of Belorado. Pop. 97.

LORBUS, or **LERBA**, a town of Tunis, 75 m. SE of the town of that name, and 21 m. NE of Keff. It is the *Laribus Colonia* of the ancients.

LORCA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Murcia. The partido comprises 6 pueblos. The town is 42 m. SW of Murcia, and 46 m. W of Cartagena, on the E flank and at the foot of the Sierra-del-Cano, and near the r. bank of the Sangonera, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. 40,469. It is commanded by a fortress of great extent, of Moorish structure, on the adjacent Sierra-de-Murviedro, and which is still in a good state of preservation. The town, judging from traces of its ancient walls which are still to be found, appears to have formerly been of much greater extent. It consists of an upper and a lower town; the former, which was built by the Moors, is miserable in the extreme. Its streets are narrow, tortuous, ill-paved, and often extremely steep. The houses are ill and irregularly built, and of little elevation. The lower or modern town stands on a level tract. Some of its streets are long and spacious, and the greater number of the houses are handsome and uniform. There are besides two suburbs, named Gracia and Christoval. The principal edifices are the collegiate church, a structure of the 16th cent., the Gothic church of Santa Maria, another named Santiago, the town-house, the episcopal palace, and the convent de Murcia. There are several other churches and convents, two hospitals, a college, a school, extensive barracks, and several fine public promenades. The industry of the place consists chiefly in the manufacture of saltpetre, soda, soap, cloth of different kinds, thread, tulle, linen, and in silk-spinning. The trade consists chiefly in silk, soda, and articles of local production. The surrounding country is extremely fertile, and affords considerable quantities of clay, aluminous earth, iron, and galena. L., the *Eliocroca* or *Horeis* of the ancients, is of great antiquity, and contains a considerable number of Roman remains. In 1802 it sustained a serious inundation from the bursting of the adjacent reservoirs. In 1823 it was taken by the French.

LORCE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy, watered by the Embleve. Pop. of dep. 582; of com. 300.

LORCH, a market-town of the duchy of Nassau, in the bail. and 2 m. NW of Rudesheim, and 20 m. WSW of Weisbaden, at the confluence of the Wisperbach with the Rhine. Pop. 1,850. It contains a castle, 2 churches, an ancient Benedictine abbey, in which many of the Hohenstauffen princes are buried, and a mineral spring. The environs afford excellent wine.—Also a market-town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 26 m. SW of Ellwangen, on a mountain near the r. bank of the Rems. Pop.

1,774. It has manufactories of pottery, hartshorn, and aquafortis.

LORCH, LBRICH, or LAURACH, a village of Austria, in the circle of the Traun, near the Ens, 15 m. N of Steyer. It occupies the site of the ancient *Lauriacum*.

LORCHA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, partido and 18 m. ESE of San-Felipe-de-Jativa. Pop. 888.

LORCHHAUSEN, a town of the duchy of Nassau, in the bail. of Rüdeshelm, on the r. bank of the Rhine, 1½ m. NW of Lorch, and 32 m. SSE of Coblenz. Pop. 400.

LORD AUCKLAND ISLANDS. See AUCKLAND ISLANDS.

LORD CHATHAM ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific, in the group of the Galapagos islands, in S lat. 0° 50', W long. 89° 30', ESE of Indefatigable island. It is about 45 m. in length from NE to SW, and is covered with mountains. At its NE extremity is Mount Pitt, an eminence 805 ft. in height.

LORD EDGECUMBE ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific, in the archipelago of Santa Cruz, and to the SE of the island of that name, in S lat. 11° 25', E long. 166° 28'.

LORD HOOD'S ISLAND. See HOOD ISLAND.

LORD HOWE'S ISLAND, a small inhabited island in the South Pacific, to the E of Australia, between Port Jackson and Norfolk island, in S lat. 31° 30', E long. 159° 4'. It is frequented by great numbers of pigeons, wild geese, and turtles.

LORD HOWE'S, or ÖNTANG JAVA ISLANDS, a group of islands in the South Pacific, to the NE of the Solomon islands, in S lat. 5° 30', E long. 159° 20'. They were discovered in 1791 by Capt. Hunter. They are 32 in number, and are all well-wooded. Their inhabitants are copper-coloured, wear the hair gathered into a bunch at the back of the head, and long beards with rows of teeth strung at the extremities. The cartilage of the nose was pierced with a piece of bone or reed, and their arms and thighs were covered with tattooing. Their only clothing consisted of a piece of cloth wrapped round the loins. They appeared a hardy race, and had canoes 40 ft. in length.

LORD MULGRAVE'S ARCHIPELAGO. See MULGRAVE.

LORD NORTH'S ISLAND, an island of the N. Pacific, in the Caroline archipelago, in N lat. 3° 8', and E long. 31° 15'.

LORDELO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 1½ m. W of Villareal. Pop. 580. It has manufactories of earthenware.

LOREDO, a market-town of Mexico, in the prov. of Tamaulipas, on the Rio-del-Norte.

LOREDO (SAN PEDRO DE), a parish and town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. of Oviedo. Pop. 1,513. It has a parish church and a custom-house. The rearing of cattle and manufacture of linen form the chief branches of local industry.

LORENA, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. and comarca and 126 m. NE of São-Paulo, and 135 m. W of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the r. bank of the Parahiba. Pop. 6,000. Coffee and other articles of provision are extensively cultivated in the environs. The rearing of pigs and poultry for the market of Rio-de-Janeiro forms also an important object of local industry. It was formerly named Guaypacaré.

LORENZANA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and partido and 11 m. NNW of Leon, and 10 m. NE of Llamas-de-la-Bibera, in the valley of Narjesja. Pop. 245.—Also a town in Galicia, in the prov. and 38 m. NNE of Lugo, and partido of Mondonedo, on the r. bank of the Mesena, in a valley of

the same name. Pop. 2,872. It has a parish church and a custom-house. In the vicinity is a convent, from which the town and valley have derived their name.—Also a market-town of Tuscany, SE of Pisa. Pop. 800. Wine, olives, and figs are extensively cultivated in the environs.

LORENZANA (SAN VICENTE DE), a town of Guatemala, in the state and 30 m. ESE of San-Salvador, near the r. bank of the Lempta.

LORENZEN (SANKT), a market-town of Austria, in the Tyrol, in the circle of the Pusterthal, NE of Brixen, on the Gader. Pop. 2,700.—Also a market town in Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach, and circle of Villach, 10 m. NE of Klagenfurt, on the Geil.

LORENZEN-IN-DER-WUSTE (SANKT), a town of Styria, in the circle and 17 m. W of Marburg, near the r. bank of the Drave. Pop. 800. It has manufactories of glass, and a considerable trade in timber.

LORENZKIRCHEN, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, E of Strehla. Pop. 312.

LORENZO (SAN), a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Genoa, on the coast, to the NE of St. Remo.—Also a town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation of Urbino and Pesaro, 23 m. ESE of Urbino, on the Cesano. Pop. 1,050.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 13 m. SE of Reggio, cant. and 8 m. NNE of Mileto, on a mountain. Pop. 1,690. It has 2 Greek churches.—Also a town of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. and 45 m. SSE of Trieste, and 18 m. WSW of Pisino.—Also a headland of Sardinia, on the E coast of the island of that name, to the N of the mouth of the Flumendosa.

LORENZO (SAN), an island of Mexico, in the gulf of California, near the E coast of Old California, in N lat. 29° 30', W long. 113° 25'.

LORENZO (SAN), a headland of Ecuador, in the dep. of Guayaquil, in N lat. 1° 4', W long. 80° 50'.

LORENZO (SAN), an island of the Pacific, near the coast of Peru, in the intendency and 9 m. W of Lima, opposite the port of Callao, in S lat. 12° 3', W long. 77° 15'. It is about 4 m. in length, and is inhabited by Indians who employ themselves in fishing.

LORENZO (SAN), a river of La Plata, in the S part of Le Gran Chaco, which has its source in the mountains of Los Yruanes; runs NE; and after a course of about 120 m. throws itself into the Vermejo on the r. bank, 36 m. above the confluence of that river with the Paraguay.

LORENZO (SAN), or **BADIA SAN LORENZO**, a comunita and market-town of Tuscany, to the NE of Prato, on the Sieve. Pop. of comunita, comprising 17 adjacent villages, 10,000.

LORENZO-DE-BORUCAS (SAN), a town of Guatemala, in the SE part of the state of Costa Rica, near the shore of the Pacific.

LORENZO-DEL-CARDESAR (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. of Baleares and island of Majorca, partido and 6 m. NE of Manacor. Pop. 1,600.

LORENZO-DE-LA-FRONTIERA (SAN), or **SANTA-CRUZ-DE-LA-SIERRA-LA-NEVA**, a town of Bolivia, in the dep. of Cochabamba, and prov. of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra, 225 m. ENE of Orepesa, and 300 m. E of La Paz. Pop. about 6,000. It is situated in an extensive plain, and is surrounded by a great number of handsome country houses. Within the confines of the town the houses, although of stone, are generally badly built. San-L. was founded in 1594, and erected into a bishopric in 1605.—A town of the same name formerly existed 180 m. to the N of the present.

LORENZO-EN-GROTTE (SAN), a village of the Pontifical states, in the delegation of Viterbo, 6 m.

SSE of Acquapendente, and 14 m. WSW of Orvieto, on a hill.

LORENZO-MAGGIORE (SAN), a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 17 m. SE of Piedimonte, cant. and 5 m. SE of Cereto. Pop. 1,000. It contains 4 churches, one of them a collegiate.

LORENZO-MARQUEZ. See DELAGOA.

LORENZO-EL-REAL, a village of Guatemala, in the dep. of Suchiltepec, near the shore of the Pacific.

LORENZONA, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 16 m. SSE of Pisa, vicarial and 12 m. ESE of Leghorn.

LOREO, a district and town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. and delegation and 29 m. SSW of Venice, and 8 m. ENE of Adria, on the E bank of a canal of the same name. Pop. 2,500. It carries on an active trade in timber, silk, osiers, lint, grain, and cattle. The district comprises 4 communes.

LORETO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abuzzo-Ultra, 4 m. SE of Civita-di-Penne, and 4 m. NW of Chieti, on the side of a hill. Pop. 4,000. It possesses a royal and 7 parish churches and several convents, and has a large paper-mill and a dye-work.

LORETO, a town and fort of Mexico, in Old California, near the E coast of the peninsula, 258 m. W of Cinaloa, and 1,050 m. NW of Mexico.

LORETO, a village of Bolivia, in the district of Moxos, on the Mamore, to the SE of Trinidad.

LORETO, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Rio-Negro. Its inhabitants are chiefly of Indian descent.—Also a missionary station, on the l. bank of the Uruguay, 90 m. below the confluence of the Iguaragu. It formerly contained 1,000 inhabitants, but is now nearly deserted.

LORETTO, or **LORETO**, a distretto-governativo and town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 14 m. NE of Macerata, and 14 m. S of Ancona, on a hill, near the mouth of the Musone. Pop. 1,170. It is surrounded with walls flanked with towers, and deep ditches, but possesses little strength. It has a large square, an episcopal palace, and a cathedral, the last of which contains the Casa-Santa, or house inhabited by the Virgin Mary of Nazareth, which, as tradition reports, was conveyed in 1291, by a band of angels, from Galilee to Dalmatia, and subsequently into Italy. The precious relic occupies a conspicuous situation in the cathedral, and is surrounded with a case of fine marble, ornamented with bas-reliefs, the work of some of the best sculptors of Italy. The Casa contains an image of the Virgin, covered with precious stones. On the invasion of Italy by the French republicans, this church, like others, was despoiled of its treasures; even the image of the Virgin was removed to Paris, but restored in 1802. The town has fallen greatly to decay, from the decrease of its traffic in rosaries, crosses, &c.

LORETTO, a village of Alleghany township, Cambria co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 145 m. W by N of Harrisburg, on Alleghany mountain. Pop. in 1840, 100.

LORETZ, or **LORTZE**, a river of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zug, which issues from the NE extremity of Lake Egeri; runs first NW, then SW; and falls into Lake Zug at the N extremity; issues thence at Cham; flows NW; and joins the Reuss on the r. bank, on the confines of the cant. of Zug and Zurich, and after a total course of about 15 m.

LOREY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, and dep. of Arville. Pop. 112.

LOREY (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. of Saint-Sauveur-Lendelin. Pop. 1,650.

LORGAN, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Chusistat, to the N of Schuster.

LORGES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 5 m. E of Marchenoir, and 20 m. N of Blois. Pop. 520.

LORGUES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Var, and arrond. of Draguignan. The cant. comprises 4 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,077; in 1841, 8,115. The town is 7 m. SW of Draguignan, on the Argens. Pop. in 1841, 4,196. It is a small but well-built town, and has a college. It possesses extensive manufactories of cloth, linen, earthenware, and turnery; a tannery, a tile and a gypsum-work; and several distilleries of brandy. Wine is cultivated in the environs.

LORGURKARA, a village in Bhawalpur, 26 m. NE of Subzulcote, and on the road from that place to Khanpur.

LORI, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Georgia, and district of Somkhete, on the Debeda, 51 m. SSW of Tiflis.—Also a sanjak of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Akhal-tsikhe.

LORICA, a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of the Cauca, 510 m. N of Popayan, and 102 m. SSW of Cartagena, on the l. bank of the Sinu.

LORIDA, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of King, which has its source in the Cullarin range, and joins the Narrawa.

LORIENT, or **L'ORIENT**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan. The arrond. comprises an area of 199,531 hect., and contains 10 cants. Pop. in 1831, 128,458; in 1841, 136,446.—The cant. comprises 2 coms. Pop. in 1831, 24,351; in 1841, 29,047.—The town is situated in a level tract, at the confluence of the Scorff and Blavet, and about 1½ m. above the entrance of the latter into the Atlantic; 30 m. WNW of Vannes; 96 m. WSW of Rennes; and 327 m. WSW of Paris. Pop. in 1789, 18,460; in 1821, 17,115; in 1841, 22,054. It is surrounded by good fortifications, and built with great regularity, the streets being long, straight, and wide, and the public squares spacious and handsome. The harbour is large and secure, of easy access, and sufficiently deep to float ships of war. The trade was formerly very flourishing, while the French East India company made it the principal station for their shipping, and the exclusive entrepot of goods imported from India. L. was also declared a free port in 1784, a privilege which, however, was abrogated with all other exclusive privileges at the revolution. It has still some trade, particularly with the French colonies, and is a place of importance on account of its magazines for the use of the royal navy. The principal manufacture is of salt. In 1746, an unsuccessful attempt was made on it by a British armament under the command of General Sinclair and Admiral Lestock.

LORIGNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. of Saint-Genis. Pop. 1,296.

LORINCZ (SANKT), a village of Hungary, in the com. of Baranya, 12 m. WSW of Funfkirchen, on the l. bank of the Kaltya.

LORIOL, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Drome, arrond. and 12 m. SSW of Valence. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 10,518.—The town is situated on the l. bank of the Drome, opposite the village of Livron. Pop. 2,400. It has manufactories of silk goods.

LORME, or **LORMES**, a town of France, in the dep. of La Nièvre, cant. arrond. and 18 m. SE of Clemecy. Pop. 3,214.

LORMONT, a town of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, cant. and 2 m. SW of Carbon-Blanc. Pop. 1,833.

LORN, a district of Argyleshire, about 30 m. in

length, and 9 m. in breadth; bounded on the E by Breadalbane; on the S by Loch-Etive, which separates it from Knapdale; on the W by the ocean and the sound of Mull; and on the N by Lochaber and Moidart.

LORO, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 9 m. SSW of Macerata.

LOROUX, a town of Albania, in the sanj. and 48 m. SSW of Janina, on the r. bank of the Lurcha.

LOROUX-BOTTEREAU (LE), a town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, on the Loire, 12 m. E of Nantes. Pop. 5,012.

LOROUX-DU-DESERT (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 m. ENE of Fougères. Pop. 1,200.

LORQUI, a village of Spain, in Murcia, on the Segura, near Molina, 45 m. W of Alicant. Pop. 680.

LORQUIN, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, arrond. and 8 m. SW of Sarrebourg. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 18,849; of town 1,346.

LORRACH, a town of Baden, 6 m. NE of Bale, on the l. bank of the Wiesen. Pop. 2,582.

LORRAINE, an ancient province in the NE of France, lying between Champagne on the W, and Alsace on the E, and comprising L. Proper, German L., the Pays du Vosges, the Barrois, the Pays Messin, the Toulous, the Verdunois, French Luxemburg, and the principality of Bouillon. Its cap. was Nancy. It is now divided into the 4 depts. of La Meuse, La Moselle, La Meurthe, and Les Vosges.

LORREY (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 6 m. ESE of St.-Sauveur-Lendelin, on the l. bank of the Lozon. Pop. 1,580.

LORREZ-LE-BOCAGE, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, 9 m. ESE of Nemours, on the Lunain. Pop. 750.

LORRHA, a parish in co. Tipperary. Area 16,520 acres, of which 542 acres are in Lough Derg. Pop. in 1831, 3,995; in 1851, 2,860. The villages are L., 3 m. E of Portumna; Ferry, on the Shannon, opposite Portumna; Buhnahautia, on the S border; Newtown, 1½ m. NW of L.; and Upper Kilcross and Lower Kilcross, in the N. Pop. of L. village 346.

LORRIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Loiret, 28 m. E of Orleans. Pop. 1,670.

LORSCH, or LAURISHEIM, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 6 m. E of Worms. Pop. 2,300.

LORUM, a parish in co. Carlow, 2½ m. SSE of Bagnalstown. Area 5,345 acres. Pop. 1,493.

LOS, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 1 m. ENE of Haubourdin. An ancient abbey here has been converted into a large central house-of-correction.

LOS (ISLES DE), or ILHAS DOS IDOLOS, a group of 3 inhabited islands, besides several bare rocks and reefs, 2 m. distant from Tumbo-point, between 9° 25' and 9° 32' N lat., and 13° 46' and 13° 52' W long., on the W coast of Africa. The westernmost and largest, called Tamara or Futabar, is 5 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth. Factory island is 4½ m. in length. Crawford or Rooma island, nearly midway between the other two, is little more than a mile in length. They are of volcanic origin, and formed chiefly of a blue and iron-coloured lava.

LOSAD, a village and district of Transylvania, in the E part of the com. of Hunyad.

LOSADA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. E of Villafraanca. Pop. 234.

LOS ALAMOS. See ALAMOS.

LOSAR (EL), a town of Spain, in the prov. of Badajoz, 34 m. E of Plasencia. Pop. 2,000.

LOSCH, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 1 m. ENE of Brunn. Pop. 1,300.

LOSCHITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 18 m. NW of Olmütz. Pop. 1,600.

LOSDZEY, a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 12 m. NE of Seigny. Pop. 1,600, of whom a large proportion are Jews.

LOSE CREEK, a river of Kentucky, U. S., which runs into the Ohio, in N lat. 37° 32'.

LOS ESTEROS. See ESTEROS.

LOSENSTEIN, a village of the archd. of Austria, on the r. bank of the Ens, 9 m. S of Steyer.

LOSETO, a town of Naples, in the Terra-de-Bari, 6 m. S of Bari. Pop. 550.

LO-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Ju-ning-fu, in N lat. 32° 15', and E long. 114° 24'.

LO-SHANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Shaou-chu-fu, in N lat. 25° 15', and E long. 112° 48'.

LO-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Kea-ting-heen.

LOSHEIM, a village of Rhenish Prussia, in the reg. and 18 m. S of Treves. Pop. 1,104.

LOSIKAR, or LOKAR, a town of Tibet, in the Pung-suk-sangho, 250 m. SW of Lhasa.

LOSLAU, or VONCISLAWICE, a town of Prussian Silesia, 7 m. SW of Rybnik. Pop. 1,300.

LOSONCZ, a town of Hungary, the cap. of the com. of Neograd, on the l. bank of the Tugar, 34 m. SE of Altsohl. Pop. 2,500. It was terribly devastated by the Russian troops in the Hungarian insurrectionary war in 1849.

LOSOVENKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 52 m. SSE of Kharkov.

LOSSE, a river of France, which rises in the N of the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees; flows through Gers and Lot-et-Garonne; and joins the Gelize, after a N course of about 50 m.

LOSSEN, a village of Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, 6 m. SE of Brieg.

LOSSIE, a river of Morayshire, which, passing by the town of Elgin, falls into the sea at Lossiemouth, 26 m. from its source.

LOSSIEMOUTH, a village situated at the mouth of the above river, the seaport of Elgin, from which it is distant about 7 m., and with which it is now connected by railway. The harbour receives vessels of 80 tons burden. Pop. in 1851, 902.

LOSSNITZ, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirge, 15 m. SSE of Glanacha, and 50 m. SW of Dresden. Pop. 3,300. It has manufactories of woollens and cottons.

LOSSOLO, a town of the Sardinian states, in the division of Nivarre, 3 m. WNW of Gattinara. Pop. 6,200.

LOSTALLO, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Grisons, district of Moësa. Pop. with Cabiolo, 363, Catholics.

LOSTOCK, a township in the parish of Bolton, in Lancashire, 3 m. W of Great Bolton. Area 1,426 acres. Pop. in 1831, 606; in 1851, 620.—Also a township in the p. of Great Budworth, in Cheshire, 2 m. NE of Northwich. Area 1,706 acres. Pop. in 1831, 537; in 1851, 519.

LOSTORE, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 18 m. NE of Soleure. Pop. in 1850, with Mahran, 1,096, Catholics.

LOSTWITHIEL, a parish and market-town, in Cornwall, 25 m. W by N of Plymouth, and 5 m. S of Bodmin, in the valley of the river Fowey, once navigable to L., but now choked up with sand. Area 110 acres. Pop. in 1801, 743; in 1831, 1,548; in 1851, 1,053. It returned 2 members to parliament till the passing of the reform act, by which it was disfranchised; and was anciently possessed of numerous privileges, such as being the county-town and the sole stannary town in Cornwall. Its trade consists chiefly in importing coal and timber, and

exporting the produce of the tin and copper mines in the vicinity.

LO-SZE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. and 36 m. NW of Yun-nan-fu, in N lat. 25° 23', and E long. 107° 31'.

LOT, a department in the south of France, lying between the parallels of 44° 18' and 45° 3' N; and bounded on the N by the dep. of Corrèze; on the E by the depts. of Cantal and Aveyron; on the S by the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne; and on the W by the depts. of Lot-et-Garonne and Dordogne. Measured from SW to NE, it has a length of 55 m.; its average breadth is 30 m. Its superficial area is returned at 525,584 hectares. Its E part is covered by ramifications of the Cevennes and Mont Cantal. A branch of the Auvergne mountains, entering on the NW, divides the dep. into two sections, one of which belongs to the basin of the Dordogne which, with its affluents the Cère and the Bave, waters the N part of the dep., the other to the basin of the Lot which waters the S part of the dep., and here receives the Selle or Cele. The S part of the dep. gives birth to some affluents of the Garonne. The most elevated point is the mountain of La Bastide, which has an alt. of 760 metres, or 831 yds.; the mean alt. of the central plateau is 492 yds.—The soil is in general calcareous, and very fertile in the valleys of the Lot and the Dordogne. About 86,000 hect. are mountainous. The chief productions are maize, millet, wine, lint, tobacco, chestnuts, saffron, and fruits. The white mulberry is extensively reared, and a large quantity of silk is produced. About 25,000 hectares are occupied with forests. The live stock in 1839, consisted of 396,604 sheep, 60,963 oxen, 49,929 pigs, 6,921 horses, 5,803 mules, and 5,772 asses. Bees and poultry are also extensively reared. Agriculture is extremely backward.—The mineral productions are few and unimportant in quantity. The produce of the iron-mines in 1839 was valued at only 11,280 francs; and of the quarries of marble and building-stones, at only 93,663 francs. A little coal is wrought. The chief articles of manufacture are coarse cottons and woollens, paper, leather, and articles of wooden turnery. *Pates* of turkeys and truffles are largely made for export, and there is a considerable distillation of brandy. There are nearly 1,000 flour-mills within the dep. Its public revenue in 1840 amounted to 5,082,632 francs. The pop. in 1801 was 377,207; in 1841, 287,739; in 1846, 294,566. The dep. is divided into the 3 arrondissements of Cahors, Figeac, and Gourdon; which in 1841 were subdivided into 27 cants., and 307 coms. It forms the dio. of the bishop of Cahors. In 1834, it sent 5 deputies to the legislature, who were chosen by 1,169 electors. In 1842, it possessed 12 educational establishments of the secondary or higher rank, which were attended by 372 pupils; and in 1840, 383 primary schools.

LOT, a river of France, the *Olitis* or *Ōltis* of the Romans, which rises near Blaynard in the dep. of Lozère, on the W flank of the Cevennes; intersects that dep., and Aveyron, the S part of Lot, and the E part of Lot-et-Garonne, and joins the Garonne, on the r. bank, at Aiguillon, after a course from E to W of about 280 m. Its principal affluents, on the r., are the Coullagnes, Truyère, and Salle; on the l., the Dourdou and the Diege.

LOTTER, a village of Austria, in the circle and 22 m. SW of Salzburg, on the l. bank of the Saale. Pop. 430.

LOT-ET-GARONNE, a department in the S of France, taking its name from its two principal rivers. It lies between the parallels of 43° 58' and 44° 45' N; and is bounded on the N by the dep. of La Dordogne; on the E by that of Lot on the SE by

Tarn-et-Garonne; on the S by Gers; on the SW by Landes; and on the W by Gironde. It has an area of 535,374 hectares. Its surface is slightly undulating; but rises in the S into some low hills which are connected with overlying spurs of the Pyrenees. The inclination of the surface is towards the W; and the whole dep. belongs to the basin of the Garonne, which receives within the limits of this dep. the Gers and the Bayse on the l.; and the Lot on the r. The Dropt, another tributary of the Garonne, waters the N part of the dep.—The climate is generally delicious; but is subject to long droughts, and likewise long-continued rains. In summer, the NW winds are sometimes destructively violent.—The plains of the Garonne and the Lot are among the most fertile portions of territory in France; but about two-thirds of the surface are poor in soil and of very inferior fertility, and nearly one-eighth is composed of barren marshy *landes*. The principal agricultural productions are maize, millet, legumes, lint, tobacco, fruit especially prunes, and red and white wines. Large flocks of cattle and sheep are reared; and pigs, goats, and poultry are numerous.—The produce of the mines in 1839 was valued at 100,090 francs; of the quarries, at 392,933 francs.—The manufactures consist of hardware, paper, coarse linens and woollens, leather, tobacco, brandy, and wine. Rosin, turpentine, and dried fruits are largely exported. The territorial revenue is estimated at 20,943,000 francs.—The pop. in 1821 was 330,121; in 1841, 347,073; in 1846, 346,260.—The dep. is divided into 4 arrondissements; viz. Agen, Marmande, Nérac, and Villeneuve; which in 1841 were subdivided into 34 cantons, and 312 communes. It forms the dio. of the bishop of Agen. In 1834, it sent 5 deputies to the legislature, who were chosen by 2,529 electors.

LOTH, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Leeuw-Saint-Pierre. Pop. 370.

LOTH, a parish of Sutherlandshire, bounded on the NE by Caithness, and on the E and SE by the Moray frith. The Ord of Caithness, at the NE boundary, rises sheer up from the ocean, and forms a stupendous barrier along the whole march with Caithness. A range of steep hills, whose loftiest summits attain alts. of about 1,900 ft. above sea-level, extends along the inner frontier, in a line nearly parallel with the sea-coast; and, excepting at a point nearly 3 m. from the Ord range, where it is cloven by the fine strath of the Helmsdale, forms over all its extent a water-shedding boundary. The glen of L. is flanked by the most mountainous heights of the parish. The Helmsdale, a large and fine stream, has a course of about 2 m. in the p., and falls into the sea 3 m. from the Ord of Caithness. The villages are Helmsdale and Port-Gower. Pop. in 1801, 1,374; in 1831, 2,234; in 1851, 640.

LOTHIAN, a district of Scotland, on the S side of the frith of Forth, anciently of larger limits than those assigned to it by modern usage, but still regarded as commensurate with the three shires of Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow, which are called respectively East, Mid, and West Lothian. It gives the name of Marquis to the noble family of Kerr of Fernihirst.

LOTHRY, a small river in Fifeshire, which rising in the Balla moss, and running SE for 6 or 7 m., falls into the Leven, below Leslie-house.

LO-TEEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. and 48 m. NW of Hwang-chu-fu, in N lat. 30° 53', E long. 115° 22'. It has one of the springs, named Loyn, the water of which is used in the preparation of tea.

LO-TSING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Yang-ping-fu, 138 m. ESE

of Pe-king, on the Lan-ho, 18 m. above its entrance into the gulf of Pe-king.

LO-TSING-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung. The division comprises only one district, named Tung-gan-heen. The town is 135 m. W of Canton, and 90 m. NNE of Kaou-chu-fu, in N lat. $22^{\circ} 55' 12''$, and E long. $110^{\circ} 55'$.

LO-TSING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-kiang, div. of Wan-chu-fu, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 10'$, and E long. $120^{\circ} 1'$.

LOTTERT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, dep. of Thiamont. Pop. 209.

LOTTIN, a port on the S coast of Walau, one of the Caroline group in the S. Pacific.

LOTUN, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, 36 m. N of Goruckpore, on the r. bank of the Tinaver.

LOTYFGHER, a fortress of India, in the prov. of Allahabad, 30 m. ESE of Mirzapore.

LOTZEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 42 m. SSW of Gumbinnen, on the lake of Lowentin. Pop. 1,600.

LOTZWYL, or **LOZWYL**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 24 m. NE of Bern, on the r. bank of the Langeten. Pop. 1,127. It has manufactories of cotton stuffs.

LOUANNEC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Perros-Guirec. Pop. 1,599.

LOUARGAT, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Belle-Isle-en-Terre. Pop. 4,042.

LOUBARESE, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. of Vulgorge, 12 m. NW of Joyeuse. Pop. 300.

LOUBEH, a town of Tripoli, near the SE coast of the gulf of Sedra, 120 m. SSW of Bengazi.

LOUBENS, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Caraman. Pop. 550.

LOUBE'S (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. of Carbon-Blanc. Pop. 2,474.

LOUBES-BERNAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. of Durac. Pop. 1,224.

LOUBIA, a village of Syria, in the pash. and 36 m. ESE of Acre.

LOUBIA-JASSON, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 1 m. S of Arudy. Pop. 1,407.

LOUBIENG, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 6 m. NW of Lagor. Pop. 1,160.

LOUBIE-SOUBIRON, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 3 m. NE of Laruns. Pop. 330. Fine marble is quarried in the vicinity.

LOUBISCO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 38 m. SSW of Monastir, and 15 m. WSW of Kastoria.

LOUBNAK-CHU, a river of Tibet, which has its source in the SW of the prov. of Wei, and to the S of Lake Yar-brok-younithso, runs E, and unites with the Mon-chu, on the r. bank, a little to the NE of Tamzung, and after a course of about 210 m.

LOUBNAK-LANKENY, a village of Tibet, in the prov. of Wei, 150 m. SSE of Lassa. It is noted for its temple.

LOUBNY, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Poltova. The district, which is situated in the centre of the gov., is level and very fertile, producing corn, legumes, and tobacco in great abundance. It also pastures large numbers of cattle. The town is 90 m. WNW of Poltova, and 24 m.

NW of Khorol, on a rising ground on the r. bank of the Soula. Pop. 5,500. It is well-built, and has 3 churches, a convent, a veterinary school, with a botanic garden, &c., and carries on an active trade in cattle. This town was formerly one of great strength, and successfully resisted Charles XII. for a considerable period.

LOUBOU, a state and town of the Island of Celebes, in the W part of the SE peninsula, on the gulf of Bony. The state, which is of considerable extent, is well-watered and fertile, and produces large quantities of rice. Gold is found in small quantities in the rivers.

LOUBOUER (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. of Aire-sur-l'Adour. Pop. 1,248. It affords considerable quantities of wine.

LOUBRESSAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 5 m. W of St. Céré, and 23 m. NNW of Figeac. Pop. 1,576. In the environs is a large marble quarry.

LOUCOS, or **AL-KHOS**, a river of Morocco, in the prov. of Fez, which has its source in the Little Atlas; runs NW; and after a course of about 120 m. throws itself into the Atlantic, near Al Araish, and 45 m. S of the W entrance of the strait of Gibraltar. It is accessible at high tide to vessels of 150 tons burthen.

LOUDAYE, a district of Java, on the S side of the island, to the E of the territory of Panaraga. It is very mountainous, and is traversed in the NE by the Kadiri. It is scantily populated.

LOUDE, or **LOUDES**, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, and arrond. of Le Puy. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,071; in 1841, 7,392.—The village is 8 m. WNW of Le Puy. Pop. 1,346.

LOUDEAC, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord. The arrond. comprises an area of 142,073 hect., and contains 9 cant. Pop. in 1831, 96,604; in 1841, 92,124.—The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,164; in 1841, 15,494.—The town is 26 m. S of St. Brieux. Pop. in 1789, 4,000; in 1821, 6,289; in 1831, 6,736; in 1841, 6,521. It has extensive manufactories of linen and thread and earthenware, several paper-mills, tanneries, tile-works, and iron forges. In the vicinity are several slate quarries. The manufacture of cider forms also an important branch of local industry.

LOUDON, a county in the NE part of the state of Virginia, U. S., watered by Kittocan and Goose creeks. Area 460 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 20,431; in 1850, 22,080. Its cap. is Leesburg.—Also a township in Merrimac co., in New Hampshire, 8 m. NE of Concord. Pop. 1,640.—Also a township in Seneca co., in Ohio. Pop. 763.—Also a township in Carroll co., in Ohio. Pop. 966.—Also a township in Monroe co., in Michigan. Pop. 425.

LOUDOUN, a parish in Ayrshire, forming the upper part of the strath of the Irvine-water. Pop. in 1801, 2,503; in 1851, 4,720, of whom 1,362 were in the village of Darvel. A branch of the Campbell family take the title of Earl from this parish.

LOUDUN, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vienne.—The arrond. comprises an area of 88,383 hect., and contains 4 cant. Pop. in 1831, 35,103; in 1841, 35,364.—The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,547; in 1841, 11,606.—The town is 36 m. NNW of Poitiers, and 45 m. SW of Tours. Pop. in 1789, 5,044; in 1821, 9,562; in 1831, 5,978; and in 1841, 5,028. It has several fine promenades, a communal college, a theatre, and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of common woollen fabrics and common lace, and several saltpetre works. Its trade consists chiefly in

grain, wax, wine, brandy, oil, lint, hemp, and hemp-seed, truffles, dried fruit, wool, and lace. It was formerly the cap. of a small district named Loudunais, which was given to the counts of Anjou in the year 1000, and subsequently ceded to Louis XI. by the counts of Poitou, into whose hands it had fallen. It was afterwards erected into a duchy. The inhabitants, who were chiefly Protestants, suffered much from the persecution of the bishops of Poitiers. L. is noted for the Protestant synodal meetings which were held here in 1611 and 1612.

LOUE, or LOUVE, a river of France, which rises near Aubonne, in the dep. of Doubs; passes Villafans, Ornans, and Quingey; enters the dep. of Jura, in which it passes Poligny; and joins the Doubs, on the L. bank, 6 m. S of Dole, after a W course of about 60 m.—Also a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe. The cant., comprising 14 coms., had a pop. of 15,545 in 1841. The town, which stands on the r. bank of the Vegre, 15 m. W of Mans, had a pop. of 1,765. It has manufactories of paper, leather, and coarse linens.

LOUECHE. See LEUK.

LOUETTE-SAINT-DENIS, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 315; of com. 306.

LOUETTE-SAINT-PIERRE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 383.

LOUFTEMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Anlier. Pop. 403.

LOUGA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. and district and 24 m. NW of Novgorod; flows thence into the gov. of St. Petersburg; passes Longa and Yamburg; and after a total course of about 180 m. throws itself into the gulf of Finland, 75 m. WSW of St. Petersburg. A little above its mouth it throws off a branch which flows SW under the name of Rossan and joins the Narova. The L. is navigable in spring, and traverses a well-wooded locality, the timber of which forms one of its chief articles of transit.—Also a district and town in the gov. and 96 m. SSW of St. Petersburg, and 66 m. S of Yamburg, on the river of the same name. Pop. 800. Its trade consists chiefly in timber. The district, which lies in the S of the gov., is flat and woody; and cattle form its chief productions. Pop. 76,980.

LOUGAN, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 70 m. SW of Orel, district and 18 m. N of Sievsk, on the r. bank of the Unsoja. Pop. 710. It has a church; and in the vicinity is a manufactory of porcelain.

LOUGANSKOI, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 156 m. E of Yekaterinoslav, district and 18 m. SE of Bakhtmont, on the r. bank of the Lougan. It has a cannon foundry.

LOUGEN, a river of Norway, in the bail. of Christiansand, rising in the NW part of the bail.; flowing SSE into the Miosen-see; whence it issues under the name of the Vermen or Warman, and joins the Glommen at Noes.

LOUGH ALLEN. See ALLEN (LOUGH).

LOUGHBEG, a village in the p. of Barnahely, co. Cork. Pop. in 1841, 250.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a parish and market-town in the co. of Leicester; intersected by the Midland counties railway, and the Loughborough canal, which communicates between the Union canal and the Soar. By railway it is 15 m. from Nottingham, and 32 m. from Rugby. Area of p. 5,460 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,603; in 1831, 10,969; in 1851, 11,339. Pop. of the town in 1801, 4,546; in 1851, 11,172. The town, in point of pop. and importance, is regarded as the second in the county. It is situated in the midst of

a beautiful country; consists of a number of handsome streets; and has undergone considerable improvement of late years. The principal manufactures are those of worsted and cotton hosiery, including mohair; also cotton goods and bobbin net-lace. Barracks have recently been built here. L. is a polling-place, and the principal place of election, for the northern division of the county.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a township in the Midland district of Upper Canada, between Pittsburg and Portland townships. Pop. in 1842, 1,483.

LOUGHBRACCAN, a parish in co. Meath, 14 m. SW of Drumcondra. Area 2,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 493; in 1851, 509. The lake which gives name to the p. is situated nearly in the centre, and has an area of 25 acres.

LOUGHBRICKLAND, a post-town in the p. of Aghaderg, co. Down, 2 m. SSW of Banbridge. It consists principally of stone houses, and has a cheerful appearance. L. lake lies on the S, and has an area of about 119 acres. Pop. in 1851, 467.

LOUGH-CONN. See CONN (LOUGH).

LOUGHCOOTER, a lake in co. Galway. It extends 2½ m. SSW; has a surface elevation of 116 ft. above sea-level; lies partly in the p. of Kilbeaconty, but chiefly in that of Beagh; and has an area of 247 acres.

LOUGHCREW, a parish in co. Meath, 2½ m. SE of Oldcastle. Area 5,981 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,412.

LOUGH DERG. See DERG.

LOUGHGALL, a parish, partly in co. Armagh, containing the town of Charlemont. Area 10,923 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,576; in 1851, 7,978. L. lake, in the S vicinity of the village of L., and Castle Dillon lake, on the W boundary, contribute pleasant features to the landscape. The village of L. is 3½ m. SE of Charlemont.

LOUGHGILLY, a parish in co. Armagh, 3½ m. SE of Markethill. Area 16,029 acres. Pop. in 1831, 10,198; in 1851, 7,135. The water area is comprised within the lakes of L., Shaws, and Mullaghmore.

LOUGHGLYNN, a *quoad sacra* parish, containing a village of the same name, in the *quoad civilia* p. of Tibohine, co. Roscommon. Pop. in 1831, 10,124. The lake of L. is nearly an Irish mile in length, and has a surface elevation of 284 ft. above sea-level. The village of L., on the S side of the lake, is 4½ m. NW of Castlereagh. Pop. in 1851, 265.

LOUGHGUILE, or LOUGHGEEL, a parish in co. Antrim, 6½ m. ESE of Ballymoney. Area 29,839 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,889; in 1851, 4,841.

LOUGHILL, a parish in co. Limerick, 3½ m. ENE of Glinn. Area 5,154 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,849; in 1851, 1,518. The surface is part of the seaboard of the Shannon's estuary.

LOUGHINISLAND, a parish in co. Down, 4½ m. WSW of Downpatrick, containing the town of Clough, and the villages of Seaford and Anadorn. Area 12,485 acres. Pop. in 1851, 5,032.

LOUHLINSTOWN. See LEIGHLINSTOWN.

LOUGH-MASK. See MASK (LOUGH).

LOUGHMOE, or LOUGHMORE-WEST, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Tipperary, 2½ m. S of Templemore. Area 4,865 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,527; in 1851, 1,565.

LOUGHOVAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 24 m. SE of Tula, on the r. bank of the Chivovrona.

LOUGH-REA, a lake in the ps. of L. and Killeenadeema, co. Galway. Its length is 1½ m.; its extreme breadth 1 m. Area within the two ps. 470 acres. Its surface elevation above sea-level is 270 ft.

LOUGHREA, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Galway. Area 6,436 acres. Pop.

in 1831, 7,797; in 1851, 7,240.—The market and post-town of L. stands at the foot of L. lake, on the mail-road from Dublin to Galway, 11 m. NE of Gort, and 18 m. ESE of Galway. The general alignment of the town is straggling and irregular. The public buildings are the parish-church, the Roman Catholic chapels, a monastery, a nunnery, a small barrack for cavalry and infantry, a bridewell, a court-house, a linen and yarn hall, and a workhouse. A large proportion of the agricultural produce of the surrounding country is sold at L., and carried to Galway. Brewing, tanning, the making of narrow linens and coarse diapers, and the various processes and manipulations of ordinary artisanship, are the only manufactures. Pop. in 1831, 6,268; in 1851, 3,651.

LOUGH-RUSBEG, an estuary or elongated bay in the p. of Inniskeel, co. Donegal. It measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. across the entrance; penetrates the land $4\frac{3}{4}$ m. ESE; and receives one or two streamlets at its head.

LOUGH-RUSMORE, an estuary or elongated bay in the p. of Inniskeel, co. Donegal. It measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. across the entrance; penetrates the land $4\frac{3}{4}$ m. ESE; and receives at its head the Owenea and Owencocker rivulets.

LOUGHSHINNY, a small seaport in the p. of Lusk, co. Dublin, at the head of a comparatively good natural harbour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of the nearest part of the Dublin and Drogheda railway, and 2 m. N by W of Rush. Pop. in 1851, 167.

LOUGHTON, a parish in Bucks, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. NW of Fenny Stratford, on a branch of the Ouse. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 325; in 1851, 335.—Also a parish in Essex, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. NNE of London. Area 3,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,269; in 1851, 1,237.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Chetton, Salop, $8\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE of Ludlow. Area 1,015 acres. Pop. 101.

LOUGUEZ, a port on the NE coast of Madagascar, in S lat. $12^{\circ} 50'$, E long. $50^{\circ} 10'$.

LOUHANS, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire.—The arrond. has an area of 124,336 hectares, and comprises 8 cantons, with a pop. of 87,459 in 1841.—The cant., comprising 10 coms., had a pop. of 14,669 in 1841.—The town is situated on the l. bank of the Seille, 21 m. SE of Chalons-sur-Saône. Pop. in 1821, 3,326; in 1841, 3,686. It is ill-built. Its chief trade arises from its being an entrepot between Lyons and Switzerland.

LOUIN, a village of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sèvres, cant. and 1 m. NW of Saint Loup. Pop. 1,000.

LOUIS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhône, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Marseilles. Pop. 450.—Also a village in the dep. of Moselle, cant. and 1 m. N of Saint Avoird.—Also a village in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, cant. of Huningue. Pop. 1,263.

LOUIS (SAINT), a district and town on the S side of the island of Hayti, in N lat. $18^{\circ} 15'$. The town is situated at the head of a bay of the same name, opposite a number of small isles which shelter it on the S towards the ocean. Two roads lead to this place from Port-au-Prince, from which it is 70 m. SW by W.—Also a port on the N coast of Hayti, 5 m. SE of Cape Francois.

LOUIS (SAINT), a county of Missouri, U. S., in the E part of the state between the Mississippi on the E, and the Missouri on the NW. Area 550 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 35,979; in 1850, 105,064.—Its capital, of the same name, is situated on the W bank of the Mississippi, 18 m. by water below the junction of the Missouri, 14 m. above that of the Merri-mac, and 1,132 m. by the river, above New Orleans, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 36'$, W long. $89^{\circ} 56'$, 120 m. E of Jefferson, and 308 m. from Washington. The ground

on which it stands rises gradually from the first to the second bank of the river. The second bank is about 40 ft. higher than the first, and on it the town is now chiefly built. There are 5 principal streets running parallel with the river. The compact part of the city extends about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the river, but there are extensive suburbs on the N and S. Among the public buildings, the city-hall and the Roman Catholic cathedral are the most conspicuous. The Roman Catholic university is a spacious building. Kemper Episcopalian college is finely situated about 4 m. from the town. There were 14 churches within the town, in 1848. St. L. was first established in 1764, by the French from Canada, as a trading-port with the Indians. It is at present in a state of rapid improvement, and fast increasing in pop. and trade. In 1810 its pop. was only 1,600; in 1820, 4,598; in 1830, 6,694; in 1840, 16,469; in 1850, 82,744. Its situation is advantageous and interesting, being more central with regard to the whole territory belonging to the United States, than any other considerable town, and uniting the advantages of the great rivers Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Illinois. The country around, and to the W, for the distance of 15 m., is an extended prairie of a very luxuriant soil.—Mr. Asa Whitney proposes to construct a railroad from St. L., or some other place on the Mississippi river, to the Pacific ocean, terminating either at San Francisco in California, or at the mouth of the Columbia river in Oregon. He solicits the patronage of the national government for this prodigious work; and petitions for the grant of a tract of land equal in extent to 60 m. in width by 2,000 m. in length. His plans were first laid before congress in 1842, and he has since been continually occupied in recommending them to the favourable attention of the government and the people with great ability and zeal. His project is generally considered impracticable, from the fact that of the 2,000 m. of territory which his route across the country must traverse, a large portion consists of desert or of sterile and very elevated mountain-districts, in which can be found no materials of construction, and which would afford no business for the support of the road, were the difficulties of building it overcome. Many intelligent men, however, are convinced of its practicability and expediency.

LOUIS (SAINT). See MARANHAO.

LOUIS (SAINT), an island of Senegambia, in the river Senegal, in N lat. $16^{\circ} 2'$, W long. $16^{\circ} 33'$. It is low and sandy, and only 2,515 yds. in length. The French have their principal fort and trading depot upon it. Pop. in 1841, 12,336, of whom 177 were Europeans, 5,508 free Blacks, and 6,174 slaves.

LOUIS (SAINT), a considerable river of North America, which has its source near the head-waters of the Mississippi, and falls into Lake Superior, on the W shore, after a course of 200 m.

LOUIS BAY (SAINT), a small compact bay, in the co. of Hancock, on the coast of the state of Mississippi, 18 m. from the Regolets, and 26 m. from the bay of Biloxi.—Also a bay on the E coast of Labrador, in N lat. $52^{\circ} 25'$.

LOUIS (LAKE SAINT), a lake of Lower Canada, formed at the junction of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence. It is 12 m. long, by 6 m. broad.

LOUIS (PORT), the capital of the island of Mauritius. It stands near the W extremity, on an extensive plain, about 2 m. in length, open to the sea, but encompassed on all the other sides with lofty mountains. Pop. 80,000. Its harbour is a narrow inlet about 1 m. in length, and 500 yds. wide. See MAURITIUS.

LOUIS-DE-MONTFERBUND (SAINT), a village

of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, cant. and 4 m. S of Carbon-Blanc. Pop. 1,050.

LOUISA, a strong sea-port of European Russia, in the gov. of Finland, situated on the N coast of the gulf of Finland, 30 m. ENE of Helsingfors.

LOUISA, a county in the central part or Piedmont district of the state of Virginia, U. S. Area 570 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 15,433; in 1850, 16,691. —Also a river of Virginia, the head-water of Cole river, a SW branch of Great Kanaway. —Also a co. in the state of Iowa, towards the SE. Area 442 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,927; in 1850, 5,037. —Also the cap. of Lawrence co., in Kentucky, on the Big Sandy river, 158 m. E of Frankfort.

LOUISA-CHITTO, a river which rises on the borders of S. Carolina, and running a SW course through Georgia, joins the Mississippi just below the Walnut-hills. It is 30 yds. wide at its mouth; and is said to be navigable for canoes 30 or 40 leagues.

LOUISA. See LOANGO.

LOUISBURG, a ruined town of the island of Cape Breton, situated on a point of land on the SE side of the island, in N lat. 45° 54', W long. 59° 52'. Its harbour is more than a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth from NW to SE in the narrowest part; and 6 m. in length from NE to SW; and it has 6 or 7 faths. of water in every part of it. The anchorage or mooring is good. In winter, the harbour is entirely frozen, from the close of November till May or June. —L. was taken from the French by the English fleet, under Sir Peter Warren, and our American forces, commanded by Sir William Pepperel, in 1745; but afterwards restored to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. It was again taken by Admiral Boscawen and Lieutenant-general Amherst, on the 27th of July, 1758, and its fortifications demolished. Its ruins are now covered with turf and moss; and a few fishermen's huts are all that mark what was an important and flourishing city within the last cent.

LOUISBURG, the chief town of Franklin co., N. Carolina, U. S., on Tar river, 23 m. NE of Raleigh. Pop. 500.

LOUISBURG. See HARRISBURG.

LOUISBURGH, a fishing village in Caithness, near the town of Wick.

LOUISE (LA), one of the Seychelles, in S lat. 6° 15', E long. 53° 25'.

LOUISIADE, an archipelago in the Eastern seas, lying to the SE of New Guinea, and extending about 400 m. in length, by about 160 m. in breadth where broadest. The centre of the archipelago is nearly under 10° S lat., and 152° 25' E long. Some of these islands are fertile, and inhabited by a warlike race, of a black or very deep copper colour, with woolly hair. The prevalent currents render navigation among them dangerous.

LOUISIANA, a name given by the geographers of last century to an extensive district of North America, the limits of which were never exactly defined; but for purposes of general description might be considered to include the W slope of the great valley drained by the Mississippi and its confluent streams. A line drawn from its source westward, in 47° 42' N lat. might be considered its N boundary. To the W, the Rocky mountains formed a natural barrier; on the SW the Rio-Bravo defined the limits; and on the S, the gulf of Mexico. Its SE limits appear never to have been defined. The country was first explored by the French, and in 1682 received its name from La Salle in honour of Louis XIV. In 1762 the French crown ceded the whole of L. to Spain; and in 1800 Spain reconveyed the whole again to France, of whom it was purchased by the United States in 1803 for 15,000,000 dollars. On the strength of this cession, the American govern-

ment, as represented by Mr. Calhoun, claimed right to the whole of Oregon; but there is no evidence to show that L., as originally possessed by France, afterwards transferred to Spain, then retroceded by Spain to France, and ultimately ceded by the latter power to the United States, extended in a W direction beyond the Rocky mountains, or beyond the natural boundary of the high lands separating the waters of the Mississippi from those falling into the Pacific. See OREGON.

LOUISIANA, a portion of the extensive region described above, erected into one of the United States by an act of the American congress in 1812. It is situated between 29° and 33° N lat.; and between the meridians of 88° 40' and 94° 25' W; and is bounded on the N by Arkansas and Mississippi; on the E by Mississippi; on the S by the gulf of Mexico; and on the W by Texas. Its boundaries are thus defined by law:—"Beginning at the mouth of the river Sabine; thence by line to be drawn along the middle of said river, including all islands to the 33d parallel of N lat.; thence due N to the northernmost part of the 33d parallel of N lat.; thence along the said parallel of lat. to the river Mississippi; thence down the said river to the river Iberville, and from thence along the middle of the said river, and lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the gulf of Mexico; thence bounded by the said gulf to the place of beginning, including all islands within 3 leagues of the coast." By a subsequent law of congress, that part of W. Florida lying between the rivers Mississippi, Iberville, and Pearl, and the 31st parallel of N lat., containing about 6,000,400 acres, was annexed to L. The state thus defined is 260 m. in length from E to W, and 240 m. broad from N to S, having an area of 46,431 sq. m., or 29,715,840 acres. The SE part, which is mostly included in the delta of the Mississippi, is flat, and where the surface can be secured from inundation, extremely fertile. From lat. 32° to 31°, the average width of the land annually inundated in this quarter is 20 m.; from lat. 31° to the outlet of Lafourche, a little above 30°, the width of the inundation averages 40 m. Below Lafourche, the whole is submerged. The SW part of the state is generally level prairie, and much of its area very productive; but a large portion consists of swamps on the margin of the gulf. The NW part presents a thick forest, and low alluvial soil upon the rivers; but at a distance from the streams the land is high, broken, and sterile. The Red river here spreads out into a number of channels forming lakes, islands, and swamps, over a space 50 m. in length and 6 m. in breadth.

Rivers.] The lower part of the Mississippi is wholly in this state. The Red river flows through it in a SE direction, and joins the Mississippi 240 m. above New Orleans. The Washita runs in a S direction through the N part of the state, and enters the Red river a little above the influx of the latter with the Mississippi. Bayou-Lafourche and Atchafalaya are large outlets of the Mississippi. The other rivers are the Black, Tensas, Sabine, Calcasieu, Mermen-tou, Vermilion, Teche, Pearl, Amite, and Iberville. —To the E of the Mississippi is situated the following chain of lakes, namely, Maurepas, Pontchartrain, and Borgne. Lake Maurepas lies about 20 m. N of New Orleans, and is 12 m. long and 8 m. broad. Lake Pontchartrain, 9 m. to the E of it, immediately behind the city of New Orleans, is 35 m. long, 25 m. broad, and from 10 to 15 ft. deep. Lake Borgne lies still further E; but by a deep bay approaches to within a few miles of the Mississippi, with which it communicates by a canal. The other lakes are Che-timaches, Mermen-tau, Calcasieu, and Sabine. All these lakes are S of the parallel of 31°.

Climate and productions.] The winters in this state are mild. The summers in the wet and marshy parts are very unhealthy; and the yellow fever often visits New Orleans. The more elevated parts of the state are healthy.—The S half of the country which lies between Pearl river on the E and the Mississippi on the W, as far as the 31st parallel of N lat., an important part of the state, is highly productive in cotton, sugar, rice, corn, and indigo; but the district of Feliciana, extending S from the 31st parallel, between the Mississippi on the W and the Amite on the E, is considered by many as the garden of L. The planters residing in this district are many of them very rich. Their plantations consist of from 300 to 1,000 acres; and some of the most opulent have frequently 300 acres of cotton in one field. The soil is of the richest kind, similar in quality and appearance to the best lands in Kentucky; and the cotton raised here is of a superior quality. The hills when left in a state of nature are covered by thickets of reed cane of luxuriant growth. At the distance of 30 m. E from Baton-Rouge the fine lands commence, and extend to Pearl river. These lands are healthful, and have a pleasant undulating surface. The soil is light and sandy, but highly productive. The N coasts of the lakes Maurepas, Pontchartrain, and Borgne, are generally dry and healthful; the land E and W of Madisonville, along the borders of the lakes, is a sandy plain extending in some places 20 m. from their shores, and nearly as level as the ocean. The bottoms of these lakes are even and sandy, and appear to be a continuation of the inclined plane between the Mississippi and Pearl river. The S banks are low and marshy. The wild lands of this tract are finely timbered with pine, live oak, cypress, magnolia, plum, gum, bay, cotton-wood, ash, willow, and occasionally impervious cane-brakes. The pine of L. and Florida yields more turpentine than the pine of the north; and a considerable part of the inhabitants gain a livelihood by making tar and pitch, which they sell at New Orleans. The beach of the lakes is lined with a species of mussel shells, from which lime of the best quality is produced. The soil in general of this state is found to be highly favourable to the growth of corn, cotton, sugar, indigo, rice, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, plums, cherries, figs, peaches, grape-vines, and most kinds of garden vegetables. The country above Madisonville is peculiarly adapted to the rearing of hogs and cattle, the grass of the prairies constituting their principal food. The sandy and most sterile soil is very useful for the cultivation of peach and mulberry orchards. The ‘hummock land’—so called from its appearing in tufts among the lofty pines—often divides swamps, creeks, or rivers from the pine land. The whole of the uplands, remote from the sea in the N parts, is of this kind of land. Its soil is various,—in some places a sand of divers colours,—but generally a mixture of clay and a blackish sand, and in some spots a kind of ochre. On all kinds of this land lies a stratum of black mould, formed of the decayed leaves, &c., of the plants growing upon it. The quantity of land adapted to sugar has been computed at 250,000 acres; the rice lands, at an equal extent; the cotton lands at 2,400,000 acres. In 1840, the agricultural productions of this state were returned at 60 bushels of wheat, 107,353 of oats, 1,812 of rye, 5,952,912 of Indian corn, 834,341 of potatoes, 24,651 tons of hay, 49,263 lbs. of wool, 1,012 lbs. of wax, 119,824 lbs. of tobacco, 3,604,534 lbs. of rice, 152,555,368 lbs. of cotton, and 119,947,720 lbs. of sugar. The live stock in the same year amounted to 99,888 horses and mules, 381,248 oxen, 98,072 sheep, 323,220 pigs. The products of the dairy were valued at 153,069 dollars; of the orchards at 11,769

d.; of timber at 66,106 d.; poultry were returned to the value of 283,559 d. There were made in the same year 2,884 gallons of wine, and 2,233 barrels of tar and pitch.—In 1847, 9,000,000 bushels of Indian corn were raised, 2,200 b. of rye, 135,000 lbs. of tobacco, 4,000,000 lbs. of rice, 275,000,000 lbs. of sugar, and 195,000,000 lbs. of cotton.—The first sugar-mill in L. was erected in 1759. It is stated in Stoddard's *History of Louisiana*, that in 1803, at the transfer of the territory, the delta contained 81 sugar-cane plantations. In that work it is observed, “Some of these planters are affluent, and possess from 30 to 60 slaves. The most wealthy of the class reside above the city, and before the cession several had made crops valued at from 10,000 d. to 16,000 d. Since that period the number of slaves has increased; sugar estates are cultivated on a more extensive scale, and the number of them has greatly multiplied, so that the annual crops of some are now worth from 25,000 d. to 30,000 d. The cane is not raised above the island of Orleans, nor is it believed that the climate will admit of it. No sugar-estates are found more than 100 m. above the city.” Such was the condition of the cultivation in 1812. The cane is now cultivated in the S portions of Natchitoches and Tensas parishes, which are 350 m. above New Orleans. In 1830, it was estimated that 35,000 slaves were engaged upon 725 plantations, employing about 100 steam-engines, with a capital of about 50,000,000 d. The machinery was estimated to cost in each plantation 5,000 d.; and the whole worked 22,000 horses, valued at 1,500,000 d., and which were renewed every 7 years at an annual cost of 200,000 d. In 1840, the number of slaves employed had increased to 143,890, and the produce of the plantations was a crop of 119,947 hhds. of 1,000 lbs. each, and 600,000 galls. of molasses. In 1849-50, the crop was 200,000 hhds., which realized 10,000,000 d. The census returns just made up, give the number of slaves in the state of L. at the present time at 230,807, and the capital now employed in the sugar plantations is estimated at the sum of 75,000,000 d.

Exports and imports.] The exports of L., since the country came into the possession of the United States, have been rapidly increasing. The exports in 1840 amounted to 34,236,936 d. in value; in 1850 they amounted to 38,105,350 d.—whereof only 407,073 d. were foreign produce—consisting of cotton, corn, indigo, molasses, masts and spars, planks, gunpowder, rice, sugar, shingles, soap, tallow, timber, bees' wax, &c., which are generally brought to market in planters' crafts, or taken from off the plantation by foreign-bound vessels.—The imports in 1840 amounted to 10,673,190 d.; and the whole amount of capital employed in manufactures was 6,430,699 d. The value of the imports in 1850 was 10,760,499 d., whereof 2,652,570 d. were in foreign vessels.—The principal works of internal improvement in this state are a railroad from New Orleans to Lake Pontchartrain, 4½ m. in length; a railroad from Woodville to Bayou-Sara, 26 m. in length; another from New Orleans to Proctorsville, 27 m. in length; another to Carrollton, 8 m. in length; another from Clinton to Port Hudson, of 24 m.; and one from Alexandria towards Cheyneyville, of 25 m.—The Orleans Bank canal, from New Orleans to Lake Pontchartrain, is 6 m. in length; the Barataria canal, from New Orleans to Berwick bay, is 85 m. in length; the Lake Veret canal, from that lake to Lafourche river, is 8 m.

Population.] The pop. of this state in 1810 was 76,586; in 1820 it had risen to 153,407, being an increase in 10 years of 106·9 per cent. In 1830 it was returned at 215,789, being an increase of 36·2 per cent. In 1840 it was 352,411, being an increase

of 64.3 per cent.; and in 1850, 523,094, being an increase of 48.4 per cent. Of this last number, 249,947 were slaves. In 1840, the number of slaves was 167,822. The pop. is principally collected in the settlements on the Mississippi. In the upper settlements the inhabitants are principally Canadians; in the middle, Germans; in the lower, French and Spaniards. A few years since, a vast majority of the inhabitants were Roman Catholics. The clergy of this order, however, are not numerous; and the constant introduction of emigrants from the N is effecting a rapid revolution in all the institutions of the country. In journeying from New Orleans to the mouth of the Sabine, we meet with men in every stage of civilization. In New Orleans, and other places on the banks of the Mississippi, the sugar and cotton planters live in splendid edifices, and enjoy all the luxury that wealth can impart; in Attacapas and Opelousas the glare of expensive luxury vanishes, and is followed by substantial independence. In the W parts of Opelousas are found herdsmen and hunters; the cabins are rudely and hastily constructed, and the whole scene recalls to the imagination the primeval state of society.

Government. The governor of L. is elected for 4 years. The legislature meets biennially. Senators, 22 in number, are chosen for 4 years; and representatives, not less than 70, nor more than 100, are chosen for 2 years. Under the last apportionment, L. now returns 4 members to congress. The right of suffrage is enjoyed by every free white male, 21 years of age, and who has been for 2 years resident in the state. The seat of government since 1849 has been Baton-Rouge.—The supreme court consists of a chief-justice, with a salary of 6,000 d., and 3 associate-justices, with salaries of 5,500 d., who are appointed by the governor and senate for a term of 8 years. The court sits in New Orleans. There are at present 12 district courts.—The state-debt at the close of 1840 amounted to 20,585,000 d. In 1848, it was stated to amount to 16,238,130 d. The interest on the debt is 78,914 d. A law was passed in 1845, declaring that the credit of the state shall not thereafter be lent to any person or corporation, but that outstanding bonds might be replaced by new ones. An yearly sum of 250,000 d. is appropriated to educational purposes. The number of schools in operation in 1849 was 704; the number of children between 6 and 14 at school was 53,716, but 20,262 children did not attend school, and the average period of tuition for the year was only 6 months and 13 days. Louisiana college at Jackson was founded in 1825; Jefferson college at Bringiers, in 1831; Saint Charles college at Grand Coteau, in 1838; Baton-Rouge college, in 1838; and Franklin college at Opelousas, in 1839.

LOUISIANA, a village of Pike co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., 88 m. NE of Jefferson, on the W bank of the Mississippi.

LOUISVILLE, the cap. of Jefferson co., Georgia, U. S., situated on Rocky Comfort creek, an affluent of the Ogeechee, 70 m. from the mouth of the latter stream, and 53 m. E of Milledgeville.—Also a township of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York. Pop. 1,693.—Also a town of Kentucky, the cap. of Jefferson co., on the Ohio, at the head of the Rapids, in N lat. 38° 8', W long. 85° 26', 120 m. below Cincinnati. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence gently descending to a narrow plain along the bank of the river. The principal streets run parallel with the river, which is here 1 m. and 25 rods wide. A canal on the Kentucky side of the Rapids, 2½ m. long, with 4 locks, overcomes a fall of about 22 ft.; and an extensive commerce is now carried on from this town with Natchez, New Orleans, and St. Louis.

Large flour mills, iron foundries, and woollen manufacturing exist here.—Also the cap. of Clay co., in Ohio, 112 m. E of Springfield.

LOUJA, or LJA, a river of Russia, which rises near Lucy, in the gov. of Vitebsk; and flows into the Outroia, on the r. bank, after a course of 60 m.

LOUKH, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 18 m. SE of Kostroma, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Kliasma. Pop. 1,000.

LOU-KIEN, a river of China, which runs into the Hoang-ho, on the l. bank, in the prov. of Shansi, after a course of about 90 m.

LOUKOIANOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Nijni-Novgorod, 66 m. E of Ardatov. Pop. 1,200.

LOUKOMIE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Poltava, 15 m. SSW of Loubny.

LOULANS, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Montbazou, on the Linotte. Pop. 467.

LOULAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, 24 m. ENE of Rochfort. Pop. 500.

LOULE, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, on a river of the same name, in the comarca of Tavira, 9 m. N of Faro. It is surrounded by ancient walls, and contains nearly 5,000 inhabitants.

LOUND, a township in the p. of Sutton, Nottinghamshire, 3½ m. N by W of E. Retford, on the river Idle. Pop. in 1831, 382; in 1851, 434.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 4½ m. NW of Lowestoft. Area 1,264 acres. Pop. in 1831, 425; in 1851, 439.

LOUND'S ISLE, a small island off the S coast of Australia, belonging to Nuyt's archipelago.

LOUP, a river of France, which rises, 4 m. E of Seranon, in the dep. of Var; flows ENF, S, and SE; and falls into the Mediterranean, 3 m. N of Antibes, after a course of 30 m.

LOUP (RIVIERE DU), a river of Missouri, U. S., which joins the Platte in about 41° N lat., and 98° W long., after a course of 250 m.

LOUP (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, 6 m. NW of Luxeuil, on the Seymousse. Pop. 2,530.—Also a large village in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, at the junction of the Thoué and the Cebren, 9 m. NNE of Parthenay. Pop. 1,700.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Allier, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Neuilly. Pop. 500.—Also a village in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Marseilles. Pop. 1,200.

LOUP-DE-LA-SALLE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. NW of Verdun-sur-Saone. Pop. 460.

LOUP-DES-VIGNES (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. of Beaune. Pop. 656.

LOUPIAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 6 m. W of Asprières. Pop. 660.—Also a village in the dep. of La Gironde, cant. and 1 m. SE of Cadillac. Pop. 1,035.

LOUPPE (LA), a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, 24 m. W of Chartres. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 10,840; of town, 1,030.

LOURDES, or LOURDE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Pyrenees, 12 m. SW of Tarbes. It has a strong castle, which commands the gorge leading from the valley of Argelas to the higher passes of the Pyrenees.—The cant. of L., comprising 42 coms., had a pop. of 13,308 in 1831; of 13,869 in 1841.

LOURDOUEIX-SAINT-MICHEL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Indre, cant. and 4 m. W of Aigurande. Pop. 1,169.

LOURDOUEIX-SAINT-PIERRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. and 7 m. NNW of Borat. Pop. 1,975.

LOURICAL, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 24 m. SSW of Coimbra. Pop. 2,300.

LOURINHAA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 12 m. N of Torres-Vedras. Pop. 2,400.

LOURMARIN, a town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 2 m. N of Cadenet. Pop. 1,640.

LOUROUX-BÉCONNAIS (Le), a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, arrond. of Angers, 12 m. S of Segre. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 8,843; of town, 2,885.

LOUREY, a town of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Neuville-aux-Bois. Pop. 1,254.

LOUTH, a maritime county of Ireland, in the extreme NE of Leinster; bounded on the N by co. Armagh; on the NE by co. Down; on the E by the Irish sea; on the S by co. Meath; and on the W by the cos. of Meath and Monaghan. Its greatest length, in the direction of S by W, is 22½ m.; its greatest breadth, in the direction of W by N, is 14½ m. Its area comprehends 178,972 acres of arable land, 15,603 of uncultivated land, 5,318 of plantations, 1,200 of towns, and 813 of water,—in all, 201,906 acres. It is thus the smallest co. in Ireland; being 19,436 acres smaller than the co. of Carlow, even including the town of Drogheda, or 19,908 if that town were excluded.

Coasts and surface.] The immediate coast of the whole peninsula of Carlingford is low. From the head of Dundalk bay to the mouth of the Boyne, it is nearly all a sandy beach, forming the termination of a low and very slowly sloping expanse of champagne country. The only harbours of any consequence are Carlingford, 3½ m. within Lough Carlingford; Dundalk and Annagassan at the head of Dundalk bay; and Drogheda, 3 m. up the river Boyne.—A range of mountains, whose summits have alts. of from 1,000 to upwards of 1,900 ft., occupies the whole of the Carlingford peninsula, excepting a belt round the shores, and extends into co. Armagh, running SE and NW. This range is cut into two sections by a deep and remarkable ravine, which traverses it from N to S. The chief heights immediately on the E side of the defile are Clermont, Clermont-cairn, and Dorrally, whose summits have alts. above sea-level of respectively 1,462, 1,674, and 906 ft. The mountain masses SE of the screens of the defile press close upon Lough Carlingford. Their chief summits, down to the town of Carlingford, are Corrakite, 1,869 ft., and Carlingford mountain, 1,935 ft. in height. Toward the SE extremity of the range Slieve-Nagloch and Barnave have alts. of respectively 1,024 and 1,142 ft. The country W from the head of Dundalk bay is level, and in a state of high cultivation.

Waters.] Lough Carlingford leads up to the Newry canal and all the ramified inland navigation of Ulster. The largest of the numerous rills and streamlets which drain the peninsula of Carlingford bears the name of the Big river, but has a run of only 5 m. The Flurry, Stranarn, Gully, and Greaghan rivulets come in from Armagh. The Fane river comes in from Monaghan, and runs to the head of Dundalk bay. The Glyde or South Lagan comes in from the boundary between Monaghan and Meath, and runs continuously to the S side of Dundalk bay. The Dee comes in from Meath, and runs E to a common embouchure with the Glyde at Annagassan. The Boyne, over the whole of its contact with this co., is navigable.—The only lakes within the co. are Newtownbalegann, of 47 acres; and the still smaller lakes Cortes, Kercock, Beaulieu, and Drumeach.

Minerals.] A vast protrusion of crystalline greenstone constitutes the E part of the Carlingford mountains. Granite, flanked on its skirts with transition slates, constitutes the remainder of the range, and a band of carboniferous limestone formation constitutes the low ground at their base both round the shores of Carlingford peninsula, and along the valley of the Castletown.

The transition rocks, clay slate, greywacke, and greywacke slate occupy the chief portion of the remainder of the co. Iron and lead ore are the only useful metallic minerals which have been observed.

Agriculture.] The soil of the low limestone districts N of Dundalk and W of Ardee produces heavy crops of wheat. Green crops are cultivated by nearly all the superior class of farmers; wheat is raised in large quantities in the limestone districts; and oats and barley are the prevailing crops on all other arable lands. The mountain-districts are still without agricultural improvement. The number of acres under crops in 1848 was 116,235, viz.: wheat, 20,402; oats 29,085; barley, bere, and rye, 21,165; pease and beans, 4,152; potatoes, 11,956; turnips, 6,921; mangel-wurzel, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage, 878; flax, 227; meadow and clover, 21,449. Of plantations there were in 1841, 6,685 acres. The number of farms in 1841, above 1 acre each, was 7,917; on which there was a stock of 10,623 horses and mules, 16,361 horned cattle, 19,295 sheep, 23,957 pigs, 132,900 head of poultry, and 746 asses, the estimated value of all which was £146,569. In 1848, on 9,765 holdings, there were 11,319 horses, 1,427 mules and asses, 26,993 cattle, 23,259 sheep, 12,743 pigs, 3,467 goats, 122,088 poultry.

Manufactures and trade.] The most accurate means within our reach of affording a comprehensive view of the state of manufactures and trade, consists in the personal statistics of productive industry, as exhibited in the census of 1841. From these statistics—which, however, are exclusive of the town of Drogheda—we find there were within the co., fishermen, 696; brewers, 14; distillers, 6; fish-mongers, 57; egg-dealers, 49; cattle-dealers, 20; pig-jobbers, 37; corn-dealers, 16; huxters and provision-dealers, 124; flax-dressers, 50; spinners of flax, 1,675; spinners of wool, 657; spinners of unspecified classes, 2,710; winders and warpers, 115; factory workers, 45; weavers of linen, 332; weavers of woollen, 23; weavers of unspecified classes, 1,566; boot and shoe makers, 645; stone-masons, 309; iron-founders, 15; letter-press printers, 6; chandlers and soap-boilers, 18; net-makers, 39; besides the usual proportion of the ordinary handicraft trades.—The co. enjoys the advantages of the recently completed railway from Drogheda to Dundalk and Newry, and thence N to a junction with the Ulster railway at Portadown. The Dundalk and Enniskillen line crosses the N part of the co. The co.-surveyor has under his charge about 400 m. of road. The principal roads through the county are the great N road through Drogheda, Dunleer, Castle-Bellingham, and Dundalk; the roads which radiate from Dundalk and Drogheda; and a road from co. Meath, through Collon, to Castle-Blayney.

Population and statistics.] Pop. in 1792, 57,750; in 1821, 101,011; in 1831, 107,481; in 1841, 111,979; in 1851, 91,045. Houses in 1792, 11,545; in 1821, 18,138; in 1831, 18,834; in 1841, 19,861; in 1851, 17,911. The following statistics are all of 1841; and they exclude the town, but include the barony, of Drogheda. First-class inhabited houses, 460; second-class, 3,312. Families dependent chiefly on agriculture, 13,099; on manufactures and trade, 5,633; chiefly on property and professions, 423; on their own manual labour, 13,051; clergymen of the established church, 21; Roman Catholic clergymen, 87. At the close of 1842, there were connected with the National Board, and in full operation, 62 daily schools, attended by 5,780 male and 4,408 female scholars. In Sept. 1848, there were 77 national schools in operation, attended by 11,129 children. The assizes are held at Dundalk, and quarter-sessions at Dundalk and Ardee. The co. gaol and the infirmary are at Dundalk; the district lunatic asy-

lum, to which L. may send 21 patients, is at Dublin; a bridewell is at Ardee. The annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate, including the town of Drogheda, is £31,867; the annual amount of property valued under the act 6th and 7th Will., cap. 84, exclusive of the town of Drogheda, is £186,830.—Twelve members were sent from this co. to the Irish parliament; but only 3 are sent to the imperial parliament, or 2 from the rural districts, and 1 from Dundalk. The constituency of the rural districts in January 1842 was 1,103; in 1849, 754.—The co. is in Armagh diocese, with a small portion in that of Meath.

Divisions and towns. The co. is divided into the barony of Lower Dundalk, nearly identical with the Carlingford peninsula; the barony of Upper Dundalk, in the N of the main body of the co.; the barony of Louth, S of Upper Dundalk; the barony of Ardee, S of the barony of Louth; the barony of Ferrard, along the S end of the co.; and the barony and the town of Drogheda, upon part of the river Boyne. The towns and chief villages are Carlingford, Rathcor, Whitestown, Dundalk, Blackrock, Dromiskin, Lurgan-Green, Louth, Mullacrew, and Mansfieldstown, Ardee, Castle-Bellingham, Dromin, Annagassan, Greenmount, Dromgoolestown, and Stabannan, Clogher, Collon, Dunleer, Port, Baltray, and Termonfeckau.

History. The ancient territory of Orgiel comprehended the present cos. of L. Monaghan, and Armagh, but was afterwards diminished very nearly into identity with the present co. of L. L. was conquered by De Courcey between 1179 and 1180; erected into a co. in 1210; and, being then regarded as part of Ulster, formed part of the grant first to De Courcey, and afterwards to De Lacey. It continued steadfastly attached to the English government during the long and turbulent period of the extensive return and maintenance of Irish ascendancy. It was not included in Leinster till the time of Elizabeth. The forfeitures which followed the rebellion of 1641, comprehended the greater part of the co.

LOUTH, a parish and borough in Lincolnshire, situated in a rich agricultural vale district at the E foot of the Wolds, on the river Ludd, at its issue into the Louth navigation, which communicates with the sea at the mouth of the Humber, 113 m. N by E of London, and 25 m. ENE of Lincoln. The railway from Hull to Peterborough has a station here, 30½ m. from Hull, and 68 m. from Peterborough. Area 3,620 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,358; in 1831, 6,976; in 1841, 8,935; in 1851, 10,558. The church is a beautiful structure in the later style of English architecture, with a tower and spire 288 ft. in height. The house-of-correction for the division stands in an open area of considerable extent, at a short distance from the town. L. is a neat, clean, and well-built town, consisting of a number of streets rather irregularly disposed, but healthfully situated. The principal public buildings, besides the churches, schools, and sessions-house and prison, are the mansion-house or assembly-room, town-hall, theatre, news-rooms and savings'-bank, and markets. The principal traffic outwards by the L. navigation—which was formed in 1761, at an expense of £12,000, and has been very prosperous—is that of corn, for London and the W. R. of York; the inland freight is chiefly coal, most of which comes down the Humber from York. There are numerous wind and steam-mills in the vicinity, as well as paper, bone, and flour-mills. There are also a large soap-work, and a carpet and blanket manufactory.

LOUTH, a parish in co. Louth, containing the towns of Louth and Mullacrew. Area 17,842 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,721; in 1851, 6,845.—The ancient but decayed town of L. stands on the road from Ardee to Castle-Blayney, 5½ m. N of Ardee, and 39½ m. N by W of Dublin. It gives the title of Baron in the peerage of Ireland to a branch

of the Plunket family. Pop. in 1831, 613; in 1851, 585.

LOUTH BAY, a large bight in Port Lincoln, on the S coast of Australia.

LOUTH ISLES, two low islands in Spencer's gulf, on the S coast of Australia.

LOUTRAKI, a village of Greece, at the NE end of the bay of Corinth. In the vicinity are 3 hot springs.

LOUVAIN, in Dutch LEUVEN or LOEWEN, a large but dilapidated town of Belgium, in S. Brabant, situated on the Dyle, and the canal of Mouvin, in N lat. 50° 53' 26", E long. 4° 41' 32", 15 m. ENE of Brussels. Pop. in 1838, 94,911; in 1848, 23,750. Its walls, which are of brick, have a circuit of nearly 7 m.; but the chief part of the space enclosed is occupied by market-gardens, vineyards, and even corn-fields. The streets are tolerably regular, but the houses are ill-built, and there are few public edifices deserving attention. The town-hall is admired as a specimen of Gothic architecture, and is literally covered with elaborate and intricate carving; and the collegiate church of St. Pierre is inferior to few in the Netherlands. The other churches and religious houses are of little note; but the great hospital-des-invalides, capable of containing 2,500 persons, and the buildings of the university, are objects of considerable interest. Many of its public edifices have been allowed to fall to decay. L. owes its chief celebrity to its university, founded originally in 1426; suppressed by the French in October 1797; re-established in 1816; and remodelled in 1830. In the last century it embraced 43 colleges; some of the minor colleges have been cleared away, or converted into hotels and barracks. L. was formerly noted for its extensive manufactories of linen and woollens, which have now declined. The making of woollens and lace, however, still continues to employ a number of the inhabitants; but the great manufacture is beer, for which, especially the kind called *bière blanche*, L. has long been celebrated. It has likewise some trade in corn and hops.—This town is of considerable antiquity; its foundation has been attributed to Julius Cæsar; and there are many exaggerated accounts of its ancient population and splendour. It was taken by the French in 1746 and 1794; and in 1804 its fortifications were destroyed.—The canal of L. runs from this city to Malines, where it rejoins the Dyle. It is navigable for vessels of 150 tons.

LOUVAINES, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 20 m. N by W of Angers. Pop. 1,500.

LOUVECIENNES, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 1 m. ESE of Marly. Pop. 730.

LOUVEIGNE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 11 m. SE of Liege. Pop. 1,062.

LOUVERNE, a village of France, in the dep. of La Mayenne, 4 m. NW of Argentré. Pop. 1,268.

LOUVIE-JUZON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, 9 m. SE of Oleron. Pop. 1,530.

LOUVIERS, a town of France, in the dep. of Eure, 16 m. S of Rouen. It has manufactories of linen and cotton; but it is principally noted for its woollens and cassimers. Pop. in 1831, 9,885; in 1841, 9,998.—The cant. had a pop. of 18,969 in 1841.—The arrond., comprising 5 cant., has an area of 78,041 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 69,240.

LOUVIGNE-DU-DESERT, a town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 33 m. NE of Rennes. Pop. 3,524.

LOUVIGNE-EN-BAIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 m. W of La Guerche. Pop. 1,200.

LOUVOES, a town of Albania, in the sanj. and 14 m. WNW of Delvino.

LOUVRES, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 14 m. NE of Paris. Pop. 939.

LOUZA, a river of Russia, which rises 90 m. E of Nikolsk, in the gov. of Vologda; runs NE and W, passing Lalsk; and joins the Joug, on the l. bank, 18 m. SE of Veliki-Oustiong.

LOUZAA, a small town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 17 m. E by S of Coimbra. Pop. 3,138.

LOUZY, a town of France, in the dep. of Doux-Sesres, cant. and 3 m. NE of Thouars. Pop. 800.

LOVANGO, or BUALI, the capital of Loango Proper, on the W coast of Africa; situated in about 4° 38' S lat. Dapper describes it as a large and well-built place.

LOVAS-BERENY, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Stuhl-Weissenburg, 6 m. NNW of Csakvar.

LOVAT, a river of Russia, which rises 18 m. NE of Nevels, in the gov. of Vitebsk; flows through the gov. of Pskov and Novgorod; and enters Lake Ilmen, on the l. bank, after a course of 210 m.

LOVELL, a township of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 63 m. SW of Augusta. Pop. 941.

LOVENDAGHEM, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 5 m. NW of Ghent. Pop. 4,701, chiefly linen weavers.

LOVENICH, a village of Rhenish Prussia, in the reg. and 22 m. NNE of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1,600, chiefly silk and woollen weavers.

LOVERE, a small picturesque town of Austrian Lombardy, in the deleg. of Bergamo, at the N extremity of Lake Iseo. Pop. 4,000. It has two handsome churches.

LOVERSALL, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N by W of Tickhill. Area 2,132 acres. Pop. in 1831, 154; in 1851, 193.

LOVESTON, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 5 m. S by W of Narberth. Pop. in 1831, 180; in 1851, 159.

LOVINGSTON, the capital of Nelson co., in Virginia, U. S., 105 m. W by N of Richmond.

LOVINGTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 2½ m. SW of Castle-Cary. Area 822 acres. Pop. in 1831, 214; in 1851, 230.

LOVO, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Salad, 30 m. SE of Furstenfeld.

LOVRANA, a port of Illyria, in the gov. and 50 m. SE of Trieste, on the gulf of Quarnero. Pop. 500.

LOW ISLANDS, four small islands in Gaspar's strait, in the Indian ocean.

LOW ARCHIPELAGO, or continuous group of islands in the Pacific, intersected by the parallel of 20° S, and the meridian of 140° W.

LOWASHAN, a province of the Birman empire, situated between the 22d and 24th parallels of N lat.; bounded on the N by China, and on the E by Laos; and intersected by the Lukiang river.

LOWDHAM, a parish of Nottinghamshire, 7 m. NE of Nottingham. Area 3,010 acres. Pop. 1,596. —Also a parish in Suffolk, 4 m. N by E of Woodbridge. Pop. returned with Petistree.

LOWELL, a town of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 25 m. NW of Boston, with which it is connected by a railway, on the S side of the Merrimac river, at the junction of Concord river, and just below Pawtucket falls. Pop. in 1830, 6,474; in 1840, 20,796; in 1850, 32,964. This extraordinary progress from a small retired village to a large and handsomely built town, covering 5 sq. m., within 30 years, is chiefly due to its possession of immense water-power, furnished by a canal 60 ft. wide, 8 ft. deep, and 1½ m. long, commencing at the head of Pawtucket falls, and extending to Concord river, with a descent of 31 ft. in that distance. From this main canal, the water is conducted by lateral canals

to the various mills and manufactories, which in 1843 were 32 in number, and afforded employment to 6,430 females, and 2,077 males. In 1850, the incorporated companies, including the Lowell Machine shop, were 12 in number, working with a capital of 12,110,000 dollars, employing 48 mills, 310,000 spindles, 7,644 looms, 7,644 females, and 3,629 males. The quantity of manufactures produced, by this organization of power was 1,704,996 yds. of cotton goods; 21,291 yds. of woollen goods; 6,500 yds. of carpet; and 40 yds. of rug. The cotton consumed per week was 559,000 lbs.; the wool, 46,000 lbs. Other manufactures are produced in the city in addition to those already specified, valued at 1,500,000 d., and employing a capital of 400,000 d., and about 1,500 hands. The first company incorporated here was the Merrimac manufacturing company, started in 1822, and which commenced operations in the following year. In 1825, the Hamilton manufacturing company was established. The average wages of females, clear of board, per week, is 2 d.; those of males, clear of board, per day, 80 c. The Lowell Machine shop, included in the number of incorporated companies, can furnish, it seems, machinery complete for a mill of 6,000 spindles in 3 months, and a mill can be constructed in the same period. The goods manufactured are sheetings, flannels, drillings, prints, shirtings, Negro-cloth, carpets, rugs, broad-cloths, water-proof woollens, and cassimires. There are also extensive print-works and powder-mills. L. has lately been raised to the dignity of a city by a charter of incorporation, which in Massachusetts can be claimed by any town when the number of its inhabitants amounts to 10,000. It thus appoints its officers; and manages its own affairs as a body corporate and municipal. "The most striking feature of the social system here is the condition of the mill-workers. The corporation has built streets of convenient houses for the accommodation of the workmen; and nine-tenths of these are occupied by the unmarried. These houses are farmed by the corporation to elderly females, whose characters must bear the strictest investigation, and at a rent just paying a low rate of interest for the outlay. They carry on the business under strict rules, which limit the numbers, and determine the accommodation of the inmates, two of whom sleep in one room. Females, whose wages are 12s. per week, pay 6s. 6d. per week for board and lodging; for males, the wages and cost of board are about 15 per cent. higher. The hours of work at the mills leave the females leisure, which some spend in fancy needle-work, so as to increase their income; and all, by arrangements among themselves, have access to good libraries. The amusements are balls, reading-rooms, lectures, and concerts; indeed, all the means of intellectual cultivation are placed within their reach, and full advantage is taken of them. There is an ambition, at the same time, to save money, which they nearly all do. Those in superior situations, such as overlookers, have considerable sums in the savings-banks established by the companies owning the mills. The workers in each mill put their weekly savings into the concern, from which they receive interest in money, and so having an interest in the well-doing of the mill itself, and a bond of attachment to its proprietors. In this manner the capital of all is constantly at work, and provision is made for a possible slackness." About one-eighth of the pop. is Catholic. The public buildings of L. are a court-house, city-hall, market-house, mechanics' hall, a hospital belonging to the factories, and the edifices of the public schools. The hall of the mechanics' association, erected in 1835, is spacious, and is furnished with a library and reading-room, a chemical and philoso-

phical apparatus, and a mineralogical cabinet. The public schools consist of a high school, 6 grammar-schools, and 30 primary schools. There are 23 churches, 2 banks with an aggregate capital of 1,050,000 d., and a savings' institution with a deposit of 300,000 d.—The Indian name of L. was Wamsit. It received its present name in honour of F. C. Lowell, a citizen of Boston, distinguished by his efforts to introduce the cotton manufacture into the United States.

LOWELL, a township in Penobscot co., Maine, U. S. Pop. 205.—Also a township in Orleans co., in Vermont, 45 m. N of Montpelier. Pop. 431.—Also a village in Washington co., in Ohio.

LOWEMBERG, or **LEMBERG**, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, on the l. bank of the Bober, 63 m. W of Breslau. Pop. 4,300. It has woollen, linen, and cotton manufactories, and bleaching-works.

LOWEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, 36 m. SE of Breslau. Pop. 1,525.

LOWENDAL, the largest and most central island of a series extending from the Montebello group towards Barrow island, off the W coast of Australia, in about 20° 34' S lat.

LOWENSTEIN, a co. of Württemberg, in the bail. of Weinsberg, long possessed by the ancient family of Lowenstein, divided into the branches of Rochefort and Virneburg, neither of whom were members of the Germanic confederation, having been mediatized in 1806.—Its cap., of the same name, is 6 m. SE of Weinsberg. Pop. 1,047.

LOWENTIN, a lake of Prussia, in the reg. and 45 m. SSW of Gumbinnen. It is about 4 m. in length; and communicates with lakes Kisain and Dargainen by a small canal.

LOWER, a township of Cape May co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., bounded on the S by the Atlantic, and on the W by Delaware bay, and drained by Pond, New England, and Cox Hall creeks. It is to a great extent covered with sea-beach and salt marsh. Cape May island and lighthouse are in this township. Pop. in 1840, 1,163.

LOWER ALWAYS CREEK, a township of Salem co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 9 m. S of Salem. The surface is level; and is drained by Hope, Deep, and Muddy creeks, affluents of the Delaware. Towards the E it possesses a good and well-cultivated soil; the rest consists of marsh meadow. Pop. 1,252.

LOWER CHANCEFORD, a township of York co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 51 m. SSE of Harrisburg, bounded on the E by the Susquehanna, and on the SW and S by Muddy creek, a branch of the Susquehanna, and watered by Tom's creek and Orson's run. Pop. in 1840, 1,291.

LOWER CHICHESTER, a township of Delaware co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 20 m. SW of Philadelphia. The surface is level, and is watered by Hook creek, a branch of Naaman's creek. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 666.

LOWER DUBLIN, a township of Philadelphia co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., drained by Pennypack creek and Saw-mill run. It has a finely undulating surface and a fertile soil. Pop. 3,298.

LOWER MACUNGY, a township of Lehigh co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. The surface is flat, and the soil calcareous loam. Pop. 2,156.

LOWER MAHANTANGO, a township of Schuylkill co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 55 m. NE of Harrisburg, intersected by Broad and Sharp's mountains, and watered by Deep and Swatara creeks. The valleys are fertile; the soil consists of red shale. Pop. in 1840, 1,465.

LOWER MAHONoy, a township of Northumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,199.

LOWER MAKEFIELD, a township of Bucks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 24 m. NE of Philadelphia, bordered on the E by the Delaware canal. The surface is undulating; the soil consists of clay and sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,550.

LOWER LOUTRE, a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. 1,307.

LOWER MAREBOROUGH, a village of Calvert co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., 41 m. SW of Annapolis. Pop. in 1840, 100.

LOWER MERION, a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 93 m. E of Harrisburg, watered by Schuylkill river and Mill and Cobb's creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil a fertile loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,827.

LOWER MIDDLETON, a town of Swatara township, Dauphin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., at the junction of Swatara and Susquehanna rivers, and of the Pennsylvania and Union canals. Pop. in 1840, 756.

LOWER MOUNT BETHEL, a township of Northampton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 2,957.

LOWER NAZARETH, a township of Northampton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. The surface is level, and is drained by Manookisy creek. The soil consists of calcareous loam. Pop. 1,201.

LOWER OXFORD, a township of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 41 m. SW of Philadelphia. The surface is undulating, and is watered by branches of Octorara and Elk creeks. The soil is loamy. Pop. in 1840, 1,222. The village, named Oxford, consists of about 20 dwellings.

LOWER PAXTON, a township of Dauphin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 6 m. NE of Harrisburg, watered by Beaver and Paxton's creeks, and bordered on the N by Blue mountain. Pop. 1,337.

LOWER PROVIDENCE, a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., drained by Perkiomen and Shippack creeks. The surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly red shale. Pop. in 1840, 1,413.

LOWER Salford, a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 25 m. NW of Philadelphia. The surface is undulating, and is drained by Perkiomen and Shippack creeks. The soil consists chiefly of red shale and loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,141.

LOWER SANDUSKY, a village of Sandusky township, in the co. and on the W bank of the river of the same name, state of Ohio, U. S., 105 m. N of Columbus. Pop. of township in 1840, 1,117.

LOWER SAUCON, a township of Northampton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 99 m. ENE of Harrisburg. The surface is hilly, and is watered by Lehigh river, and Saucan creek and its tributaries. The soil consists of gravel and calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,710.

LOWER ST. CLAIR, a township of Allegheny co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. It has a hilly surface, bounded on the N by Monongahela and Ohio rivers, and drained by Chartier's creek and Saw-mill run. Pop. in 1840, 4,373.

LOWER SWATARA, a township of Dauphin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 5 m. SE of Harrisburg. The surface is hilly, and is bounded on the SW by the Susquehanna, and watered by Spring and other creeks. The soil consists of slate and calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,258. Harrisburg lies partly in this township.

LOWER SMITHFIELD, a township of Monroe co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 1,192.

LOWER WINDSOR, a township of York co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,687.

LOWERTZ, a large village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Schwytz, on a lake of the same name, 4 m. W by N of Schwytz. In 1806, this village was almost overwhelmed by the fall of a part of the Rossberg, a mountain above it, having an alt. of about 5,000 ft., by which also the villages of Goldau, Bussingen, and Rothen were destroyed.

LOWES (LOCH OF THE), a lake in the N extremity of the parish of Ettrick, Selkirkshire. Its name, rendered into English, assumes the form—either pleonastic, or not a little ambitious—of 'the Lake of the lakes.' It extends from S to N about 1 m. in length, is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, and 11 or 12 fath. in depth; and is traversed by the drain-like stream of the nascent Yarrow. A narrow neck of land divides it from the celebrated St. Mary's loch.

LOWESBY, a parish of Leicestershire, 9 m. ENE of Leicester. Area 2,350 acres. Pop. in 1851, 243.

LOWESTOFT, or **LOWESTOFFE**, a parish and seaport of Suffolk, 9 m. S of Yarmouth; 44 m. NE by N of Ipswich; and 126 m. NE by N of London; connected with the Eastern Counties railway by a branch from Reedham of $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and intersected by the Norwich and L. navigation, by which sea-borne vessels are enabled to reach Norwich and Beccles without breaking bulk or discharging their cargoes into small craft, as formerly, at Yarmouth. Area of p. 1,685 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,332; in 1831, 4,238; in 1841, 6,447; in 1851, 6,781. The church is a handsome structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty tower and spire, about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the W of the town.—The town is situated upon a lofty eminence on the shore of the German ocean, the extreme E point of England. Its principal street is of considerable length, and from it smaller ones diverge on both sides. The houses have generally a neat appearance, especially those which are constructed on the face of the declivity leading to the beach. The manufacture of china-ware, twine, rope, and sail-cloth, is carried on here; but the chief support of the inhabitants arises from the herring-fishery, in which a large majority of them are engaged. The herrings are prepared and dried in an extensive line of houses at the base of the cliff. L. is much frequented during summer by the votaries of health and pleasure, as the shore is well adapted for bathers. Hot, cold, and medicated baths have also been established here, and elegant residences erected for the convenience of visitors. The coast is protected by two forts and a small battery.—A superb pier, and a harbour, intended both as a harbour of commerce, and of refuge for vessels in bad weather, have been constructed at an expense of upwards of £200,000. It communicates by means of Lake Lothing with the Norwich and L. navigation, already noticed. The number of vessels which entered it in the year 1849-50 was 2,371 = 188,290 tons. On the shore are two lighthouses; the upper one, on the brow of a hill, at the N entrance to the town, in N lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 10''$, E long. $1^{\circ} 45' 14''$, is of stone, and has a revolving lantern; the lower is constructed of timber, and can be removed at pleasure. It is anticipated that this port will soon become a principal medium of communication with Denmark, and the projected railway system of Jutland. A Danish authority gives the following table of comparative distances, in Danish miles, between 4 different ports on the Danish coast and the English ports of Hull, L., and London:

From Agger canal to Hull, 89	to Lowestoft, 85	to London 112
Hierling roads, 84	... 75	... 102
Russum harbour, 87	... 73	... 98
Tonning harbour, 86	... 72	... 97

Fast steamers will therefore easily run these distances in the following time in hours;

From Agger to Hull, . . . 38	to Lowestoft 36	to London 48
Hierling, . . . 34	... 30	... 41
Russum, . . . 35	... 29	... 39
Tonning, . . . 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	... 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	... 36 $\frac{1}{2}$

The train from L. to London takes 7 hours; the post can therefore be carried from Hierling to London by this route in 37 or 38 hours; and as soon as the railway from Copenhagen to Hierling is finished, the whole journey between Copenhagen and the British metropolis will only take 48 hours. The projected Hamburg-Rendsborg-Flensburg line, and the Frederickshaven-Aarhuus line, will also present great facilities of short communication with England.—The town has on different occasions sustained heavy losses by conflagrations. During the civil war it suffered considerably for its attachment to the royal cause.

LOWESWATER, a chapelry in Cumberland, 7 m. S by E of Cockermouth, comprising a beautiful lake of the same name. Area 6,473 acres. Pop. 391.

LOWEVILLE, a village of Madison co., in the state of Alabama, 163 m. NNE of Tuscaloosa, and on the E side of Flint river.

LOWHAREAH, a village of Tunis, anciently called *Aquilaria*, 45 m. ENE of Tunis.

LOW-HILL, a township of Lehigh co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 88 m. ENE of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface. The soil consists chiefly of white gravel. Pop. in 1840, 854.

LOWICK, a parish of Northumberland, 7 m. NNE of Wooler. Area 12,526 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,864; in 1851, 1,941.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Thrapston. Area 2,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 394; in 1851, 445.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Ulverston, in Lancashire, 5 m. N of Ulverston. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1851, 411.

LOWICZ, a town of Poland, 42 m. W of Warsaw, on the r. bank of the Bzura. Pop. 7,100. Its chief industry consists in weaving and tanning; and large cattle fairs are held here.

LOWICZEK, a village of Poland, in the obwodzie of Kujaie, 21 m. WSW of Lipno. Pop. 200.

LOWISA, a town of Russian Finland, 21 m. E of Borgo, on a bay in the gulf of Finland. Pop. 2,450.

LOWLAND BAY, a bay on the NE coast of New Zealand, W of Highland point.

LOWLANDS (THE), the popular name of all the area of Scotland not included in the Celtic district of the Highlands. Large plains, such as those of the Merse, of E. Lothian, of the Howe of Annandale, of Lower Nithsdale, of Kyle, of Strathclyde, of the Howe of Fife, and of Strathern and Strathmore,—and extensive undulating tracts, or gently hilly districts, such as those of the hanging plain of Mid-Lothian, of W. Lothian, of Wigtonshire, of Cunningham, and of large parts of the shires of Renfrew, Kirkcudbright, Stirling, Fife, Forfar, and Aberdeen,—present in this quarter of Scotland physical aspects totally contrasted to the rugged, hardy, and sterile features of the chief and characteristic portions of the Highlands. But, on the other hand, the very broad belt of mountain-heights which runs from the Cheviots in Northumberland quite across Scotland to the W waters on the coast of Galloway, which sends off through all Peebles-shire and Selkirkshire a broad and far extending spur in the Lammermoor range along the frontiers of Berwickshire and E. Lothian to the German ocean, and which itself occupies large portions of the counties of Roxburgh, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Ayr, and Wigton, is far excelled in literally 'lowland' characteristics by many a district in the Highlands, and, in some instances, vies in bold outline, in alpine altitude, and in heathy or rocky wildness, with all the parts of the Highlands except the most savagely or sublimely grand.

LOWLEY POINT, a cape on the W shore of Spencer's gulf, in S. Australia.

LOWMAN, a village of Lewis co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 307 m. WNW of Richmond, on Hughes river, a branch of Little Kanawha river.

LOWNDES, a co. in the S of the state of Georgia, U. S., watered by Suwannee and Withlacoochee rivers. Area 2,080 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 5,574; in 1850, 7,714. Its cap. is Troupsville.—Also a co. near the centre of Alabama, skirted by the Alabama river on the N. Area 1,600 sq. m. Pop. in 1840,

19,539; in 1850, 21,913. Its cap. is Haynesville.—Also a co. in the E part of Mississippi. Area 324 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 14,513; in 1850, 19,547. Its cap. is Columbus.

LOWOSITZ. See **LOBOSITZ.**

LOW-QUARTER, a township in the p. of Kirkby-Ireth, Lancashire, 5 m. W of Ulverston, at the mouth of the river Duddon. Area 2,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 565; in 1841, 644.—Also a township in the p. of Hexham, Northumberland, 2 m. S of Hexham. Pop. in 1831, 544; in 1841, 479.

LOWS (LOCH OF THE), a small lake in the p. of Caputh, in Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Dunkeld, on the road from that town to Blairgowrie. It is one of the chain of small sylvan lakes which stretches along and beautifies the district of Stormont.

LOWSIDE, a township in the p. of Wickham, co.-palatine of Durham, 3 m. SW of Gateshead. Pop. in 1831, 1,184; in 1841, 1,192.

LOWSIDE-QUARTER, a township in the p. of St. Bees, Cumberland, 4 m. S of Whitehaven, on the coast. Pop. in 1831, 229; in 1851, 362.

LOWTHER, a parish in Westmoreland, 4 m. S of Penrith, on the river Lowther. Area 3,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 494; in 1851, 494.—Lowther-castle, the residence of the earl of Lonsdale, is situated in this parish.

LOWTHORP, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Great Driffield. Area 1,960 acres. Pop. in 1831, 138; in 1851, 139. The Scarborough branch of the York and Midland Railway has a station here.

LOWTON, a chapelry in the p. of Winwick, Lancashire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Wigan. Area 1,824 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,374; in 1851, 2,140.

LOWVILLE, a township in Lewis co., New York, U. S., 137 m. NW of Albany. Pop. 2,047.

LOWYAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 36'$, 20 m. SE of Bettiah.

LOXA, a province of Ecuador, in the W part of the dep. of Assuay; bounded on the N by the prov. of Guayaquil; and on the E by that of Jaen. It is an elevated valley in the Andes, of a benign and healthy temp., and fertile in all kinds of grain. Its principal commerce is in woven stuffs of cotton and wool, and also in carpets. Cochineal is found in abundance, and some gold mines are worked; but the principal source of riches is the quinquina bark, which is obtained here in immense quantities.—The cap., of the same name, is situated in S lat. 4° , W long. $79^{\circ} 24'$, at an alt. of 7,000 ft. above sea-level, between two streams which flow from the Andes. It has several convents, and 2 churches. Its inhabitants, amounting to 10,000, consist of Mestizos, Mulattoes, and people of colour.

LOXA, or **LOJA**, a considerable town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. WSW of Granada, situated on the l. bank of the Xenil, in a romantic position, at an opening of the mountains which enclose the plain of Granada. Its streets rise above one another on the side of the mountain; and still higher, upon a rock in the town, is a Moorish castle, which gives the whole scene a highly picturesque appearance. It contains 13,000 inhabitants, and has some salt-works and a copper foundry.

LOXBEAR, a parish in Devonshire, 4 m. NW of Tiverton. Area 761 acres. Pop. 129.

LOXHORE, a parish of Devon, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Barnstaple. Area 1,534 acres. Pop. 317.

LOXLEY, a parish in Warwickshire, 8 m. SSW of Warwick. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. 337.

LOYALHANNA, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., in Westmoreland co., which runs NW into the Kiskiminitas.—Also a township in the same co. Pop. 2,130.

LOYALSOCK CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., which rises in Bradford co. and runs SSW, and joins the Susquehanna, 4 m. E of Williamsport.—Also a township of Lycoming co. Pop. 1,107.

LO-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Tae-ping-fu, in N lat. $22^{\circ} 53'$, and E long. $107^{\circ} 31'$.

LO-YANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Ho-nan-fu. It was formerly capital of the Chinese empire.

LOYAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. N of Ploermel. Pop. 2,362.

LOYES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, 24 m. E of Treyoux, near the Rhone. Pop. 1,000.

LOYOLA, a town of Ecuador, in the prov. of Jaen de Bracamoros, on the l. bank of the Veriel, 13 m. SE of Valdadolid. It is small, and little else than a village. Its pop. consists mostly of people of colour.—Also a village and celebrated convent of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuscoa, 14 m. SW of Saint-Sebastian, on the r. bank of the Urola. It was the birth-place of St. Ignatius de Loyola, in whose honour the convent was founded.

LOYOLA (SAN LUIS DE), a town of the Argentine prov. of Cuyo, 170 m. SE of Mendoza, formerly comprehended within the limits of Chili, but afterwards annexed to Buenos Ayres. It is a small place; but contains a parish-church, a Dominican convent, and a college of Jesuits.

LO-YUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keén, div. and 36 m. NE of Fu-chu-fu, on the Eastern sea, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, and E long. $119^{\circ} 45'$.

LO-YUEN-YU, a town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 19' 30''$, and long. W of Peking $1^{\circ} 28' 30''$.

LO-YUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Lew-chu-fu, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 24'$, and E long. $109^{\circ} 21'$.

LOZDEY, a town of Poland, in the obwodzie and 12 m. NE of Seyny. Pop. 1,600, mostly Jews.

LOZE, a river of France, rising near Sombornon, in the arrond. of Dijon, and flowing NW, passing Salmaise; then turning W, and joining the Brenne, on the r. bank, 6 m. NE of Semur, after a course of 30 m.

LOZEIN, a river of France, rising near Lantages; running N, and joining the Seine, on the l. bank, in the dep. of Aube, after a course of 30 m.

LOZERAIN, a river of France, which rises near Sombornon, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or; runs NW, passing Flavigny; and joins the Brenne, on the r. bank, 5 m. NE of Semur, after a course of 21 m.

LOZERE, a mountain of France, in the Cevennes, SE of Mende, stretching between the Tarn on the S, and the Lot on the N, and attaining an alt. of 707 toises, or 1,507 yds., above sea-level.

LOZERE, a department in the S of France, between the parallels of $44^{\circ} 7'$ and $44^{\circ} 58' N$; and bounded on the N by the deps. of Cantal and Haute Loire; on the E by those of Ardeche and Gard; on the S by Gard; and on the SW and W by Aveyron. It has an area of 524,806 hectares. Its surface belongs to the basins of the Loire, the Garonne, and the Rhone; but chiefly to that of the Garonne. It is mountainous throughout, being traversed by various chains and spurs of the Cevennes, among the most remarkable of which are the Lozère and the Mercœur on the E; the Margeride on the N; the Peyron, Montasset, Faulrie, and Prunelle on the W; and the Laigonal on the S. These chains divide the dep. into three districts. That on the NE, belonging to the basin of the Loire, and watered by the Allier, and its affluents, the Langourette, the Chapeauroux, and the Ance; the second, on the SE, belongs to

the basin of the Rhone, and is watered by the Borne, the Chasseza, the Ceze, the Gardon-d'Alais, and the Gardon-d'Anduze; the third and largest, on the W, forms part of the basin of the Garonne, and is watered by the Trayère, the Lot, and the Tarn.—The climate is severe, especially in winter, when the mountains are covered with snow.—The soil is poor, and divisible into 125,400 h. of mountain-surface, 54,600 of heaths and landes, 95,000 of calcareous soil, 5,600 of gravelly soil; 35,500 of stony soil, and 90,200 of sandy. The forests cover 452,338 hect. Chestnuts and potatoes form chief articles of subsistence to a considerable proportion of the pop. Sheep are extensively reared. On some favoured exposures in the SE, the olive, the vine, and the mulberry are grown.—Lead, iron, and antimony are mined. The chief branches of domestic manufacture are paper, coarse pottery, leather, and parchment.—The pop. of the dep. in 1801 was 126,503; in 1821, 133,934; in 1841, 140,788; in 1846, 143,331.—It is divided into the 3 arrondissements of Mende, Florac, and Marvejols; which were subdivided in 1841 into 24 cantons, and 193 communes. It forms the dio. of the bishop of Mende.

LOZOVALA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kharkov, 9 m. NNE of Kharkov.

LOZOYA, a river of Spain, which rises to the N of Segovia, and entering the prov. of Guadalaxara, joins the Jarama, on the r. bank, near Uceda, after a SE course of 30 m.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 16 m. ESE of Segovia, on the l. bank of the river of the same name. Pop. 516.

LOZVA, a river of Russia, which rises on the E flank of the Ural mountains, in the gov. of Perm, and joins the Tarda, on the l. bank, after a course from NNW to SSE of 210 m.

LOZZO-VALBONA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Padua. Pop. 2,279.

LU, a small town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Montferrat, 9 m. W of Alessandria, near the r. bank of the Grana. Pop. of com. 3,098.

LUA, a small seaport of Oman, in Arabia, 10 m. N of Sohar.—Also a river of the island of Cuba, which runs into the sea 25 m. NE of Cape Cruz.

LUABO, a river of Mozambique, forming the southmost of the branches into which the Zambeze divides itself before entering the Indian ocean.—The same name is given to the alluvial island formed between it and the Zambeze.

LUAN, an island in the Indian archipelago, between Lakor and Banda, about 14 m. in circumf., and inhabited by about 250 families, who reside in 4 villages.—Also a port on the S coast of Mindanao, in the Philippine group, in N lat. 6° 7'.

LUANA (POINT), a cape on the SW coast of the island of Jamaica, in N lat. 18° 2'.

LUANCO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Oviedo, 18 m. N of Oviedo. Pop. 1,800.

LUARCA, a port of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. WNW of Oviedo, at the mouth of the Rio Negro. It is a well-built town, and its port, which is capable of receiving 40 gun frigates, is defended by batteries. Pop. 2,700.

LUART (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of La Sarthe, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Tuffe. Pop. 790.

LUBACZOW, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 39 m. WNW of Zolkiew. Pop. 3,000.

LUBACZOWKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 3 m. SE of Vladimir.

LUBAD, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, on a lake to which it gives name, 7 m. S of Brusa.

LUBAN, one of the Philippine group, 12 m. NW of Mindoro, in N lat. 13° 44'.—Also a town of Rus-

sia, in the gov. of Minsk, 24 m. SSE of Sluck, on the r. bank of the Oresa.

LUBAR, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 30 m. ENE of Staro-Konstantinow, on the l. bank of the Slucz.

LUBARTOW, a town of Poland, in the obwodzie and 15 m. NNE of Lublin, on the l. bank of the Wieprz. Pop. 1,700.

LUBASZ, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Bromberg, 3 m. S of Czarnikow. Pop. 210.

LUBASZEWO, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 40 m. SW of Pinsk. Pop. 800.

LUBBEKE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 14 m. W of Minden, on the Muhl. Pop. 2,150.

LUBBEN, or **LUBIO**, a town of Prussia, 50 m. SSE of Berlin, on an insular spot formed by the Spree and the Birste. Pop. 4,370.

LUBBENAU, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfurt, on the Spree, 58 m. N of Dresden. Pop. 315.

LUBEC. See **LUBOK**.

LUBEC, a township and port-of-entry in Washington co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 180 m. ENE of Augusta, at the W entrance of Passamaquoddy bay. It has a good harbour. Pop. 2,307.

LUBECK, in Danish and Swedish, **LYBECK**, a free city in the N of Germany, adjacent to the duchy of Holstein, in N lat. 53° 52' 1", E long. 10° 41' 5", 36 m. NE of Hamburg, and 38 m. SE of Kiel, situated chiefly on a long eminence on the banks of the Trave, a navigable river which flows into the Baltic about 14 m. below. The W side of the town is contiguous to the Trave; its E side is traversed by the Wackenitz, which flows from the lake of Schwerin. From its elevated situation, L. is a clean and cheerful place. It is enclosed by ramparts, with 12 bastions, and which are planted with rows of trees, and form a fine promenade for the inhabitants; but the other military defences, which were of great strength, were demolished after the town was surrendered to the French in 1806, and the moat has been filled up. Most of the houses are old-fashioned, though some of those of later erection are built in a good taste. The interior is on the whole more regular than that of most old towns in Germany, being intersected by several broad and straight streets, and divided into 4 quarters. The houses are built of stone, and are in general very lofty. Their basement-stories are often used as magazines or warehouses. L. was formerly a bishop's see, and still has a cathedral and 4 parish-churches, of which that of St. Mary's is a large and elegant building, remarkable for its lofty vault, its astronomical clock, constructed in 1405, the allegorical painting called 'the Dance of Death,' a magnificent organ, and a number of monuments. There are within the city a poor-house, an alms-house, a mint, an operatic theatre, a house-of-correction, an orphan-house, a hospital, a city-school, and a public library of 37,000 vols. The other public buildings and establishments are the armoury, the Calvinist church, the Catholic chapel, and a classical school. The council-house, a Gothic building, has been preserved with great care. Its hall was in former ages the place of meeting for the deputies from the Hanse towns, among which L. had the precedence. The pop. of the city in 1845 was 25,339. The manufactures are on a small scale, but very multifarious, comprising woollens, silk, cotton, gold and silver lace, tobacco, playing-cards, musical instruments, hats, wax candles, starch, soap, vinegar, white lead, copper, and brass wire. The trade of L. was promoted both by its easy access to the Baltic and by the means of communicating with the neighbouring country afforded by navigable rivers. It is now connected with the Berlin and Hamburg railway by a

branch-line joining that railway at Buchen. Its harbour is properly at Travemünde, where ships drawing more than 10 ft. water discharge part of their cargo. On the inland side it has a partial navigation up the Trave, and that river being joined a little above the town by the Stecknitz, flat-bottomed vessels sail up the latter to the entrance of a small canal which conveys them to the Elbe, and to Hamburg. The trade of L. consists partly in the export of corn, cattle, wool, fish, goose-quills, iron, and timber; partly in the import of articles for the consumption of its inhabitants and its neighbours. It has also an extensive commission and transit-trade. A great wool fair is held in June. In 1836, the arrivals of vessels were 852 = 85,651 tons. Of these 361 = 19,031 tons were Danish, and 37 = 5,921, English. The trade of L. during 1849, as compared with that of the previous year, if we may judge by the shipping returns, shows an increase of about 20 per cent., and this is principally to be found in the increased number of English and L. vessels. The entries inward and outward are about equal. The number of vessels which entered inward in 1849 was 918 vessels against 816 vessels in 1848. Of these 100 were L. against 69 in 1848; 94 were English against only 37 in 1848; 225 were Russian, 218 Swedish, 172 Danish, 44 Norwegian, 29 Netherlands, and the remainder of various flags. In the above are not included steamers and coasting-craft.

The territory of L. was formerly very scattered; but in 1804 a treaty was made for exchanging most of its distant parts for a continuous tract along the Trave. It still, however, comprises several enclaves within the Holstein territory. The territory immediately adjacent to the city is surrounded by the territories of Mecklenburg, Holstein, and Oldenburg, and the Baltic. The acquisition on this occasion was insignificant in point of extent, but of considerable importance to the town, as giving it free access, either by land or water, to its port. The superficial extent is about 127 sq. m., and the whole territory is divided into 5 districts, viz., the Burghor, Holsteinhor, Muhlenhor, Ritzeran, and Travemünde. Pop. in 1838, 47,200; in 1845, 47,197, mostly Lutherans. The annual revenues amount to about £70,000. In 1851, the revenue was 859,040 marcs; the expenditure, 880,074. The gov. is vested in a senate and a house of burgesses, who are elected by the corporate companies of the city. Its armed force consists of 940 men.—L. was built on its present site about 1144, and received from the reigning duke of Saxony various privileges, along with a code of regulations called the Lubeck law, which was afterwards adopted by a number of small states and towns. In 1220 L. was declared a free city of the empire; and in 1241 it entered into a treaty with Hamburg, which laid the foundation of the Hanseatic league. When the disastrous campaign of 1806 brought the French arms into the N. of Germany, on the defeat of the Prussians at Jena, Blücher threw himself into this city, and did not surrender till after a sanguinary conflict. L. suffered much on this occasion, and was soon after annexed to the French dominions, in 1810. In 1813 it was delivered by the allied troops, and was soon after declared free by the congress of Vienna. It now forms part of the Germanic confederation, and along with the other free towns sends a deputy to the diet. L. has given birth to several men of eminence, particularly Mosheim, the writer on Ecclesiastical History, and Sir Godfrey Kneller, the celebrated painter.

LUBEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Kalterbach, 13 m. NNE of Liegnitz. Pop. 3,520. It has manufactories of woollens, and is celebrated for its biscuits.

LUBENHAM, a parish of Leicestershire, 2 m. W of Market-Harborough. Area 2,400 acres. Pop. 578.

LUBERSAC, a town of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, 8 m. W of Uzerche, near the l. bank of the Haute-Vézère. Pop. 1,431.

LUBICA, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 30 m. NW of Zolkiew.

LUBIN, a village of Poland, in the obwodzie of Kujawie, 21 m. SE of Brzesc. Pop. 340.

LUBIN-DES-JONCHERETS (Str.), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loire, on the Arve, 12 m. W of Dreux. Pop. 1,540.

LUBINE, a village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, cant. and 4 m. SE of Saales. Pop. 400.

LUBITZ, or Lups, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elde, 7 m. ENE of Parchim. Pop. 1,874.

LUBLAU, or Lublo, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, near the r. bank of the Poprad, 15 m. NE of Kesmarkt. Pop. 2,100.

LUBLIN, a palatinate of the kingdom of Poland, comprising its SE extremity. It is bounded by Russia, Austrian Galicia, and the palatinates of Sandomir, Masovia, and Podlachia; and comprehends the following circles of that part of the kingdom of Galicia ceded by Austria to the duchy of Warsaw in 1810; namely, Lublin, Chelm, Josefow, and Zamoski. Its area is estimated at 11,975 sq. m., and is divided into the 4 obwodies of Krasnistaw, L., Rubieszow, and Zamosz. Pop. in 1846, 1,008,292.—Its cap., of the same name, stands on the Bistriza, 95 m. SE of Warsaw, and is almost surrounded by lakes and marshes. It is an ill-built assemblage of wooden houses arranged in irregular streets. It is the see of a bishop, and has several churches and convents, a seminary, and a spacious synagogue. It has manufactories of coarse woollens; an active trade in corn and wine; and three great yearly fairs, which last each a month, and are attended by German, Greek, Armenian, Arabian, Russian, Turkish, and other traders.

LUBLINITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, 79 m. SE of Breslau, on the Malz. Pop. 2,150.

LUBNAIG (Loch), a fine sheet of water in Perthshire. The greater portion of the Scottish lakes are merely expansions of some stream, the waters of which being intercepted at the gorge or lower opening of a glen, spread themselves out and form a lake, in the depths of which the river is for a time apparently lost. Loch-Katrine, Loch-Achry, and Loch-Vennachoir, are thus formed by the southern or principal branch of the Teith, in the several glens through which it takes its course. The N. branch of this river—more generally, however, called Balvaig—which joins it previous to reaching Callander, likewise forms during its very devious windings from its source in Dumbartonshire, a series of three lakes: viz., Loch-Doine, Loch-Voel, and Loch-Lubnaig. The last of this chain of lakes is situated at the NE base of Benledi, about 4 m. SW of Callander. It is nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, but is scarcely a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth at any part. Going from Callander, the traveller approaches the lake through the celebrated pass of Leney.

LUBNY, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Pultava, on the river Sula, 104 m. SE of Kiev. It is tolerably built; and has four yearly markets, at which a considerable traffic is carried on, chiefly in cattle. Pop. 5,300.

LUBOK, an island in the Sunda archipelago, in Stat. 5° 40', 70 m. N of Java. It is about 10 m. in length, and well-wooded; and produces rice and cocoa-nuts.

LUBOMLA, a market-town of Russian Poland, in

the gov. of Volhynia, 38 m. NNW of Vladimir. Pop. 2,815.

LUBOWO, a village of Poland, in the obwodzie and 9 m. WSW of Kalwari. Pop. 425.

LUBRIN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 29 m. NE of Almeria. Pop. 4,815.

LUTHEEN, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 m. SSW of Hagenau. Pop. 1,500.

LUS, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Monein, on the Liyan. Pop. 2,800.—Also a com. of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, district of Sierre. Pop. 385.

LUC (Le), a town of France, in the dep. of Var, 15 m. SW of Draguignan. Pop. 4,000.

LUCA, a port of Dalmatia, on the E coast of the isle of Guipana, in the Adriatic, 15 m. WNW of Ragusa.

LUCA (SANTO), a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra Ima, 12 m. SSW of Gerace. Pop. 1,260.

LUCALA, a river of Angola, in Southern Africa, which falls into the Coanza at Massangano, after a WSW course of 250 m.—There is a town of the same name 30 m. above the point of junction.

LUCAN, a parish and village in co. Dublin, 6½ m. W of Dublin. Area 1,122 acres. Pop. 1,109.—The village stands on the r. bank of the Liffey, which is here spanned by a handsome bridge. Pop. in 1841, 563.

LUCAN (POINT), a cape on the NW coast of King George Third's archipelago, in N lat. 58° 7'.

LUCANAS, a province of Peru, in the dep. of Ayacucho; bounded on the NW and N by the prov. of Castro-Vireina; on the E and SE by that of Páquina-Cochas; and on the SW and W by that of Camana. It is 60 leagues long, and 30 wide. Its situation is elevated among the Cordilleras, and the temp. is cold; but the soil is nevertheless productive in wheat, barley, maize, and in the ravines various fruits are cultivated. It has productive silver-mines, to which it owes its chief importance.—Its cap., of the same name, is in S lat. 14° 58'.

LUCAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NNW of Almeria. Pop. 1,930.

LUCAR-DE-BARRAMEDA (SAN), a maritime town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. SW of Seville, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir. It has a harbour defended by two castles, but the entrance is dangerous; the roadstead, on the other hand, is very good. This place is called the Key of Seville, as it commands the passage up the river to that place; and all vessels that draw too much water to sail up the Guadalquivir are unloaded here. Its trade in salt, fruit, and particularly in wine and brandy, was at one time large, but has dwindled away. The neighbouring vineyards produce the inferior sherries known as St. L. wines. Its pop. was 18,000 before the ravages of the plague in 1800; its loss at that disastrous period was about 4,000. It was returned in 1845 at 16,775. It was from this place that Columbus, Magalhaens, Torres, and other early navigators, sailed on voyages of discovery to the New world.

LUCAR-DE-GUADIANA (SAN), a fortified town of Spain, in Andalusia, on a hill near the Guadiana, 75 m. W of Seville. Pop. 2,700.

LUCAR-DE-MAYOR (SAN), a small town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadamar, 10 m. W of Seville. Pop. 1,980.

LUCAS, a county in the NW of Ohio, U. S. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 9,382; in 1850, 12,367.

LUCAS, or **LUQUE**, a parish of Paraguay, situated on the E bank of the Paraguary, about 10 m. NE of Assumpcion, in S lat. 25° 15'.—It is also the name of numerous settlements in Spanish America, generally consisting of a few families of Indians.

LUCAS (CAPE Sr.), the most southerly point of

land in the peninsula of Old California, in N lat. 22° 45'. The cape offers to the rolling swell of the Pacific a lofty barrier of white and grey rocks of volcanic origin and fantastic outline. Its extremity curves suddenly to the E, enclosing a small bay, in which there is good anchorage. The land in its immediate vicinity is sterile.

LUCAYA ISLANDS. See **BAHAMAS**.

LUÇAY-LE-MALE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Indre, 20 m. NNW of Chateauroux. Pop. 1,886.

LUCAYNENA-DE-LAS-TORRES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. ENE of Almeria, at the foot of the Aljamilla mountain. Pop. 1,320.

LUCCA, a duchy of central Italy, now belonging to Tuscany, lying between the parallels of 43° 45' and 44° 7'; and bounded on the N by Modena; on the E and S by Tuscany; on the W by the gulf of Genoa and the duchy of Massa. Its territorial extent amounts to 322 Italian or geog. sq. m. Its pop. in 1839 was 168,198; in 1848, 173,205. Two-thirds of its territory are supposed to be covered by mountains and defiles; the remainder comprises the central part of the valley of the Serchio. The Apennines cover the N of this little country, and stretch their vanguards down to the sea and the Monte-Giuliano. The principal river is the Serchio, which receives some smaller ones, and is of great utility to the country in supplying numerous canals for irrigation. The climate is severe in the N, and warm but healthy in the centre; in the S and W, where there are stagnant waters, it is damp and unhealthy. Attempts to drain the swamps here have not fully succeeded. The mean temp. is about 11° R.; the heat in summer is about 26° R.; in winter the therm. seldom falls to 0°. The land is in excellent cultivation. All the fields are divided by elms, sycamores, and mulberry-trees, between which the vine is trained in graceful festoons along successive avenues, as was in use amongst the ancient Romans. Along the coast are excellent pasture-lands. The mountains are covered to their very summits with vines, olives, and chestnuts; even the Apennines are not barren here, but are clothed with chestnuts, pines, and larches. Oil and silk are the staple wares. The oil is reckoned the best in Europe, and brings an annual revenue to the state of 200,000 scudi. About 30,000 lbs. of silk are annually produced. There are no manufactures except in the capital, which has always been celebrated for its industry.—The inhabitants are of Italian descent. Their dialect is like that of Tuscany, to the inhabitants of which they also bear a similarity in character, manners, and customs. A large number annually emigrate as labourers, chiefly to the Maremma and Corsica. Under the late archduchess there was a kind of constitution here, and a senate which exercised the legislative power. The duchess was obliged to convene the senate for at least one month in the year. The revenue was estimated at £78,500. The military force was 1,400 men; and there was besides a militia force.—The country is divided into 3 districts, and contains 1 city, and 290 boroughs and villages.

History.—From the middle of the 15th cent. till 1805, L. maintained itself in the form of an independent republic, with an aristocratical government. At the latter period it was erected into a principality, over which Bonaparte placed Pascal Baciocchi, the husband of his sister Elisa. In 1813 Baciocchi was expelled; and in 1815, by act of the congress of Vienna, L. was erected into a duchy, and given as an indemnity to the infant of Spain, Maria Louisa, widow of the late duke of Parma, and ex-queen of Etruria. An annuity of 500,000 francs was to be paid to the revenues of the principality by the emperor of Austria and the grand duke of Tuscany, out of the proceeds of certain estates in Bohemia, known as the Bavaro-Palatinate estates; but in the event of the reversion of the duchy of L. to the grand duke, this annuity was to cease. It was also provided that, in case of his entering upon this reversion, the grand duke would, as soon as he came into posses-

sion of the principality of L., cede to the duke of Modena the Tungan districts of Fivizzano, Pietra-Banta, and Borgia, and the Lucchese districts of Caccigione and Galliano, as well as those of Minucciano and Monte-Ignese, contiguous to the territory of Massa. In June 1817, a further treaty was concluded between Austria, Spain, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, to determine the reversion of the duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla. These states had been assigned, by article 99 of the treaty of Vienna, as a provision for the archduchess Maria Louisa, ex-empress of France, for her life. The agreement of 1817 determined that after her death they should devolve on that branch of the Spanish Bourbons heretofore settled at L. The right of holding an Austrian garrison in Piacenza was at the same time secured to the emperor, until these reversions shall have fallen in, and no longer. Hence it appears that the ex-empress Maria Louisa had a life-interest in the sovereignty of Parma, and that the interest of the Spanish Bourbons in L. was made also to depend on the contingency of her majesty's death. They were her heirs; but upon their succeeding to her dominions, the territory of L., which they have held since 1815, would lapse to the grand duke of Tuscany. The reigning duke of L., son of the infantina Maria Louisa, in whose behalf, as ex-queen of Etruria, these arrangements were devised, however, somewhat anticipated the natural solution of them by abdicating his own dukedom in 1847, before he came into possession of his dominions in reversion, in favour of the duke of Tuscany, for an annuity of 1,200,000 francs. By this spontaneous act, the country of L. at once devolved to Tuscany.

Lucca, the capital of the above duchy, is situated in a fertile plain watered by the Serchio, and surrounded with beautifully cultivated hills, 11 m. NE of Pisa, 19 m. NNE of Leghorn, and 28 m. W of Florence. It has a circuit of about 3 m.; and its ramparts, planted with trees, give it from a distance a pleasing appearance. Its fortifications, though regular, and in good repair, are not of great strength. The streets are narrow, but well-paved with broad and flat stones; and the houses are mostly well-built. The palace of the late reigning princess, situated in a large square surrounded with trees, is more remarkable for its size than elegance of architecture, but contains some valuable paintings. Several of the churches are built of marble of Carrara; the finest of them are the cathedral, and the church of St. Michael. The houses of the higher ranks are nowise remarkable; but in the neighbourhood most of them possess magnificent residences. L. is the seat of the government-offices, and the see of an archbishop. It has a university, a lyceum with a library of 20,000 vols., an academy of arts and sciences, and a seminary for the education of young ladies. The inhabitants, whose number in 1839 was 24,092, are remarked above most Italians for their steadiness and industrious habits. The chief manufactures are of cloth and silk; the trade in the latter article, and in olive oil, is very considerable. The manufacturing of red woollen caps for the Greek market is considerable; and L. has some celebrity for ladies' shoes.—There is a railway from L. to Pisa.—The celebrated baths of L. are in a lovely valley on the Serchio, 15 m. by road N of the city.

LUCE, a river partly of Ayrshire, but chiefly of Wigtonshire. Till within 6½ m. of the sea it consists of two streams, called the Main-water of L. and the Cross-water of L. The united stream runs to the head of Luce bay; and for 1½ m. before becoming lost in the bay, expands into a small estuary which is dry at low-water.

LUCE-BAY, a large bay, broadly and deeply indenting the most southerly land in Scotland, and converting the S half of Wigtonshire into two peninsulas,—a long and narrow one between this bay and the extremity of the frith of Clyde,—and a head one between it and Wigton bay. The entrance of the gulf is between the Mull of Galloway on the W, and Burrowhead on the E. Measured in a straight line, direct from point to point, this entrance is 18½ m. wide; and the length of the bay, measured in a line at right angles with the former to the commencement of the little estuary of Luce-river, is 16½ m. At its head the sea-board is low, and at the efflux of the tide displays a sandy beach of half-a-mile mean breadth; but elsewhere it is, with some small exceptions, bluff, bold, rocky, and occasionally torn with fissures and perforated with caverns.

LUCE (NEW), a parish and village in Wigtonshire. The γ stands at the confluence of Cross-

water and Main-water, 5 m. N of Glenluce. Pop. of p. in 1801, 368; in 1831, 628; in 1841, 652.

LUCE (OLD), a parish in Wigtonshire, to the S of New Luce. A prime object of interest in this p. is Glenluce abbey. Pop. in 1831, 2,180; in 1851, 2,841.

LUCEA, a large and commodious harbour on the NW coast of the island of Jamaica, 17 m. W of Montego-bay. There is a small town here, and numerous villas are erected in the vicinity.

LUCEAU, a village of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, 21 m. SW of St. Calais. Pop. 1,362.

LUCENA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. SE of Cordova. It has some manufactures of soap, linen, and cloth, besides the adjacent salt-works of Jarales. Pop. in 1845, 16,652.—Also a town in the prov. and 15 m. NW of Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 2,903.

LUCENA (POINT), a headland of Brazil, on the coast of the prov. of Parahiba, in N lat. 6° 53' 35".

LUCENAY, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, arrond. of Autun. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 13,835; of com., which is 7 m. NNW of Autun, 1,113.

LUCENAY-LES-AIX, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, cant. of Dornes, on the Ouzon, 22 m. SE of Nevers. Pop. 1,475.

LUCENS, or LOBSINGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 2 m. NE of Moudon. Pop. in 1850, 892 Protestants.

LUCERA, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata, 9 m. WNW of Foggia. Pop. 12,000. The houses are all tiled, and generally good; but the streets are narrow, ill-paved, and dirty. It is the see of a bishop, and has a royal college and a fine cathedral. The vicinity is rich in vineyards, olive and garden grounds, and parterres. Its antiquity must be great, since Strabo says that *Luceria* had lost much of its splendour in the time of Augustus.

LUCERNA, a small town and citadel of Piedmont, 6 m. S of Pinerolo.

LUCERNE, or LUZERN, a canton lying almost in the heart of Switzerland, between the parallels of 46° 47' and 47° 17' N; and bounded by the cant. of Solothurn and Aargau on the N; by Zug, Schwytz, and Unterwalden on the E; and by Bern on the S and W. Its superficial extent is computed at 588 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 124,521; in 1850, 132,843, of whom 1,563 were Protestants. It is one of the least mountainous portions of Switzerland; the N consisting of large plains interrupted only by small elevations; while the S, though less level, contains only a part of the mountains that border the lake of L., which lies to the S and E of the cant. On the whole, both the soil and climate are more favourable to agriculture than the surrounding cantons. It is watered by a number of rivers, of which the chief are the Reuss, the Emmen, the Entlen, the Wigger, the Wyna, the Sar, and the Eschenbach. It contains several small lakes, such as the Sempach or Sur-see, the Maenen, Reichen, and the Red lake. The inhabitants rear cattle, horses, goats, sheep, and hogs. A small surplus of corn is raised; but the greater part of the corn that comes into the market at Lucerne is from Argovia. Fruit is plentiful, also potatoes, flax, and hemp; but no wine is made within this cant. Several of the towns profit materially by the carrying trade; but the chief branch of industry is dairy husbandry and cattle-rearing.—The gov. is vested in a council of 100, one-half of whom are chosen by the city of L., and the other half by the rest of the cant. The right of election is vested in every male native of the cant., 20 years of age, and holding property to the value of 400 francs. Members of council must hold property to the amount of 4,000 fr. The executive is lodged in a

senate of 36 members chosen from among the council. The court-of-appeal is composed of 12 members chosen from the senate. The public revenue averages 360,000 francs. The only literary institution is the college or high school in the town of L., belonging to the Jesuits. L. is the most powerful and zealous of the Catholic cantons; a papal nuncio has resided at the town ever since the Reformation. The whole canton is divided into the five bailiwicks or districts of L., Entlibuch, Willisau, Sur-see, and Hochdorf; each district is subdivided into 4 quarters.

LUCERNE, the capital of the above canton, is situated on the Reuss, where it issues from the W extremity of the lake of L., at the foot of Mount Pilate, in N lat. $47^{\circ} 3' 27''$, E long. $8^{\circ} 18' 35''$, 25 m. SSW of Zurich, and 43 m. ENE of Bern. The town stands on both sides of the river, and its two parts communicate by 4 covered bridges, remarkable for their paintings. It is surrounded by a wall and towers; and contains several handsome edifices, with neat groups of houses on the lake. Of the public buildings, the chief are the town-hall, the cathedral, the watch-tower, the orphan asylum, and the arsenal, in all of which there are several curious antiquities. The churches are of Gothic architecture; and there are in the town several monasteries and convents. The organ of the cathedral contains 3,000 pipes. There are several collections of books, paintings, and curiosities; but the most remarkable object of this kind is the model or map *en relief* of 180 sq. leagues of Switzerland, by General Pfyffer, which has suggested the idea of other models on the same plan. It is 23 ft. by 13 ft. in size, and is composed of 136 square pieces. In the garden of General Pfyffer, near L., a rock has been cut into the form of a recumbent lion, 30 ft. in length, after a model supplied by Thorwaldsen, as a national monument to the memory of the Swiss guards who were massacred at Paris on the 10th of August 1792. The commerce of L. is confined chiefly to its corn-market, which is one of the largest in Switzerland, and its transit-business.

LUCERNE (LAKE OF), or **VIER WALDSTÄTTER-SEE**, a lake of Switzerland, between the cantons of Unterwalden, L., Schwytz, and Uri, at an alt. of 1,380 ft. above sea-level. Its length is about 25 m., but its breadth is very unequal. It is very irregular in outline; and its different reaches form in a manner separate lakes, which take particular names from the chief places on their banks, as the lake of L. proper, the lake of Alpnach, the lake of Stanz, and the lake of Uri. Its depth is in some places 900 ft. It is the largest and most romantic lake in the interior of Switzerland. From different spots on the surface of the lake may be seen some of the highest of the Alps, such as the Pilatusberg, Mount-Righi, and the Furca. The river Reuss traverses the lake in its entire length; and a steam-boat plies upon it.

LUCERO (PUNTA DE), a cape on the N coast of Spain, in N lat. $43^{\circ} 22'$, W long. $3^{\circ} 5'$.

LUCÉY, a town of Savoy, 15 m. NNW of Chambéry, on the Rhone. Pop. 420.

LUCÉAT, a village of France, in the dep. of La Vienne, cant. and 6 m. SE of Ile-Jourdain. Pop. 640.

LUCHE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, on the r. bank of the Loire, 7 m. E of La Flèche. Pop. 2,626.

LU-CHE, or **LO-CHE**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Tung-chuen-fu.

LUCHEUX, a town of France, in the dep. of Somme, cant. and 4 m. E of Doullens, on the small river Grouches. Pop. 1,100.

LU-CHING-HUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Lu-gan-fu, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 15'$, and E long. $113^{\circ} 13'$.

LUCHOW, a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Luneburg, on the Jetze, 36 m. SE of Luneburg. Pop. 1,343.

LUCHTUNGEN, a village of Prussian Westphalia, in the reg. and 52 m. SSE of Minden, on the r. bank of the Weser. Pop. 1,300.

LU-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is in N lat. $28^{\circ} 56'$, and E long. $105^{\circ} 33'$.

LUCIA (SAINT), one of the Caribbee islands, in the W. Indies, 24 m. SE of Martinique, and 21 m. NE of St. Vincent. It is about 27 m. long from N to S, and 13½ m. broad, and has a circumf. of 105 m. Its superficies is 114,400 acres. Its surface is elevated, and exhibits a "chequered scene of sombre forests and fertile valleys, smiling plains and towering precipices, shallow rivers and deep ravines." The principal chain of mountains extends longitudinally over the island, dividing it into windward and leeward districts. This sierra presents a highly varied outline, and is everywhere shrouded in wood. At their greatest points of elevation they bear the distinctive names of Sorciere, Paize-Bouche, and Barabara. The Pitons, or Sugar-loaves, two pyramidal rocks, "feathered from the clouds to the waves with evergreen foliage," on the S side of the bay of Soufriere, one of which has an alt. of 3,200 ft., and the other of 3,000 ft., appear to be unconnected with the other mountains. About 2 m. to the E of the Pitons is the Soufriere, or Sulphureous mountain, with a crater of about 3 acres in extent, crusted over with sulphur, alum, and cinders, at an elevation of 1,000 ft. above sea-level. In the midst of the crater are several hot springs in a state of constant ebullition. There are some fine valleys, with a good soil, and well-watered. The higher grounds are clothed with dense forests, in which the cocoa and fustic abound.—The climate is not healthy. It is principally characterised by its extreme moisture and variability. It rains almost incessantly in October and November. St. L. has often suffered dreadfully from storms and hurricanes, the most remarkable of which occurred in October 1780. It has also of late years been visited by terrific earthquakes.—The coasts present several commodious bays and harbours with good anchorage, particularly the Little Careenage, in which there is everywhere depth enough of water, and the quality of the bottom is excellent. Thirty ships-of-the-line, it is said, might lie here sheltered from hurricanes, without the trouble of being moored.—There are 9 parishes in the island; 8 in the Capis-terre, or to leeward; and only 1 in the Basse-terre, or to windward. Not more than one-twelfth of the island is under cultivation. The total extent of land under crop and pasture in 1849 was only 9,406 acres, of which 3,147 were employed by the labouring pop. in raising provisions. The number of sugar-estates was 84; and the quantity of land under that crop 3,526 acres. A high road is made round the island, and two others which cross it from E to W, afford facilities to carry the commodities of the plantations to the landing-places.

Exports and imports. In 1810, the official value of the exports from this island was £43,830; in 1836, £69,040; in 1844, £107,626; in 1849, at only £33,760. The imports in 1810 were valued at £193,743; in 1836, at £60,340; in 1844, at £82,971; in 1849, at only £47,200. The quantity of sugar exported in 1848 was 2,916 tons, value £38,101; in 1849, 2,515 tons, value £40,984. In 1818, 107,512 lbs. of cocoa, valued at £969, and 19,722 lbs. of coffee, valued at £298, were exported.

Population, &c.] The pop. in 1777 was returned at 14,199, of whom 10,752 were slaves. In 1846, it was 21,457; in 1849, 23,688. The total number of

Whites is about 1,100. The number of children at school in 1846 was 440; in 1849, 969. The people are still French in language, manners, and feelings, and the religion is the Romish; so that the island is a British colony in little more than in name. The colony has been without a militia for many years.—The government is vested in a governor and council. The council consists of 7 unofficial, and 5 official members. The revenue in 1842 was £11,351; in 1849, £10,737. The expenditure averages £12,500 per ann. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of 3 Protestant, and 9 Roman Catholic clergymen.

History. The English first settled in this island in 1637; but in 1638, the Caribbeans, instigated by the French, rose on the English settlers, and drove them from the island. When the civil war broke out in England, a party of French arrived here, under one Rousselin, who contrived to secure the favour of the Caribbeans. All the good fortune of the French, however, ended with the life of Rousselin, who died in 1654, and was succeeded by La Riviere, who, with the rest of the colony, was massacred by the Caribs. Other attempts were made both by the English and French to form a settlement, but from mutual jealousy between the two countries neither were successful, and both courts agreed to consider it neutral, till in the year 1763 it was ceded to France. The English took it in 1779, but restored it in 1783. In 1794 it was again taken by the English. It was restored in 1795; retaken in 1796; restored in 1801; and definitively assigned to England by the treaty of Paris.

LUCIA (SANTA), one of the Cape Verd islands, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Branco, and separated from St. Vincent, on the NW, by a channel about 4 m. wide. It is about 16 m. in length, and 4 m. broad. On the NW it rises into high mountains; on the SW it has a bay offering good anchorage.

LUCIA (SANTA), a village of Corsica, in the arrond. of Bastia, 18 m. ENE of Corté. Pop. 650.—Also a village of Corsica, in the arrond. of Sartène, 21 m. SW of Ajaccio. Pop. 510.—Also a village of Corsica, in the arrond. and 4 m. ESE of Corté. Pop. 520.—Also a town of Sicily, 18 m. WSW of Messina. Pop. 4,500.

LUCIA (SANTA), a settlement of the La Plata state of Corrientes, on the E bank of the Parana, at the confluence of the Atores, 80 m. SW of Corrientes.—Also a town in the prov. of Buenos Ayres, 30 m. N of Monte Video.—Also a settlement of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyas, on the river Tocantins, 290 m. NNE of Villa-Boa.—Also a river of the prov. of Buenos Ayres, which rises near La Concepcion-de-Minas, runs SW, and uniting itself with the San-Joseph, enters the Plata near Monte Video.—There is another river of the same prov., which enters the Paraguay.—Also a river of Brazil, which rises in the Sierra-Grande, and running NNE, enters the Tocantins.—Also a river of the province and government of Maracaiibo, which enters the Apure.—Also a river of East Florida, which runs SE, along the E side of the peninsula, communicates inland with Indian river, and falls into the Bahama channel in N lat. $26^{\circ} 50'$.

LUCIA BAY (SAINT), a bay on the E coast of the island of Borneo, in N lat. $4^{\circ} 20'$.

LUCIA-IN-MELAZZO (SANTA), a village of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Salerno. Pop. 3,000.

LUCIANA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. W of Ciudad-Real, on the r. bank of the Guadiana.

LUCIDO (SAN), a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, cant. and 4 m. S of Pola, on the coast. Pop. 1,630.

LUCIGNANO, a town of Tuscany, 15 m. W of Cortona. Pop. 1,600.—Also a town in the duchy of Lucca, 7 m. NNE of Borgo-a-Mozzano.

LUCILLO, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Leon, 12 m. WSW of Astorga. Pop. 420.

LUCIPARA, or **LUSIPARA**, a small barren island in the Eastern seas, near the S coast of the island of Banca, in S lat. $3^{\circ} 10'$.

LUCITO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of San-nio, 12 m. WSW of Larino. Pop. of com. 2,560.

LUCK, or **LOUTSK**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 30 m. NW of Doubno, on the r. bank of the Stry. Pop. 3,650. It is the see of a bishop of the Greek church.

LUCKAU, a small town of the Prussian states, in Lower Lusatia, on the Bersta, 55 m. N of Dresden. Pop. 4,310. It has woollen and linen factories, distilleries, and powder-mills.—Also a village in the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, on the l. bank of the Schnauder. Pop. 1,228.

LUCKENWALDE, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Nuthe, 32 m. S of Berth. Pop. 6,300.

LUCKER, a chapelry of Northumberland, in the p. of Bambrough, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Belford. Pop. 293.

LUCKHAM, a parish of Somersetshire, 4 m. W by S of Minehead. Area 4,126 acres. Pop. 512.

LUCKIDWAR, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Butan, at the top of a range of mountains on the E bank of the Toresha, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 50'$, E long. $89^{\circ} 20'$.

LUCKINGTON, a parish of Wilts, 7 m. WSW of Malmesbury. Area 1,625 acres. Pop. 339.

LUCKLUM, a village in the duchy of Brunswick, 7 m. ENE of Wolfenbittel, on the Wabe. Pop. 304.

LUCKNOW, or **LAK'HNAU**, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, between the 26th and 27th parallels of N lat. The soil is in general composed of sand, but where well-watered is productive, and yields cotton and all the grains of India except rice. The gardens abound with grapes, mulberries, and oranges.—Also a city of Hindostan, the capital of the prov. of Oude, 174 m. NW of Benares, and 50 m. from Cawnpore, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 51'$, E long. $80^{\circ} 50'$, situated on the S bank of the river Gumti, which is navigable for middling sized boats at all seasons of the year, and falls into the Ganges between Benares and Ghazipore. It is a very ancient city, and was for a long period the residence of the governors or nabobs of Oude. The streets are narrow and very irregular; but there are many stately khans, and handsome mosques and pagodas, scattered about; and the city appeared to Bishop Heber to have more resemblance to some of the smaller European capitals than anything he had seen in India. The SE and newest portion of the city has some good streets and well-built houses. In the vicinity of the city is the dwelling of the British resident and other European inhabitants; and adjoining to the palace is the cantonment of one of the East India company's regiments of native infantry. The gilt domes of the mosques, and the Imambara, which contains a splendid mosque and the mausoleum of Asoph-ud-Dowlah, give it a very gay appearance at a distance; but the situation is bad, and the soil is a white sand, which in the hot weather is driven about by the wind, and pervades everything. There is a bridge of masonry, of 11 arches, across the Gumti. Among the buildings in the city is a large quadrangular pile employed as a menagerie. The pop. is estimated at 200,000. In the vicinity of the city are numerous tombs, both of Hindu and Mahomedan saints.

LUCKPUT-BUNDER, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Cutch, 82 m. SE by S of Tatta, situated about 30 m. up the Kori river, or E branch of the Indus, which was only navigable by small vessels until the river was suddenly deepened by an earthquake in 1819. It is defended by a good fort. Pop. 5,000.

LUCKYPÖRE, or **LUCKIPÖRE**, a town of Bengal, in the district of Tipperah, 150 m. ENE of Calcutta, situated a few miles inland from the E bank of the

Megna, with which it communicates by a small river. At this place the East India company had an extensive factory for the manufacture or purchase of *baf-tahs* and other coarse cotton cloths.

LUCO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 5 m. N of Vittoria. Pop. 130.—Also a lively little town of Naples, on the W bank of Lake Fucino, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra 2da. Pop. 1,600, nearly the whole of whom are supported by fishing in the lake, the result of which they carry, by Capistrello and Canistro, to Subiaco, and even to Rome. The tench and *Marbel* of Fucino are considered good; there are *scardafé* also, and *lasche*, crabs, and crawfish. The inhabitants of L. are considered by the Marsicans generally as being the finest race among them, strong and healthy, though not handsome.

LUCOLI, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 6 m. WSW of Aquila. Pop. 1,900.

LUCON, LUZON, or LUCONIA, the principal of the Philippine islands, in the Eastern seas, on which, in N lat. $14^{\circ} 36' 8''$, E long. $120^{\circ} 53' 30''$, stands Manila, the metropolis of the group. Its situation is extremely favourable in a commercial point of view, being placed between the eastern and western continents; having China on the N; the islands of Japan on the NE; the ocean on the E; the other islands of the Philippine group on the S; and to the W, Malacca, Siam, and Cochin-China. Punta-Calaan, at its S extremity, is separated from the isle of Samar by a strait of about 3 leagues broad; and Punta-Cabicinga, at its N extremity, is distant 80 leagues from the island of Formosa. It is formed by two peninsular masses of land united by an isthmus 3 leagues in breadth. The N of these peninsulas is Lucon Proper, the southern receives the name of Camarines. It lies between the parallels of $12^{\circ} 30'$ and $18^{\circ} 45'$, and is of a very irregular figure, but may be estimated to be 420 m. in length from N to S, or from Punta-Calaan to Punta-Cabicinga; but 550 m. if measured along the bend which occurs in about 14° N lat., where a deep bay entering from the N divides the island into two peninsulas. In breadth it varies from 90 m. to 130 m. Its area has been estimated at 57,405 sq. m. The surface is for the most part mountainous, being intersected in its whole length by an elevated ridge, from which other ridges diverge over the whole island. To the N of the parallel of 16° , from Cabo-San-Ildelfonso to Punta-San-Vincenti, the whole country is one mass of rocky mountains, and inhabited only by a few wandering tribes. In some places detached mountains, of a conical figure, shoot up in the midst of extensive plains. There are several volcanoes which occasionally break out into dangerous eruptions, inundating and destroying the neighbouring fields with ashes, stones, sand, water, and lava. The Aringway, in the N prov. of Ylocos, made a terrific eruption at the same time with the volcano of Iolo in Magindanao, in January 1641. The Volcano-de-Taal, within a day's journey of Manila, often threatens that city; and the far-seen Mayon, between Albay and Camarines, still gives signs of activity. Tufa and calcareous reef-stone are the only stone-materials for building. There are also numerous warm springs and small lakes; and the island is occasionally visited by earthquakes. In 1650, an earthquake almost totally destroyed the city of Manila, and shook the island in different parts with terrible convulsions. In 1754, an earthquake occurred by which four towns were completely destroyed. The coast is indented by many bays and commodious harbours; but that of Manila, on the W coast, one of the finest in the world, is the only one frequented by ships of burden. There are several large lakes in the interior, the principal of which is named the Spaniards Laguna-de-Bay. It is

28 m. in length, by 22 m. in extreme breadth, and is the source of the Pasig or Manila river. It is studded with wooded islands, the largest of which is named Talim. At the village of Los Baños, on the shores of the lake, are hot springs. On the SE, this lake is bounded by high mountains called Montes Caravallas, inhabited by a peaceable race, of mild manners and industrious habits, who employ themselves in making mats, cloth, and different works with the *abaca*, a kind of banana which bears no fruit, and of which the filaments are very strong. On the other side of these mountains are immense plains, traversed by large and deep rivers, but inhabited by savage and implacable tribes who have retained their independence, but carry on a small traffic with the Spaniards in gold, wax, and tobacco, in exchange for cattle. To the S of the lake just described is the Laguna-de-Taal, a lake of a circular form about 12 m. in diam., and which empties itself into the Chinese sea.

The climate is moist; but not so warm as might be expected from its latitude. Hurricanes, or typhons, often commit great devastation; the wet season lasts from June to September, during which period the S wind blows constantly, and the level country is wholly inundated. The climate is esteemed unhealthy to Europeans, particularly if they visit the island when young; but the natives often live to a great age. Cotton, indigo, sugar, tobacco, coffee, &c., and generally all sorts of tropical produce, grow in great abundance; and there is little doubt that were ordinary skill and industry exerted in their culture, the spices of this island might equal those of the Moluccas. The richest fruits of the West as well as the East Indies grow here plentifully, and some that are to be found nowhere else. The mangoes are excellent; the limes and oranges inferior to those of China. The common potato is imported from China and Australia. At the pateros, near the entrance to the Laguna, the natives breed large flocks of ducks for the Manila market. There are 40 different sorts of palm-trees, and excellent cocoas and cassia. In the mountains, wild cinnamon, wild nutmegs, ebony, sandal-wood, together with excellent timber for building and shipping, abound. The best tobacco in the world is grown in the prov. of Cagayan. Cotton is grown in small quantity; and some cocoa-nut oil is made. Among fine cabinet-woods are ebony, *nana* a wood resembling mahogany, *alintatas* a wood of a beautiful yellow colour, and *lanete* a fine white wood.—Among the insects are butterflies, beetles, bugs, scorpions, termites, mosquitoes, and the mantis. The domestic animals are the hog, goat, dog, cat, hen, goose, buffalo, sheep, oxen, and horses. All kinds of cattle abound, and a large fat ox does not cost above 4 pieces of eight. Civet-cats are very common. Ambergris is thrown on the coasts in prodigious quantities.—Gold is found in every part of the island, washed out of the earth by the heavy rains; in the mould of the valleys, where it is carried down by the rivulets; and in the sand and mud of the lakes, brooks, and rivers. The Spaniards obtain, it is said, about 1,000 or 1,500 lbs. weight every year, as a tribute from the inhabitants.

The pop. was estimated in 1818 at 1,376,422. The natives, like all those of the Philippines, are tall and well-made, as compared with the Malays, though slighter and shorter than Europeans, wearing only a kind of shirt, with loose drawers; but the dress of the women is a large mantle, and their black and beautiful hair sometimes reaches the ground. Their complexion is a deep tawny, through which the rudeness of the blood shows itself on the cheek; and their eyes are dark and lustrous. Their houses are of bamboo framework, filled up with nipa grass, and

covered with palm leaves, and raised on pillars to the height of 8 or 10 ft. Their chief food is rice, which is often eaten with salted fish; many, indulging in their natural laziness and indolence of disposition, are altogether dependent upon the fruit of the plantain for subsistence. The interior of the country, as far as it has been penetrated by any European traveller, is covered with thick woods, no habitation nor any appearance of cultivation relieving the dreary prospect of desolation.

The Spaniards, when they arrived in this island, found upon the coast a nation who called themselves Tagalians, or Tagaleze. They are for the most part a well-disposed and tractable people; and, before the arrival of the Spaniards, were distributed into villages, without any king or supreme head, being generally under the dominion of petty chiefs or rajahs. After their conquest by the Spaniards, they were placed under the jurisdiction of a Spanish alcade mayor. Above three-fourths of the pop. still make use of the Tagala language, which, it has latterly been asserted, has little or no similarity to the Malayee. In some parts of the island a people called Negritos are found with Negro features, and most of the characteristics of the African.—Were this island, in addition to the natural advantage of its fine climate and fruitful soil, blessed with a good government, it might with ease support a greatly more numerous population; but agriculture is discouraged; the most important production of the island, tobacco, is made a government monopoly of; foreigners are not allowed to become planters unless they become married to a Spanish or native woman; the whole productions of the island are raised by poor Indian cultivators, each from his own small patch of land; and the inhabitants, indolent and destitute of energy, are despised by their neighbours, the Malay and Sulu pirates, who have long resorted to this and the neighbouring islands for the purpose of procuring a supply of slaves. At several places the natives make a species of cloth, called *medrinaque*, from the plantain-tree; and this manufacture is exported, chiefly to the United States, to the extent of 30,000 pieces annually. The silkworm is reared, and a little silk is also woven by the Indians. Coarse earthenware, hats made from the fibres of cane, mats, cigar-cases or covers, and rope from the fibres of the plantain and also from a species of rush, form the principal articles of native industry. See MANILA. The Chinese have been at different times attracted to L. in great numbers by its profitable trade. In 1603, the Spaniards, jealous of their commercial wealth and enterprise, massacred 25,000 of them. In 1639, having again increased to the number of 30,000, they dared to take up arms in their own defence, and a contest ensued in which their numbers were reduced to 7,000. The same feeling of jealousy prompted the expulsion of these industrious people in 1662, 1709, and 1751 successively; but when the public began to suffer from the want of supplies and trade, the measure was complained of, and no governor has since renewed the experiment.—The portion of this island which is occupied by the Spaniards is divided into 15 provinces; viz., Albay, Batangas, Bulacan, Cagayan, Camarines, Cavite, Laguna, Nueva-Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Tavalos, Tondo, Valangas, Ylocos, and Zambales.—See articles PHILIPPINES and MANILA.

LUCON, a town of France, in the dep. of La Vendée, arrond. and 18 m. W of Fontenay-le-Comte, in a fertile but marshy plain, and on a navigable canal which runs S. from L., through the marshes of Trolssey and Saint-Michel, to Aiguillon bay, a little to the W of the embouchure of the Sevre-Niortaise. The town is well-built, but its streets are narrow.

It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral. It has linen factories, and porcelain works; and conducts an active trade.

LUCOS, or L'KHOS, a river of Morocco, the *Lixus* of the ancients, which rises in the Little Atlas, and, running NW, falls into the Atlantic at El Araish.

LUCOTTA, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the W coast of Sumatra, in N lat. 1° 43'.

LUCRIN, or LICOLA (LAKE), a lake in the Neapolitan territory, 4 m. NW of Pazzuoli, the *Lacus Lucrinus* of the ancients. It nearly disappeared in 1538 in consequence of a subterraneous eruption.

LUCTON, a parish in Herefordshire, 5 m. NW of Leominster. Area 1,017 acres. Pop. 172.

LUCUCHE, a river of Chili, which runs S, and enters the Valdivia.

LUCY-LE-BOIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Yonne, cant. and 4 m. N of Avallon. Pop. 900.

LUCZYNIEC, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 21 m. N of Mohilev, on the l. bank of the Nimia. Pop. 800.

LUCYN, or LIUTSIN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vitebsk, 20 m. E of Rzezica, on the Luga. Pop. 300.

LUDAMAR, a country of Central Africa, having on the N and NE the Sahara or Great desert; on the SE, Bambara; on the S, Kaarta; and on the W, Jafnu. The soil is sandy, and the surface is to a large extent covered with forests. The inhabitants are almost entirely strangers to agriculture, and depend for subsistence on the rearing of cattle. Their women weave cloth from goats' hair, and transform the skins of their cattle into saddles, bridles, pouches, &c. Though rigid Mohammedans, they have no mosques, but perform their devotions in an open enclosure of mats. The king administers justice, but seldom inflicts capital punishment. He is distinguished by a finer cloth and larger tent; but in the ordinary intercourse of society his rank seems forgotten. He will be seen eating out of the same bowl, and sleeping in the same bed, with his camel-driver. He defrays his expenses by a tax on his subjects, and upon the merchandise passing through his kingdom.—The chief town is Benown.

LUDBOROUGH, a parish in Lincolnshire, 25 m. NE of Lincoln. Area 2,250 acres. Pop. 372.

LUDBREGH, a village of Croatia, in the com. and 15 m. NNE of Kreutz, on the l. bank of the Bednya.

LUDBURY (NORTH), a parish of Salop, 2½ m. from Bishop's Castle.

LUDCHURCH, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 2 m. SE of Narberth. Pop. in 1831, 228; in 1851, 265.

LUDD, a village of Palestine, in the pashalik of Gaza, 2 m. NE of Ramleh, the successor of the ancient *Layda*.

LUDDEN, or LUDDENBEG, a parish in co. Limerick, 3 m. NNE of Six-mile-Bridge. Area 1,954 acres. Pop. in 1831, 837; in 1841, 944.

LUDDENDEN, or LUDDINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, 3½ m. W by N of Halifax.

LUDDENHAM, a parish in Kent, 2 m. NW of Feversham. Area 1,438 acres. Pop. in 1851, 226.

LUDDSDOWN, a parish in Kent, 5 m. WSW of Rochester. Area 1,983 acres. Pop. in 1851, 288.

LUDDINGTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 13 m. W by S of Barton-on-Humber. Area 3,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 905; in 1851, 1,090.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Old Stratford, 3 m. SW of Stratford-on-Avon, on the N bank of the Avon. Pop. 124.

LUDDINGTON-IN-THE-BROOK, a parish partly in Huntingdonshire, and partly in Northamptonshire, 5 m. S of Oundle. Area 580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 117; in 1851, 230.

LUDE, a village of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. and 4 m. W of Verzy. Pop. 600.

LUDE (LE), a town of France, in the dep. of La Sarthe, on the l. bank of the Lour, 12 m. ESE of La Flèche. Pop. 2,250.

LUDENSCHIEDE, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 23 m. SW of Arnsberg. Pop. 3,810. It has manufactories of steel goods, and of brass and iron ware.

LUDFORD, a parish partly in Herefordshire, and partly in Salop, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Ludlow, on the river Teme. Area 7,867 acres. Pop. in 1831, 284; in 1851, 312.

LUDFORD (MAGNA and PARVA), a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. E of Market-Rajson. Area 3,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 528; in 1851, 762.

LUDGERI (SANKT), a village in the duchy of Brunswick, 1 m. S of Helmstedt.

LUDGERSHALL, a parish in Bucks, 6 m. SE by E of Bicester. Area 2,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, with Tetchworth and Kingswood, 585; in 1851, 514.

—Also a parish and market-town in Wilts, 15 m. NE by N of Salisbury. It was disfranchised by the Reform act. Area 1,773 acres. Pop. in 1851, 580.

LUDGVAN, a parish in Cornwall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Penzance. Area 4,584 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,529.

LUDHAM, a parish in Norfolk, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by E of Norwich. The church is a beautiful Gothic structure. Area 2,977 acres. Pop. in 1851, 982.

LUDIANA, or **LUDHYANA**, a town and fortress of Hindostan, situated on the NW boundary of the prov. of Delhi, and on the S bank of the river Sutledge, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 49'$; E long. $75^{\circ} 48'$. It was for many years the most remote military station which the British possessed in Hindostan, and was considered as a post of defence against the Afghans. For four months in the year the climate of L. is cold, and even ice is produced on the small ponds; but being situated on a sandy plain, the hot winds blow with great violence during the summer months. It is surrounded by a desert of sand; and the cantonments are confined. Barracks have, however, been recently erected for European troops, and a few good houses. The fort is constructed of mud and brick. The town has been extended nearly to the gates of the fort. The bazaar is large and populous. Near the infantry lines is the palace of the defunct king of Cabul, Shah Sujah, surrounded by a high wall, possessing an extensive garden, and two large compounds or enclosures. L. is universally considered one of the hottest stations in the upper provinces of India. During the hot season no verdure is visible, not a sign of vegetation to refresh the eye, and only one point of interest in the distance, the snowy range of the Himalaya mountains, forming the boundary of the horizon.

LUDLOW, a parliamentary borough in Salop, on the S border of the co., 143 m. NW by W of London, and 25 m. S of Shrewsbury, beautifully situated on an eminence at the junction of the Corve with the Teme. Area 280 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,897; in 1831, 5,253; in 1841, 5,171; in 1851, 5,376. The town is upwards of 1 m. in length, and consists of regular and wide streets, lying in diverging and inclined directions from the highest and most central part of the town. The houses in general are neat, well-built, and better arranged than those of most inland towns of the same antiquity. The Corve runs along the NW, and the Teme along the W and S outskirts of the town. The former is crossed by a bridge of 3 arches; the latter, by 2 bridges. The church, which stands in the highest part of the town, is a beautiful cruciform edifice, in the decorated Gothic style of the latter part of the 15th cent., forming one of the most stately parochial churches in England. The amount of the borough income for

1840 was £968; for 1847, £1,324. The borough, previous to the passing of the reform act, returned 2 members, as it still does. The number of electors registered in 1848 was 426. It is one of the polling-places for the members for the S division of the co. —The glove trade formerly employed 1,000 hands here; but owing to the establishment of marts for articles of cheaper fabrication in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, the trade declined, and a few years ago became extinct. There is a small woollen factory; and malt is made to a considerable extent. —L. seems to have been anciently included within the borders of Wales, and to have been the site of a castle belonging to the Welsh princes. In the wars of the Roses, L. castle was chiefly in the possession of the house of York. During the civil war the castle held out under the earl of Bridgewater, for the interest of the king, but ultimately surrendered to the parliament. It is famous for having been the place where Milton's *Masque of Comus* was first performed, in 1631. The remains of the castle are situated on an eminence overhanging the river Corve, and form an important feature in a country rich in picturesque scenery.

LUDLOW, a township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, U. S., 82 m. WSW of Boston. Pop. 1,268. Also a township in Windsor co., in Vermont, 80 m. S of Montpelier, with a village on Black river. Pop. 1,636.

LUDLOWVILLE, a village in Tompkins co., in the state of New York, U. S., 172 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. 500.

LUDNEY. See GRAINTHORPE.

LUDON, a village of France, in the dep. of Girondet, cant. and 4 m. N of Blanquefort. Pop. 1,000.

LUDWEIS, a village of the archd. of Austria, 26 m. NNW of Krems.

LUDWIGSBURG, a town of Württemberg, situated on the l. bank of the Neckar, 8 m. N of Stuttgart. It is a well-built place, and has one of the finest palaces in Germany, several churches, an arsenal, a cannon-foundry, and a charitable institution for the education of young children, with which a workhouse and woollen manufactory have been connected. Pop. 6,200. The court was removed to L. in 1727; but in 1733, on the death of the reigning duke, the public offices were brought back to Stuttgart, and L. has since been only the occasional residence of the court. —Also a town of Prussian Pomerania, situated on a bay of the Baltic, 5 m. ENE of Greifswald.

LUDWIGSLUST, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 22 m. SSE of Schwerin, on the Hamburg and Berlin railway. Pop. 5,256.

LUDWIGSTADT, a village of Bavaria, 4 m. SE of Lauenstein. Pop. 600.

LUDWIGSTEIN, a bailiwick of Electoral Hesse, in the circle of Witzzenhausen. Pop. 5,108.

LUDWIGSTHAL, a village, of Moravia, in the circle and 27 m. WNW of Troppau. —Also a village of Württemberg, 2 m. NNE of Tuttlingen, on the r. bank of the Danube.

LUDWINOWO, a village of Poland, in the woiwode of Angustowo, on the Szeszuppe, 4 m. S of Marianopol. Pop. 312.

LUDWIPOL, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, on the l. bank of the Slucz, 30 m. NE of Rowno.

LUDWORTH AND CHIDWORTH, a township in the p. of Glossop, Derbyshire, 9 m. NW of Chapel-en-le-Grith, on the E bank of the river Etherow, and in the line of the Manchester and Sheffield railway. Pop. in 1831, 1,734; in 1851, 1,571.

LUESIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. NNW of Saragossa. Pop. 1,400.

LUETASCH, or **LOITASCH**, a valley of the Tyrol, in the NE part of the circle of the Upper Innthal. It is singularly closed in on all sides by natural or artificial defences.

LUEZAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SE of Logrono, in the col gr pass of Monte Viso. Pop. 260.

LUFFENHAM (North), a parish in Rutlandshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Uppingham, on the N bank of the river Chater. Area 1,999 acres. Pop. 442.

LUFFENHAM (South), a parish in Rutlandshire, 7 m. SW by W of Stamford, on a branch of the Chater. Area 1,417 acres. Pop. in 1831, 273; in 1851, 437. The North Midland railway has a station here.

LUFFINCOTT, a parish in Devonshire, 6 m. S by W of Holworthy, on the E bank of the Tamar. Area 971 acres. Pop. in 1831, 92; in 1851, 96.

LUFTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 m. NW by W of Yeovil. Area 292 acres. Pop. in 1851, 24.

LUFUNA, a small river of Congo, in Africa, near the frontier of Angola, which falls into the Atlantic, in S lat. $8^{\circ} 26'$.

LUGA, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Petersburg, on the river Luga, 97 m. S of St. Petersburg. Pop. 1,800.—The L. flows into the gulf of Finland, after a course of about 150 m.

LUGAGGIA, a commune of the Swiss cant. of Ticino, in the district of Lugano. Pop. 388.

LUGAGNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. of Limouge, 15 m. ESE of Cahors. Pop. 350.

LUGAGNANO, a village in the duchy of Parma, 9 m. WSW of Borgo-San-Domino, on the L. bank of the Larda.

LU-GAN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se. The div. comprises 7 districts. The town is in N lat. $36^{\circ} 7' 12''$, E long. 113° .

LUGANO, a lake, partly in the S of Switzerland, cant. of Ticino, and partly belonging to Austrian Lombardy, between Lake Maggiore on the W, and Lake Como on the E. It is 16 m. in length, and from 2 to 5 m. in breadth, and of great depth. The elevation of its surface above that of the Mediterranean is computed at 930 ft. It receives the river Agno on the N, and the Cavaigna on the E, and several other small streams; and discharges itself into Lago Maggiore by the river Tresa. It lies between two mountain-ranges, steep and of irregular form, whose craggy sides display a scene of uncommon magnificence, but impress the mind with awful rather than pleasant sensations. In the bay near Lugano, however, the surface slopes down to the edge of the water, discovering that town surrounded by meadows, corn fields, and vineyards, while the Alps, with their snowy peaks, form a grand semicircular boundary to the landscape. It is the *Ceresius lacus* of the Middle ages.

LUGANO, or **LAUIS**, a town of Switzerland, the capital of the cant. of Ticino, 15 m. S of Bellinzona, and 16 m. NW of Como. Pop. in 1850, 5,142. Catholics. It stands on the N side of the lake of Lugano, and has an extensive traffic in silk, with well-frequented fairs, being an entrepot between Italy and Switzerland.

LUGANSKOI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Ekaterinoslav, 16 m. SE of Bachmut.

LUGAR, a river of Ayrshire, which discharges itself into the river Ayr, near Catrine, after a course of 13 m.

LUGARES (SANTOS), a village of Buenos Ayres, 10 m. W by N of the city of Buenos Ayres, on the high road to Pilar, chiefly consisting of soldiers' huts. On the 34. of Feb. 1852, the Buenos Ayrean dictator, Rosas, played his last stake upon the plain surrounding this v., and was decisively defeated by the

allied forces under Urquiza. Rosas led out his troops on Sunday afternoon from their encampment at Santos L. to a spot distant from it about a league. Here they remained on Monday the 2d, and that evening he formed his line of battle on the edge of a gentle slope, just raised above the surrounding level country. It is computed that he had from 20,000 to 25,000 men of all arms. Most of these, especially the cavalry, were new levies, having been taken from their farms only a few months before; but some few of the infantry, especially the blacks, who fought well, had long been soldiers. He had nearly 300 pieces of artillery, but they were badly managed. His old cavalry, to the number of 13,500 men, had been stationed in detachments along the river bank to the N of the province, and having been taken in detail, had nearly all been cut off or dispersed by Urquiza's troops during their march, so that only about 1,000 crossed the bridge of Márques under General Pacheco a few days before the battle. Rosas' line extended for about 2 m. on the edge of a gentle slope,—cavalry on the wings, infantry in the centre, artillery in front and between the intervals. There was not a tree or house on the field of battle, except a house of brick and mortar, with a tower, called Monte-Caseros, which formed his extreme right, and which he occupied in force, and a round pigeon-house of brick about 70 yds. from it. Urquiza, with a force of from 25,000 to 28,000 men, from Entre Rios, Uruguay, Corrientes, Santa Fé, and Brazil, arrived from the neighbourhood of Mórón on the evening of Monday, and bivouacked at a distance of about 2 m. from the enemy. At daylight on Tuesday morning he drew up his men in a line, opposite to Rosas' army, on the edge of an opposite slope, at the distance of about 1 m. He was inferior in artillery, but much superior in the quality and discipline of his troops. The cannonading began at daylight. Urquiza commenced the battle by outflanking with his cavalry Rosas' left, which was turned and routed. While this was going on on Rosas' left, Urquiza's centre and left, composed of Brazilian and Oriental infantry, crossed the valley, and took at the point of the bayonet the two houses which formed the strong positions on Rosas' right, while Urquiza's cavalry on the left completely surrounded the whole of Rosas' right. Thus both his wings were turned. The cavalry fled; the infantry and artillery made a stand for a short time in a new position, but it was only for a very brief space: surrounded on all sides, they surrendered or fled in all directions, and the rout was complete. Rosas was on the tower of the house for some time, and then in the field; at length, seeing all was lost, he took to flight, and, thanks to a very magnificent horse, and the dust and smoke of the battle, succeeded in getting into Buenos Ayres, and off to a steamer, which conveyed him to the British flag-ship, the Centaur, lying about 3 m. off. Such was the issue of the battle of Monte-Caseros, in which, it is said, upwards of 50,000 men were engaged,—a larger number, perhaps, than ever assembled in America on one field since the days of the Aztec princes. The results were the complete dispersion of Rosas' cavalry, the capture of all his infantry and artillery, his own ruin, and the freedom of the Argentine republic. Of this large army it is not thought that more than 200 were killed, and 600 wounded on both sides,—Urquiza having given strict orders to make prisoners, but not to kill except in case of resistance. The victorious troops passed the night in Santos L., and head-quarters were established at Rosas' quinta of Palermo.

LUGDE, or **LUBE**, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, on the Emmer, 15 m. N of Brackel. Pop. 2,500.

LUGDUFF, a mountain of co. Wicklow, forming part of the S screen of Glendalough, and part of the N screen of Glennamole. It has an alt. of 2,148 ft. above sea-level. Its name means 'the mountain of the Black gulf'; and its N side is so precipitous, that a writer, who has no propensity to exaggerate, declares it possible to "take a somerset of 1,500 ft." from the top of it into the upper lake of Glendalough.

LUGG, a river of Wales, which falls into the Severn at Chepstow.—Also a river of Herefordshire, which rises in Radnorshire, and falls into the Wye, near Hereford, after a course of about 40 m.

LUGGELAW, a beautiful glen in co. Wicklow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by N of Roundwood. Lough Tay, possessing a surface-elevation of 807 ft. above sea-level, lies in the bottom of part of the glen; and the enormous alpine mass of naked granite, which forms the mountain of Carrigemanne, climbs tumultuously up from one of the lake's sides.

LUGGIE, a river of Dumbartonshire and Lanarkshire, which joins the Kelvin near Kirkintilloch. The great canal between the Forth and Clyde is carried over it by an aqueduct bridge.—Also a river of Linlithgowshire, a tributary of the Avon.

LUGINO, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 27 m. SW of Owruż.

LUGNANO, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 24 m. SW of Spoleto. Pop. 1,000.

LUGNAQUILLA, a mountain of co. Wicklow, 7 m. ENE of Balinglass, alt. 3,039 ft. above sea-level. It can be easily ascended on the SW side.

LUGNEZ, or **LUNGNEZ**, a jurisdiction in the Swiss cant. of the Grisons, comprising the valley and side-valleys of the Glenner. Pop. in 1850, 292, Catholics.

LUGNY, a town of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, 10 m. N of Maçon. Pop. 1,167.—Also a village in the dep. of Côte-d'Or, 1 m. NNW of Recay.

LUGO, a province of Spain, formed in 1822 of the NE part of the prov. of Galicia. It is bounded on the N by the Atlantic; on the E by the provs. of Oviedo and Villafranca; on the S by those of Orense and Vigo; and on the W by La Corogne. The Cantabrian chain traverses its centre; the rivers Mino and Sil water its S part. Much of the surface is uncultivated, but offers excellent pastures.—Its chief town, of the same name, stands on an eminence near the l. bank of the Mino, in N lat. 43° , 51 m. E of Santiago. It is neatly built, and is more than 3 m. in circuit; but contains only 7,200 inhabitants. It is of great antiquity, having been the capital of a district under the Romans, who gave it the name of *Lucus Augusti*. It is now a bishop's see, and has a cathedral of Gothic architecture, with several churches and convents. Its ancient walls are in good preservation. It has some small manufactures of woollen.

LUGO, a town of the Papal states, in the leg. of Ferrara, on the river Senio, 15 m. S of Ferrara. Pop. 2,343. It is a place of considerable trade.

LUGOS, or **LUGOSCH**, a small town of Hungary, the chief place of the palatinate of Krassova, on the l. bank of the Temes, 35 m. E of Temesvár. On the opposite bank of the river is Olah-Lugos, or Wallashisch-Lugos, with a pop. of 6,000.

LUGRIN, a town of Savoy, in the prov. of Thonon, 4 m. E of Trian. Pop. 1,100.

LUGROS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 34 m. E of Grenada. Pop. 670.

LUGTON, a river of Scotland, which issues from Loch Libo in Renfrewshire, and falls into the Gar-nock.

LUGUMKLOSTER, a town of Denmark, in the duchy and 48 m. NW of Slawick, 19 m. W of Apenrade, near the l. bank of the Brede-aae. Pop. 1,200. It has large cattle-fairs.

LUGWARDINE, a parish of Herefordshire, 3 m. E by N of Hereford, on the Lugg. Area 2,097 acres. Pop. 670.

LUHATSCHOWITZ, a village of Moravia, 12 m. ESE of Hradisch. It has sulphurated springs and saline baths.

LUH-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se. The div. comprises 3 districts.

LUHE, a village of Bavaria, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of the Elbe, and 9 m. N of Nabburg.

LUH-FUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Yun-nan-fu, in N lat. 25° 12', E long. 102° 14'.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwan-tung, div. of Hwuy-chu-fu, to the E of Hai-fung.

LUH-GAN-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy. The div. comprises 2 districts.

LUH-HO, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Keang-ning-fu or Nan-king, in N lat. 32° 20', E long. 118° 50'.

LUH-HWAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Wu-ting-chu.

LUH-LEANG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Keuh-ting-fu, 60 m. E of Yun-nan-fu, on a small lake, in N lat. 25° 8', E long. 103° 42'.

LUH-YIH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Kwei-tih-fu, in N lat. 33° 56' 50", E long. 115° 34' 30".

LUI, a stream in Aberdeenshire, descending from Benmuicdhu through Glenlui, and the forest of Mar, to the Dee.

LUIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Thouarce. Pop. 500.

LUINA (LOCH). See AVICH.

LUINES, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, 6 m. W of Tours. Pop. 2,000.

LUING, an island off the W coast of Argyllshire, separated on the N from Seil by a strait scarcely 300 yds. wide, and having the islands of Torsay and Shuna off its E side. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, but rarely exceeds 1 m. in breadth. Clay-slate forms the mass of the island; and the quarrying of it, for roofing-slates, employs a number of hands.

LUINO, or **LUVINO**, a small town of Austrian Italy, on the E bank of Lago Maggiore, 15 m. S of Locarno.

LUIS (SAN), a town of the La Plata confederation, in the prov. and 130 m. SW of Cordova. It is composed of low mud-built huts, and enclosed with a wall of the same material.—There are various inconsiderable settlements of this name in Spanish America.

LUIS (SAN), a harbour and inlet of Texas, near the W end of Galveston island. The harbour is formed by an island called San Luis, and a neck of the mainland.

LUISA, a river of New Granada, which rises 36 m. W of Ibaguë; runs SW; and enters the Magdalena, on the l. bank, after a course of 75 m.

LUIS-OBISPO (SAN), a town of Upper California, 40 m. N of Point Conception, at the mouth of the Rio San Felipe.

LUIS-DE-LA-PAZ (SAN), a town of Mexico, in the state of Guanajuato, 36 m. NNW of Queretaro. Pop. 4,500.

LUIS-POTOSI (SAN). See POTOSI.

LUIS REY (SAN), a village of New California, founded in 1798. It stands in N lat. 32° 55', on the coast road from San Diego northwards.

LUISTRE, or **L'HUITRE**, a village of France, in

the dep. of L'Aube, cant. of Ramerup, 6 m. NE of Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. 720.

LUITRE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Fougères. Pop. 1,700.

LUIZ (SAN). See **MARANHAM**.

LUIZ (SAO), a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Gerais, 5 m. NNE of Paratatu.

LUIZ-ALVES, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, rising in the Serro-do-Duro, and flowing E, through dense forests, to the Tocantins.—Also a river in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, descending from the Serra Bahu, and joining the Tajahii.

LUIZ-BELTRAO (SAO), a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, comarca of Rezende, near the l. bank of the Parahiba.

LUIZ-GOMEZ, a mountain-ridge of Brazil, a branch of the Cordilheira Borborema, in the provs. of Parahiba and Rio-Grande-do-Norte, in which the Rio-do-Peixe has its origin.—Also a parish and village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, to the W of the Rio-das-Piranhas, in the district of Porto-Alegre.

LUIZ-DAS-MISSOES (SAO), a village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, comarca of Missões, on the Rio Piratini.

LUKASZOWKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 90 m. SSE of Kiev. Pop. 500.

LUKAWETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. SW of Czaslau.

LUKAWITZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 6 m. SE of Chrudin.

LU-K'Z, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. of Shin-chu-fu, in N lat. 28° 15', E long. 109° 53'.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Keang-sei, div. of Keen-chang-fu, in N lat. 27° 33', E long. 117° 17'.

LU-KEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, div. of Lu-chu-fu, 105 m. SW of Nan-king, in N lat. 31° 16' 49", E long. 117° 17' 10".

LU-KEEN-HO, a river of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, which has its source near the fortress of Yang-fang; runs W; and, after a course of about 90 m., throws itself into the Hoang-ho, on the l. bank, near the town of Ho-ken.

LUKE'S KEYS, two small islands near the coast of Honduras, in N lat. 15° 50'.

LUKEW, a river of Galicia, rising near Przyslaw, and running NNE to the Dniester.

LU-KIANG, a name by which the river Thaleayn is distinguished in its passage through the Chinese prov. of Yun-nan.

LUKKI, a town of Sind, 12 m. SE of Lakkur, in about N lat. 25° 48'.—Also a town of Sind, in about S lat. 26° 14', near the W bank of the Indus, and adjacent to a pass leading through a range of mountains, connected with the Hala range of Beluchistan.

LUKMANIER, a summit of the Lepontine Alps, in Switzerland, on the frontiers of the cant. of Grisons and that of Ticino. Nearly on the summit of the pass by which the road from Desentes to Bellinzona crosses this mountain, is the hospice of Santa Maria, at an alt. of 5,740 ft. above sea-level.

LUKNIKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 15 m. ESE of Telsze.

LUKOJANOV, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Nizni-Novgorod, on the river Teshe, 102 m. S of Nizni-Novgorod.

LUKOMI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 72 m. NW of Mohilev, near a small lake of the same name.

LUKOW, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and 18 m. S of Siedlev, on an affluent of the Krzna. Pop. 1,000.

LULEA, a seaport of Sweden, in N. Bothnia, 68 m. WSW of Tornea, in N lat. 65° 36', E long. 22°

10', at the mouth of a river of the same name, which rises on the Norwegian frontier, and reaches the gulf after a SE course of about 220 m. Pop. 1,140.

LULEA-LAPPMARK, an extensive district of Swedish Lapland; bounded on the N by Tornea-Lapmark; on the E by W. Bothnia; on the S by Pitea-Lapmark; and on the W by Norway, from which it is separated by the Dofrines chain. It takes its name from the river Lulea, which flows through it. The greatest part of it consists of woods and high mountains. It has mines of silver, lead, and iron; and is divided into two parishes of vast extent, called Jokmok and Gellivara. It is thinly peopled, containing hardly 2,500 inhabitants, though 150 m. in length, and 70 m. in breadth.

LULES (LOS), a settlement in the Argentine prov. of Tucuman, 50 m. N of Tucuman.

LULLIAMORE, a parish in co. Kildare, 4 m. NNE of Rathangan. Area 2,656 acres. Pop. 94.

LULLIANA, a village of the Punjab, 20 m. S of Lahore.

LULLINGSTONE, a parish in Kent, 14 m. W by S of Rochester, on the river Darent. Area 1,531 acres. Pop. in 1831, 40; in 1851, 51.

LULLINGTON, a parish in Derbyshire, 6½ m. S of Burton-upon-Trent. Area 2,983 acres. Pop. in 1831, 548; in 1851, 679.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, 8 m. N by E of Frome. Area 681 acres. Pop. in 1831, 145; in 1851, 118.—Also a parish in Sussex, 5 m. SW of Hailsham, on the E bank of the Cuckmere. Area 1,162 acres. Pop. in 1851, 26.

LULLWORTH (EAST), a parish in Dorsetshire, 5 m. SW of Wareham. Area 2,860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 345; in 1851, 450. Its castle is a massive structure, forming an exact cube of 80 ft. with a round tower at each corner.

LULLWORTH (WEST), a chapelry in Dorsetshire, 7½ m. SW of Wareham, on the shore of the English channel. Area 3,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 360; in 1851, 401.

LULSLEY, a chapelry in the p. of Suckley, Worcestershire, 7 m. W by N of Worcester, on the S bank of the Teme. Area 760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 128; in 1851, 141.

LU-LUNG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Yung-ping-fu.

LUMBERLAND, a township of Sullivan co., in the state of New York, U. S., 129 m. SW of Albany. Pop. 1,205.

LUMBERTON, a town of N. Carolina, U. S., capital of Robeson co., 91 m. S by W of Raleigh.

LUMBERVILLE, a village of Bucks co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 117 m. E of Harrisburg.

LUMBIER, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. ESE of Pampeluna, on an island formed by the Irati and the Salazar. Pop. 2,143.

LUMBO, a town of Lower Guinea, in Benguela, 120 m. ENE of Benguela.

LUMBRALES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 55 m. WSW of Salamanca. Pop. 2,084.

LUMBRERAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 4 m. S of Logrono. Pop. 1,300.

LUMELLO, a town of the Sardinia states, the chief place of the district of Lomellina, 44 m. ENE of Turin, on the r. bank of the Agogna. Pop. 2,150.

LUMEZZANE (VAL DELLE), a district of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Brescia, watered by the Gobbio, an affluent of the Mella. It is a highly fertile region; and contains several villages, whose inhabitants are chiefly supported by the manufacture of fire-arms and military weapons of all kinds.

LUMEZZANE-PIEVE, a town of Austrian Lombardy, 9 m. N of Brescia. Pop. 1,300.

LUMEZZANE-SAN-GEOLONGO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, 9 m. NNE of Brescia. Pop. 1,386.

LUMGHANAT, *See* **AFGHANISTAN**.
LUMIAR, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, 3 m. N of Lisbon. Pop. 1,600.

LUMIARES, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 7 m. SSE of Lunego, on the r. bank of the Coura.

LUMIO, a village of Corsica, in the cant. of Monte-Grosso, 4 m. N of Calenzana. Pop. 750.

LUMLEY (GREAT), a chapelry in the p. of Chester-le-Street, co.-palatine of Durham, 5 m. NNE of Durham, on the E bank of the Wear. Area 1,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,301; in 1851, 1,730.

LUMLEY (LITTLE), a township in the p. of Chester-le-Street, co.-palatine of Durham, 6 m. NNE of Durham. Area 750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 393; in 1851, 337. On an eminence on the S bank of the river Wear stands the majestic castle of **L.**

LUMMEN, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, cant. and 4 m. N of Herck. Pop. 659.

LUMNA, a village of Galicia, 27 m. SW of Sambar. Pop. 1,000.

LUMPARLAND, an island in the Baltic, one of the Aland group, in N lat. 60° 7', to the SE of Aland.

LUMPHANAN, a parish of Aberdeenshire, 2½ m. WSW of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1831, 947; in 1851, 1,098.

LUMPKIN, a county in the N part of the state of Georgia, U. S.; watered by the Etowah and Chetalee. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 5,671 in 1840; in 1850, 8,674. Its cap. is Dahlonega.—Also a village in Stewart co., in the state of Georgia, 137 m. SW of Milledgeville.

LUNA, a river of Ecuador, which rises to the NE of La Concepcion, runs S, and joins the Putumayo, on the l. bank, in S lat. 1°, after a course of 120 m.

LUNA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. N of Saragossa, on the r. bank of the Arva-da-Biel. Pop. 1,300.

LUNA (PUNTA DE), a cape on the N coast of the island of Cuba, in W long. 75° 8'.

LUNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Najac. Pop. 500.

LU-NA-CHAN, a mountain of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Ning-yuen-fu, in N lat. 26° 33', E long. 102° 57'.

LUNAIRE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of Pleurtuit, on the coast, 12 m. N of Dinan. Pop. 1,000.

LUNAN, a river of Forfarshire, flowing NE to Rescobie-loch; expanding into Balgaves-loch; and terminating at Lunan-bay, in the vicinity of Redcastle, after a course of 17 m.—Also a rivulet of Perthshire, formed by various picturesque rills emptying themselves into the loch of Lows, in the parish of Caputh. After its efflux from that lake, it becomes lost in the circular loch of Butterstone; issuing thence, it runs E and SE, and expands into Loch-Chanie; a mile farther E, it is once more a lake, or is lost in Loch-Drumellie. Running now SE, it falls into the Isla, 2 m. E of Meiklour.—Also a parish on the coast of Forfarshire, bounded on the E by Lunan-bay. Pop. in 1801, 318; in 1831, 238; in 1851, 279.

LUNAN BAY, a semicircular indentation of the German ocean, on the coast of Forfarshire. Its coast for a mile at each extremity is bold and rocky. It has a fine sandy bottom, and affords safe anchorage in any storm except from the NE and E.

LUNAS, a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Hérault, 27 m. N of Beziers. Pop. 1,500.

LUNAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, cant. of Savigny, 6 m. W of Vendôme. Pop. 1,600.

LUNCARTX, a village in the Strathmore district of Perthshire, near the r. bank, 4 m. N of Perth, with about 230 inhabitants. A bleachfield here has long

been reputed the most extensive in Britain. Its grounds comprehend upwards of 130 acres; and four falls of water-power impel 24 sets of beetles. This works bleach about 2,000,000 yds. of linen cloth in the year, and employ upwards of 120 hands.—**L.** is famous in connection with the decisive overthrow of the Danes, about the year 990, by Kenneth III. The scene of conflict was on the Tay, 3 m. above the confluence of the Almond.

LUND, or **LUNDEN**, a town of Sweden, in the laen of Malmö, 21 m. E of Copenhagen, 8 m. from the Baltic. Pop. 5,000. It has some woollen manufactories and tanneries. A university was founded here in 1479, which is still attended by above 600 students. It has a botanical garden, an anatomical theatre, a cabinet of curiosities, and a library containing above 40,000 vols. **L.** has a fine old cathedral, now under progress of restoration.

LUNDEN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, in the N. Ditmarsch, near the mouth of the Eyder, 62 m. NNW of Hamburg. Pop. 400.

LUNDENBURG, or **BRZEPSLAW**, a town of Moravia, on the river Theya, 36 m. E of Brunn. Pop. 1,500.

LUNDIE, a parish in Forfarshire, skirting the Sidlaw hills. Area 3,258 acres; or with Fowlis-Easter, in Perthshire, 5,202 acres. Pop. of these conjoined districts, in 1831, 778; in 1851, 750.

LUNDU, a river of Borneo, on the W coast. It has a breadth of about a ½ m. at its mouth; and is from 150 to 200 yds. wide opposite the Dyak village of Tungong, situated about 18 m. above its mouth.

LUNDY, an island in the mouth of the Bristol channel, 11 m. NW by N of Hartland point. It is about 3 m. in length and 1 m. in breadth, and comprises nearly 2,000 acres. On account of the lofty rocks with which it is environed, it is inaccessible except by a narrow entrance on the E side, where a small beach admits approach. Towards the N extremity, it rises to the height of 800 ft. above sea-level, and is terminated by a lofty pyramidal rock called the Constable. In 1840 it was sold for 9,400 guineas. There is a lighthouse upon it, in N lat. 51° 10' 7", W long. 4° 40' 15".

LUNDYE, a river of Afghanistan, rising on the Hindu-Kush, and flowing SW to the river of Cabul, which it joins in N lat. 34° 10'.

LUNE, a river of Westmoreland and Lancaster, which rises on the S slope of Sheepfell, runs past Kirby-Lonsdale and Hornby to Lancaster, a distance of 45 m.; and below Lancaster opens into a wide estuary. Its chief tributaries are the Rother, the Leekbeck, the Greta, and the Wenning. It is navigable to Lancaster.—Also a river in the counties of Westmoreland and Durham, which runs into the Tees below Longton.

LUNE, a village of Hanover, 1 m. NNE of Luneburg, near the r. bank of the Ilmenau.

LUNEBURG, a government of Hanover, formerly a principality of the German empire, stretching along the l. bank of the Elbe, between the parallels of 52° 15' and 53° 3' N, and forming part of the NW frontier of Hanover. A small part, lying on the r. bank of the Elbe, belongs to Denmark. It has a territorial extent of 4,236 sq. m. Pop. in 1848, 326,427. Its surface belongs to the basin of the Elbe on the N; and to that of the Weser on the S; and is watered by the Aller, the Ilmenau, the Lige, the Ocker, the Jetze, the Fuhse, the Borne, and some smaller streams. The central part forms a large heath, which is employed in feeding sheep and in maintaining bees. The latter are reared in such numbers as to produce honey and wax for export to the annual value, it is said, of £30,000. Wherever the soil has

any considerable elevation, it is sandy, and apt to run into heath; but on the banks of the rivers there are many fertile districts. The low grounds produce crops of different kinds, particularly buckwheat; in certain situations hops; and in others excellent pasturage on which horses are reared for export. The manufactures of the province are confined to the products of the country, consisting chiefly of woollens, linen, and wax. L. is governed by its own states, and has its own courts of justice. At Zell, in this prov., there is a court of appeal for the whole Hanoverian states.

LUNEBURG, the capital of the above prov., stands on the Ilmenau, which is here navigable. It has dark and narrow streets, and old-fashioned houses; and is surrounded by walls of no great strength. It has 4 churches, with an equal number of hospitals, an orphan-house, a gymnasium, and a military school in which young men of family and others receive their education. In the market-place stands the palace, a good building; and opposite to it the church of St. Michael, in which many of the ancient dukes of L. are buried. Pop. in 1845, 11,779. Luneburg formerly held a leading rank among the Hanse towns, and still carries on a considerable trade, particularly in horses. It has also a fine salt-spring, from which salt is manufactured and exported in considerable quantities. On the W side of the town is a hill called the Kalkberg, from which lime is procured for exportation to Hamburg, Altona, and Holland. One quarter of the town, called the Sulze, is surrounded by a separate wall, and governed by its own magistrates.

LUNEDALE, a township in the p. of Romaldkirk in Yorkshire, 11 m. NW of Barnard-Castle. Area 21,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 308; in 1851, 321.

LUNEL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Hérault, and arrond. of Montpellier.—The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,853; in 1841, 13,410.—The town, called also Lunel-la-ville, is 14 m. ENE of Montpellier, and 9 m. N of Aigues-Mortes, on the r. bank of the Vidourle, which is here crossed by a bridge, and near a canal of the same name. Pop. in 1841, 6,385. It has numerous distilleries of brandy and of essences; and carries on an active trade in grain, flour, and dried fruit. Wine in large quantities is cultivated in the environs. The canal of L., to which the town chiefly owes its activity, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length. It is formed by the waters of the Gardillon, and connects the Rhone with the Canal des Deux-Mers and the Mediterranean. The town of L. was taken and fortified by the Protestants.—Also a village in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 4 m. N of St.-Genies-de-Rivedort. Pop. 230.—Also a river which has its source in the dep. of the Drome and cant. of Chatillon; flows thence into the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes; and joins the Buech, on the r. bank, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Serres, after a course in a generally S direction of about 24 m.

LUNEL, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Galam, and 15 m. WNW of Makana.

LUNEL-VIEL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Hérault, cant. and 3 m. W of Lunel, and 13 m. ENE of Montpellier. Pop. 560.

LUNEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, reg. and 27 m. NW of Arenberg, circle and 7 m. NNE of Dortmund, at the confluence of the Lippe and Beck. Pop. in 1837, 1,993. It has manufactories of hosiery, needles, tobacco, and tinware, and several tanneries.

LUNENBURG, a county of Nova-Scotia, on the Atlantic ocean; bounded on the S coast of the prov., facing the Atlantic ocean; bounded on the N by Annapolis and King's co.; on the E by Hants and Halifax; and on

the W by Queen's co.—Also a township in the above co., originally colonized by a number of industrious Germans and Swiss, who changed its name from Melagash to the present. It is 35 m. SW by S of Halifax, and contains about 1,200 inhabitants, who still talk German. The style of the houses is Dutch, and their outsidings are generally painted red, white, orange, or green. The harbour is about 1 m. in length, with water for large vessels.—Also a county in the S of Virginia, U. S., watered by the Meherrin. Area 410 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 11,055; in 1850, 11,678. Its cap. is Lewistown.—Also a village of Albany co., New York, on the W side of Hudson's river, opposite to the city of Hudson, and 30 m. S of Albany.—Also a township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 46 m. NW of Boston. Pop. 1,272.—Also a township of Essex co., Vermont, 58 m. ENE of Montpelier. Pop. 1,130.

LUNERAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, cant. and 4 m. NW of Basqueville, and 11 m. SW of Dieppe. Pop. 1,630. It has a Protestant chapel, and contains several oil-mills.

LUNEVILLE, a considerable town of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, near the junction of the Vezouze and the Meurthe, 15 m. SE of Nancy. Pop. in 1836, 12,661; in 1846, 12,164. It is an open town; the streets are regular, and the houses are in general well-built. The principal public edifice is a castle, built towards the beginning of last cent., by Leopold I., duke of Lorraine, and long inhabited by Stanislaus, ex-king of Poland, who made important improvements both on the castle and town, where he instituted an academy, and furnished it with a good library. In the centre of the town is the large and handsome church of St. James, with two elegant towers. The hotel-de-ville, the barracks, the principal hospital, and several other public establishments, are of considerable interest. The town has, on a small scale, manufactories of stockings, lace, muslin, gloves, and pottery.—L. is well known in diplomatic history for the treaty concluded there between Austria and the French republic, on the 9th February, 1801.—The cant. of L. comprises 36 coms. Pop. in 1841, 33,512.—The arrond. of L. has an area of 120,912 hect., and comprises the cantons of L., Baccarat, Bayon, Blamont, and Gerbeville. Pop. in 1841, 89,179.

LUNG, a river of the cos. of Mayo, Sligo, and Roscommon. It issues from Lough Errit, on the W border of Roscommon; and flows to the S side of Lough Gara, in a prevalently NE course; but it flows so sinuously as to make an actual run of 20 m. in achieving a real distance of 10. A large proportion of the country upon its banks and within its basin is bog.

LUNGA, an island off the coast of Argyllshire, on the W flank of the sound of Luing. It extends about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, N and S; and is separated at its ends by very narrow straits from Ormsa and Scarba. The strait at the S end, between it and Scarba, is obstructed by a rocky islet, and has a tumbling and impetuous tidal current. L. consists of a long irregular hilly ridge, generally less than 500 ft. above sea-level, but occasionally rising to nearly 1,000 ft. From the different eminences of the island, the views are extremely interesting.

LUNGAU, a district of the archd. of Austria, in the prov. of Upper Austria, and SE extremity of the circle of Salzburg. It consists chiefly of a valley, at an elevation of 3,225 ft. above sea-level, and surrounded by lofty mountains. Its chief towns are Moersdorf and Tamsweg.

LUNG-CHIANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, NW of Sze-chu-fu, in N lat. 29° 28', and E long. 105° 19'.

LUNG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. of Tung-seang-fu, in N lat. 34° 48', and E long. 106° 57' 54".

LUNG-CHUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Hwuy-chu-fu, in N lat. 24°, and E long. 114° 52'.—Also a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Hoang-hai, near the NE shore of the Yellow sea, and 66 m. WNW of Hang-chu.

LUNG-CHUEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Yu-lin-chu.

LUNG-CHUEN-KIANG, a river which has its source in Tibet, in the prov. of Kam, in N lat. 31°, and E long. 95° 50'; flows through the defile of Singghian-khal into Birman; passes thence near the mountain of Ming-kwang-chan into the Chinese prov. of Yun-nan; re-enters the Birman empire; and, after a course, in a generally S direction, of about 600 m., joins the Irrawadi, on the l. bank, 135 m. NNE of Ummerapura. It bears, in the upper part of its course, the name of Gakbo-dzangbo-chu.

LUNG-CHUEN-SEUEN-FU-SE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, in N lat. 24° 18', E long. 98° 16'.

LUNG-CHU-TING, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. and 30 m. W of Tae-ping-fu, in N lat. 22° 22' 24", and E long. 12° 39'.

LUNG-GAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Nan-ning-fu, in N lat. 23° 15', and E long. 107° 20'.

LUNG-GAN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen. The div. comprises 4 districts. The town is 135 m. NNE of Ching-tu-fu, in N lat. 32° 22', and E long. 104° 38' 50". It is well-fortified, and carries on an active trade. The surrounding mountains are inhabited by people possessing but little civilization.

LUNGERN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Unterwalden, 8 m. SW of Sarnen. Pop. 1,413. Catholics.—In the vicinity is the small lake of L., which has been drained 20 ft. below its original level by boring a tunnel through the Kaiserstuhl, a high ridge stretching across the foot of the lake, and forming a natural dam.

LUNG-KI, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, div. of Chang-chu-fu.

LUNG-KIANG, a river of China, which has its source in the NW part of the prov. of Kwan-se; flows SE past the towns of King-yuen, Liou-chu, and Thsin-chu; and near the latter joins the Hung-kiang, on the l. bank, and after a course of about 300 m.

LUNG-LE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. and 18 m. SE of Kwei-yang, in N lat. 26° 28', E long. 102° 48'.

LUNG-LING-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Yung-chang-fu.

LUNG-MUN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. and 36 m. NE of Seu-en-hwa-fu, and 78 m. NW of Pe-king, in N lat. 40° 47' 40", E long. 115° 37' 50".—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Kwang-chu-fu, and 5 m. NNE of Canton, in N lat. 23° 43' 42", E long. 113° 3' 50".—Also a gorge in the mountains to the S of Keach-chu, in N lat. 35° 40'.

LUNG-NAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Kan-chu-fu, 300 m. SSW of Nan-chang-fu, in N lat. 24° 51' 36", E long. 114° 36' 50".

LUNG-PING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Chien-chu, 210 m. SSW of Pe-king, in N lat. 37° 25', E long. 114° 54'.

LUNGRO, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 6 m. W of Castro-Villari. Pop. 3,500, chiefly of Albanian descent. In the vicinity is a salt-mine.

LUNG-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. of Yung-shun-fu.

LUNG-SE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Kung-chang-fu.

LUNG-SHING-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Kwei-lin-fu.

LUNG-TAN, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Tseuen-lo, 150 m. from Li A-yang.

LUNG-TIH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. and 30 m. WNW of Ping-leang-fu, in N lat. 35° 40', E long. 106° 10'.

LUNG-TSEUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Kih-gan-fu, 198 m. SSW of Nan-chang-fu, in N lat. 26° 18', E long. 114° 25'.

LUNG-TSEUEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chi-keang, div. of Chu-chu-fu, 66 m. S of Keu-chu-fu, in N lat. 28° 8', E long. 119° 9' 7".—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. and 360 m. NW of Shih-tseu-fu.

LUNGUR, a village of Afghanistan, 32 m. SE of Sui-Pul, in N lat. 35° 50'.

LUNGWITZ (UPPER and LOWER), two contiguous villages of Saxony, 10 m. WSW of Chemnitz. Pop. 5,140. They have hosiery and linen manufactories, and bleacheries.

LUNG-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Chang-tih-fu, in N lat. 28° 52', and E long. 111° 38'.

LUNG-YEN-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen. The div. comprises 2 districts. The town is in N lat. 25° 8', E long. 117° 8'.

LUNG-YEW, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chi-keang, div. and 21 m. E of Keu-chu-fu, in N lat. 29° 9', E long. 119° 18'. In the environs are extensive plantations of tea, oranges, mulberries, and pines, and several quarries.

LUNG-YNG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Tae-ping-fu, in N lat. 22° 56', E long. 106° 48'.

LUNI, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 28 m. N of Saragossa. Pop. 1,259.

LUNIGIANA, a small territory of Italy, formerly belonging to Tuscany, now to Modena. Area 197 sq. m. Pop. in 1844, 55,220.—In 1847, in virtue of arrangements entered into by the treaty of Vienna, this little prov. was detached from Tuscany, and passed under the administration of the duke of Modena,—an arrangement which afforded little satisfaction at the time to its inhabitants.

LUNINI, a river of Lower Guinea, in the E part of Angola. It separates the district of Mattemba from the territory of Ginga; runs S; and is supposed to join the Coango.

LUNKHOFEN, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, district and 5 m. SE of Bremgarten, and 19 m. ESE of Aarau. Pop. of p. 2,052.

LUNNA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 26 m. SE of Grodno, on the l. bank of the Niemen.

LUNNERN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. SW of Zurich, and bail. of Knoben, on an affluent of the Reuss. It contains several Roman remains.

LUNONE, a river of Corsica, which falls into the sea, a little S of Ajaccio bay.

LUNUGALLA, a mountain of Ceylon, which rises from the table-land of the Plains to an alt. of 7,800 ft. above sea-level.

LUNZ, a town of the archd. of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria and lower circle of the Wienerwalde, 15 m. ESE of Waidhofen, and 1 m. SW of St. Pöten.

LUNZENAU, a town of Saxony, in the circle of

Leipzig. 2 m. N. of Penig, on the Mulde. Pop. 2,737.

LUPATA MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in Eastern Africa, which is represented by early Portuguese writers as beginning at the upper part of the Zambeze, and extending along nearly the whole of Mozambique and Zanguebar, parallel to the sea, and at the distance of 90 leagues from it.

LUPERANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 11 m. SE of Tarento, cant. and 8 m. SSW of S. Georgio. Pop. 1,000.

LUPERSAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Creuse, 8 m. ENE of Aubisson. Pop. 2,320.

LUPIAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Aignan, and 17 m. NW of Mirande. Pop. 1,426. It has an hospital.

LUPIANA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. ESE of Guadaxara. Pop. 588. Near it, on the summit of a mountain, is an ancient and celebrated monastery dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

LUPICIN (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 4 m. NW of Saint-Claude, and 13 m. SE of Orgelet. Pop. 550. It has an extensive trade in timber.

LUPION, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 18 m. NE of Jaen. Pop. 349.

LUPNYAK, a village of civil Croatia, in the comitat and 30 m. WSW of Warasdin, near the frontier of Styria. It has a coal mine.

LUPO (SAN), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 18 m. S of Campobasso. Pop. 1,800.

LUPPARI, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency of Cöslin, circle and 17 m. ESE of Stolpe, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Baltic. Pop. 300. It has a copper work.

LUPPE, a small river of Saxony, called also the Muhlgraben, which falls into the Saale near Leipsic.

LUPPIT, a parish of Devonshire, 4 m. N. by E of Honiton. Area 4,293 acres. Pop. in 1851, 761.

LUPPURG, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 1 m. E of Parsberg, and 19 m. NW of Ratisbon, on the r. bank of the Laber. Pop. 438.

LURSA, a town of Transylvania, in the lower circle of the comitat of Thorenburg, 27 m. NW of Carlsburg, and 38 m. SSW of Klausenburg, on the l. bank of the Aranos. It is enclosed in the comitat of Lower Wetenburg. Pop. 2,800. It contains five Greek churches.

LUPTON, a township in the parish of Kirby-Lonsdale, in Westmoreland, 3 m. W by N of Kirby-Lonsdale. Area 3,439 acres. Pop. in 1851, 269.

LUQUE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 28 m. SE of Cordova. Pop. 3,752.

LUQUE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 10 m. W of Tartas, and 23 m. WNW of St. Sever. Pop. 600.

LURAI, a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre, cant. and 2 m. S of St. Martin-de-Tournon, on the Creuse. Pop. 1,465.

LURAS, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. and 32 m. NNE of Ozieri, district and 5 m. NE of Tempio, on a height. Pop. 1,132.

LURBE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 6 m. S of Oleron, and 19 m. SW of Pau. Pop. 650. It is commanded on the E by a lofty calcareous mountain named Binet. It has several thermal springs.

LURCY-LE-BOURG, a town of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, 25 m. SE of Cosny. Pop. 1,200.

LURCY-LEVY, or **LURCY-LE-SAUVAGE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Allier, 20 m. NW of Moulins. Pop. 2,940.

LURE, a town of France, in the dep. of Saône, 17 m. E by N of Vesoul. Pop. 3,190. It has a trade in corn, cheese, and leather.—The arrond. of L. has an area of 181,026 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 141,422. It comprises 10 cant.

LURES, a river of New Granada, in the prov. of San Juan-de-los-Rios. It runs N, and enters the Meta.

LURGAN, a market-town in the parish of Shankill, co. Armagh, on the E verge of the county, 13 m. NE by E of Armagh, and 17 m. SW of Belfast. The principal street is spacious, well-built, and of comparatively imposing aspect. The linen and muslin manufacture, principally in cambrics, lawns, diapers, and diaper damasks, is so extensively carried on in both the town and its vicinity, as either wholly or partially to employ the greater portion of the pop. The town is connected with all the interior navigations of Ulster; and it now enjoys the eminent advantage of being touched by the Ulster railway, connecting it with Armagh on the one hand and Belfast on the other, and also, by way of Portadown, with Drogheda and Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 2,842; in 1851, 4,205. In 1839, Charles Brownlow, Esq. of Lurgan-castle, was created Baron Lurgan, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.—Also a parish in co. Cavan, containing the town of Virginia. Area 11,327 acres, of which 774 acres are in Lough Ramor, and 148 acres in Lough Nadreegeel. Pop. in 1851, 4,637.

LURGANBOY, a village in the p. of Killarnet, co. Leitrim, 1½ m. WNW of Manor-Hamilton. Pop. in 1831, 134; in 1851, 35.

LURGAN-GREEN, a post-village in the p. of Dromiskin, co. Louth, at the head of Dundalk bay, 3 m. N of Castle-Bellingham. Pop. in 1851, 192.

LURGAN-HILLS, a range of heights in cos. Mayo and Sligo, extending from the town of Foxford, NE to the vicinity of Ardnaglass harbour in Sligo. Nearly the whole range is lampish, heath-clad, and of dreary aspect.

LURGASHALL, a parish of Sussex, 4½ m. NW of Petworth. Area 4,850 acres. Pop. 744.

LURI, a small town of the island of Corsica, in the arrond. and 12 m. N of Bastia. Pop. 1,662.

LURI, a village of the Punjab, 50 m. SE of Attock, in N lat. 33° 30'.

LURIN, a settlement of Peru, in the prov. of Peru, 18 m. S of Lima, about 1,000 paces from the sea-shore, and about 1 m. from the Rio-de-L. Fine gardens and well-cultivated lands impart beauty to the surrounding scenery. The ruins of the temple of Pachacamac, situated on a hill 558 yds. N, are in the neighbourhood. This temple, which was dedicated to the sun, was destroyed by Pizarro in 1534.

END OF VOLUME FOURTH.

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